"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

THE WEATHER.

The indication for to-day in this city and neighborhood are threatening, with showers, colder, southwest to northwest winds.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,421. NEW YORK. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 99⅝; cash corn, 32½; cash cotton, 6.

FOREIGN.—The Austrian Reichsrath referred the Compromise bill to the Budget Committee and adjourned, after an all-night session. The Afridis have made another appeal for help to the Ameer of Afghanistan before submitting to the British. The Sultan of Turkey refuses to permit lights at night in the Gulf of Salonica and the Dardanelles until the terms of the treaty of peace with Greece have been signed.

Page 1.

The Spanish Government has decided to try Lieut. Gen Weyler by court-martial if he confirms the truth of the remarks attributed to him in the press.

At an enthusiastic mass meeting of Cubans in Chickering Hall it was declared that they would agree to nothing less than the complete political separation of Cuba from Spain.

Premier Laurier and other Canadian officials are going to Washington next week to discuss the sealing question on a broader basis than has been conceded thus far in London.

Official returns show the election of seventy-four Republicans and seventy Democrats to the Ohio Legislature, with one seat in doubt. The attempt to arouse opposition to Senator Hanna in his own party appears to have subsided.

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The Missouri gold Democrats have decided to continue their organization and to nominate candidates for every election hereafter.

Officers of the Citizens' Union declare that they have ample proof of election frauds in the Nineteenth Assembly District, where a recount is to be had in the interest of the Union candidate, P. M. Stewart.

The revised official election figures show that the Citizens' Union candidate for the Assembly was chosen in the Twenty-fifth District and the Citizens' Union candidate for Alderman in the Twenty-seventh District.

Candidates for the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench, created by the election of Justice Parker to the Court of Appeals, are besieging the Governor for the appointment. The contest is thought to lie between Edward Douglass and George Wellington, both of Troy.

George Cromwell, Republican candidate for President of the Borough of Richmond, claims election by a plurality of three votes. He has asked a recount, and Dr. John L. Feeney, the Democratic candidate, whose plurality had been figured as seventy-seven, says that he will also ask for a recount.

District Attorney Olcott has declined to accept the appointment of Judge of the City Court to fill the vacancy which will be made by Mayor-elect Van Wyck's resignation. It is understood that Henry C. Botty will receive the appointment if Mr. Olcott does not reconsider his determination.

It was denied yesterday that Mr. Croker was seriously ill, as had been reported. His physician said that he was suffering with exhaustion and a cold. He is expected to leave for the South with a party of political associates, probably to-day. Messrs. Van Wyck, Sheehan, and Guggenheimer may accompany him.

Interviews with leading Republicans, including Secretary Bliss, reveal a strong feeling in favor of a reorganization of the management of their party. Unless this is accomplished, it is reported, independent Republican nominations will be made in every Assembly district in the State next year. The anti-Platt Republicans believe that they will control the reorganization of the Assembly this Winter. The Kings County Assemblymen, it is said, hold the key to the situation in this respect.

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The auto-dynamic armor invented by W. L. Foote of Brooklyn was tested and representatives of several foreign Governments expressed themselves pleased with the result.

A rumor from Chicago that J. Pierpont Morgan is at the head of a syndicate formed to buy the Kansas Pacific Railroad in the interest of the Chicago and Alton is denied.

It is reported that the trouble between the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Third Avenue Railway Company will be compromised, and that the protests of Amsterdam Avenue property owners against four tracks will be heeded.

The Red Star Line steamship Southwark, which sailed for Antwerp on Wednesday, returned to port with cotton in her forehold afire. The passengers were not frightened, as the flames were kept well under control. The vessel will probably sail again to-day.

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The count of the ballots of the annual election of the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen has been completed. The regular nominees were elected, with one exception.

Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans has made his first annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. It shows that 54,072 names were added to the roll, and 41,122 lost by death. The disbursements for the year were nearly $140,000,000.

Page 5.

Rodman Cornell, the nine-year-old son of Charles R. Cornell, while coasting on his bicycle, was thrown over the forty-foot embankment at the foot of West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street to the Central Railroad tracks and received serious injuries.

Louisa Lee, aged seventeen, of Jersey City, recently consulted a fortune teller, who warned her against a negro. When William Devoe, colored, of 304 West Fifty-third Street, called at Mr. Lee's house Thursday night to look for a man named Jones, Miss Lee ran from the house screaming. Devoe was arrested, but was discharged in court.

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The harbor was covered with fog yesterday morning. Incoming steamships were delayed, and traffic on the rivers was more or less interrupted.

There was general selling of stocks on the Exchanges, but no evidence of a panicky condition. It is estimated that the depreciation in stocks through this bear movement amounts to $26,000,000.

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There was a successful test of the electrical apparatus used in working the big turrets on the cruiser Brooklyn.

Mrs. Ellen Peck, who was convicted of swindling Christopher Gini out of $1,200 worth of jewelry, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Only one more juror was obtained yesterday in the trial of Fritz Meyer for the murder of Policeman Smith. The defense has thus far challenged twenty-two talesmen and the prosecution eleven.

The local Board of Steamboat Inspectors has suspended the license of Capt. Burns of the steamer Favorite for thirty days as the result of an investigation of the grounding of his vessel at the entrance to Whitestone Harbor Oct. 19.

Bertha Gahn, a native of Bohemia, about twenty-three years of age, committed suicide by leaping from the roof of a four-story tenement at 342 East Seventy-sixth Street, because she had been deserted by a man named Guido with whom she had lived.

Cecile Guimaraes, the sixteen-year-old daughter of a wealthy man of East Orange, committed suicide Thursday night because her father had reproved her for her fondness for young companions. Her body was found near her home yesterday morning.

President Charles Henry Hum of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced that new boards of the appraisement division would hold their first meetings next Monday. He also announced the subdivision of the work of the reorganized body.

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TRIAL AHEAD FOR WEYLER

Commanding Officers at Spanish Ports Directed to Get the Exact Terms of His Speech.

NO RECEPTION IN SANTANDER

Public Meeting to Arrange a Welcome Broken Up by Riotous Opposition—Blanco Directs that Vanquished Cubans Be Treated Kindly.

MADRID, Nov. 5.—The Spanish Government, as a result of the deliberations of the Ministers over the utterances of Gen. Weyler, the former Governor General of Cuba, has come to the decision to try him by court-martial, no matter where he lands, if he confirms the truth of the remarks attributed to him in the press.

The commanding officers at all the ports of the Spanish Kingdom have been instructed to demand of Gen. Weyler, the moment he can be communicated with, the exact terms of the speech which he delivered in reply to the manifestation at Havana upon the occasion of his embarkation for Spain on board the Spanish steamer Montserrat.

SANTANDER, Spain, Nov. 5.—A public meeting which was organized here to arrange a reception for Gen. Weyler was attended by such riotous opposition that the Mayor was obliged to dissolve it.

NO NEWS OF THE MONTSERRAT.

Weyler's Ship Not Heard from Since She Put Into Gibara for Repairs.

HAVANA, Nov. 5.—No further news was received here to-day regarding the Spanish steamer Montserrat, having Gen. Weyler on board. The vessel put into Gibara, Province of Santiago de Cuba, for repairs to her machinery, while on her way from this port to Spain, via Puerto Rico.

It is said the Montserrat may be compelled to return to Havana, in which case it is not unlikely that there will be interesting developments.

As a coincidence, one of the first orders issued by Marshal Blanco after his arrival in Cuba was to send Gen. Luque on board the Spanish cruiser Hernan Cortes, which was specially detailed for that purpose, to Gibara with a detachment of Spanish troops.

WEYLER STRONG IN SPAIN.

Army Officers Discontented with the Way Promotions Are Made.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, commenting on the difficulties that confront the Spanish Government, says:

"Gen. Weyler has a large enough following among officers of the army, owing to promotion or for other reasons, in sympathy with him, to make both the Republican and Carlist Parties endeavor to compromise with him in order to obtain his support. The Government would be glad to give liberty of action to demonstrations in his favor with a view of gauging the extent of his popularity, but it fears disturbances of the public peace.

"There is much discontent also among officers at home owing to the marked official favoritism displayed toward officers who have returned from Cuba and the Philippines. A hundred or more officers met secretly the other day at the Military Club to discuss the subject. Gen. Corres, the Minister of War, hearing of the meeting, threatened to court-martial the participants if that should be necessary to enforce discipline, and instructed the Colonels to warn them personally. The officers promised not to repeat the offense, but it is believed they will continue to hold secret meetings.

"Similar meetings have been held at Toledo, Barcelona, Vittoria, Saragossa, and Logrono. The Correspondencia Militar published the facts and advised the officers to mutiny if their grievances were not redressed. The editors of three newspapers which printed the news of the meetings have been arrested, and will be court-martialed. The Madrid papers got warning, and remained silent."

MARSHAL BLANCO'S POLICY.

To Show Energy in Fighting and Clemency Toward the Vanquished.

HAVANA, Nov. 5.—The proclamation of Capt. Gen. Blanco to the Spanish Army in Cuba, which will soon be issued, contains the usual exhortations to the troops in regard to maintaining discipline, and adds that property should be respected. It urges that the utmost energy be displayed during the fighting with the enemy and until victory is achieved, after which the soldiers are instructed to act with clemency toward the vanquished, taking care of and curing the wounded prisoners, who are to be delivered to the proper military authorities.

The families needing assistance and unarmed people who offer no resistance are to be taken to the nearest village, and are to receive help during a stated time, according to orders previously issued.

Capt. Gen. Blanco will shortly issue a decree abolishing for two months the import duties on cattle. About 2,000 head of cattle arrived here to-day from the United States.

SPANISH REPLY IN WASHINGTON.

Resolve to Court-Martial Weyler Due to American Remonstrances.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The full text of the Spanish reply to the note of United States Minister Woodford has reached the State Department in the last mail, and is now under examination by the officials. So far as can be learned, it is not the intention of the Administration to give it publicity now, so that the interest of the people must be satisfied at present with the more or less official statements emanating from Madrid as to the character of the Spanish note.

It is expected that the President will make this note and the correspondence leading up to it the basis for one of the most important chapters of his forthcoming message to Congress upon the reassembling of that body in December next, and meanwhile it is not believed to be probable that any radical change in policy will characterize the correspondence between the two countries unless something unforeseen occurs.

It appears that the determination of the Spanish Cabinet to court-martial Gen. Weyler, while not directly due to a request of this Government, was probably inspired by an intimation from the State Department that his utterances were not calculated to smooth the way of the negotiations. It is surmised that by thus acting with promptness the Spanish Cabinet has paved the way for a counter-remonstrance against the publications of ex-United States Minister Hannis Taylor.

The conditions in the two cases, however, are said at the State Department to be entirely different. Gen. Weyler, being a Spanish Army officer, is amenable to discipline for any interference with the policy of the Government, while Mr. Taylor, being a private citizen, is not accountable to his Government for his individual utterances.

NO TROUBLE FOR THREE FRIENDS.

Alleged Filibuster Bound for Havana on a Legitimate Errand.

HAVANA, Nov. 5.—It is semi-officially announced that there will be no trouble here upon the arrival at this port of the American steamer Three Friends, which is alleged to have taken part in filibustering expeditions, and which is now bound to Havana on a legitimate commercial errand.

AMERICAN TARS LAND IN CUBA.

Nine Men from the Lost Brig Arolador Arrive in Havana.

HAVANA, Nov. 5.—Nine shipwrecked men belonging to the American brig Arolador, including the Captain of that vessel, arrived here to-day. The Arolador was lost, on Oct. 25, three miles off Cape San Antonio, at the extremity of the Province of Pinar del Rio.

AMERICAN ENEMIES OF WEYLER.

London Post Thinks an Attempt Is Being Made to Discredit Him.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Morning Post says editorially to-day: "Gen. Weyler does not make allowance for the real character of the falsehoods uttered by American journals, and even in Congress, falsehoods astounding to the European reader, but never meant to be believed, and only intended to show the resources of the imagination of their authors. Naturally he is irritated; and the Americans are anxious to stimulate this irritation and to represent him as a mutinous officer in order to discredit his testimony by anticipation, knowing that he will be a most able and well-informed witness before the European public as to violations of international law.

"Spain has so long suffered from these violations that it is quite clear the Spanish Government now foresees the possibility of having to adopt quite new measures against filibustering. Gen. Weyler can be a valuable ally in this direction to the Government."

AMBASSADOR WHITE'S OPINION.

Regarded in Madrid as Reflecting the Sentiments of Americans.

MADRID, Nov. 5.—The Government has expressed its satisfaction with the statements of the United States Ambassador to Germany, Mr. Andrew D. White, on the subject of Cuba, as reported in the Tuesday issue of the Vienna Tageblatt, where he is represented as saying in the course of an interview that the Americans "will patiently await the realization of autonomy, and when it is realized the relations between Spain and the United States will return to their normal condition."

This statement of Mr. White is regarded in official circles as accurately reflecting the real opinion of the American Government and as virtually repudiating anything to the contrary in the much-discussed article by Mr. Hannis Taylor in an American magazine, although Ambassador White did not mention Mr. Taylor's name.

STEPS TOWARD AUTONOMY.

The Committee in Havana Votes Confidence in Sagasta's Policy.

HAVANA, Nov. 5.—At a meeting of the Autonomist Committee, a motion tending to hamper the application of Señor Sagasta's autonomy scheme has been rejected, and a resolution has been adopted expressing confidence in the Cabinet, authorizing Señor Galvez, President of the Autonomist Committee, to negotiate the organization of details of autonomy with Marshal Blanco and directing the dispatch to Señor Sagasta of a cable message of confidence in his policy.

GEN. LEE LEAVES FOR CUBA.

His Return Taken as Evidence of the Satisfactory Course of Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Gen. Lee left Washington early in the afternoon on his way to Cuba. This fact is believed to exhibit the confidence of the Administration in the satisfactory outcome of the pending negotiations with Spain.

COMPETITOR CREW TO BE TRIED.

Autonomists Attend a Reception at the Palace in Havana.

HAVANA, Nov. 5.—The trial of the crew of the schooner Competitor before the naval court-martial, whose decision must be confirmed by the Madrid Government, will begin next Monday morning at 11 o'clock. Señor Mesa Dominguez will conduct the defense.

At the reception given last night at the palace, a large majority of those present were Autonomists. The company included upward of sixty persons well known in political and social circles, in addition to many representatives of the military and the civil services.

Gen. Fagoaga, the Intendente, will return to Spain next Wednesday. Señor Fontanals has been appointed Intendente ad interim.

Emigrants Returning to Cuba.

MADRID, Nov. 5.—The Government received a cable message from Marshal Blanco to-day saying that "the Autonomist Party in Cuba is reorganizing," and that "several families who had emigrated are returning to the island."

CUBANS OPPOSE COMPROMISE.

They Declare in Mass Meeting that They Accept Nothing Less Than Complete Separation.

The Cubans of this city held an enthusiastic mass meeting at Chickering Hall last evening to express their determination not to make any compromise with Spain, but to continue the struggle until complete independence is obtained. Autonomy they would have none of, and they made this determination known by tremendous applause and vociferous bravos every time that one of their speakers insisted on complete liberty or death.

The platform and walls and gallery of the hall were profusely decorated with flags, principally the Stars and Stripes and the Lone Star of Cuba, with here and there a German or other flag to fill in gaps.

Delegate T. Estrada Palma was in the Chair, and many patriots were on the platform, among them Gen. Sanguilly, Dr. Gabriel Casuso, Carlos Parraga, José Garcia Montez, M. A. Recis de Morales, Samuel Tolon, Dr. Alcan y Berriel, Francisco Sellen, Fidel Pierra, and Thomas Ascencio.

Dr. Diego Tamay, the first speaker, declared that the Cubans would agree to nothing less than complete separation. The Spanish brain was fossilized, and no good could ever be expected from it. The Cubans were willing to live on terms of peace with the Spanish, provided Spain got out of the island.

Telegrams were received from the Cuban societies in New Orleans, Wilmington, Galveston, Boston, Jacksonville, Charleston, Philadelphia, Key West, and Tampa, reiterating their determination never to make peace with Spain until that Government withdrew altogether from Cuba. The Cubans of Tampa said that their reply to Spain's offer of autonomy would be the wages of another day's work and a dynamite gun to carry on the revolution.

The Treasurer of the Junta reported that the receipts during the past month were $27,132.

The next speaker, J. M. Garcia Montez, said it would be senseless to accept any arrangement short of independence, for otherwise it would only be a question of time when another revolution would break out.

Manuel Sanguilly made a long, impassioned speech, in which he urged all Cubans to force their independence, and said that death in war or in prison was preferable to remaining the miserable vassals of Spain.

Wins an Amherst Prize of $500.

EAST HAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 5.—A prize of $500, offered at Amherst College for the best examination passed by a member of the entering freshmen class, has been awarded to John A. Marsh of New Milford, Conn.

HIGHWAYMEN IN THE CITY

Two Stop C. H. Roberts and His Wife at Night While Driving on the Western Boulevard.

MONEY AND JEWELS DEMANDED

Lashed by Its Driver, the Horse Breaks from One of the Robbers and Runs Away—A Shot Fired After the Equipage and Its Occupants.

A daring attempt at highway robbery was made last night on the Western Boulevard, near One Hundred and Forty-third Street.

C. H. Roberts, a lithographer, whose place of business is at Fifteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, and whose home is at One Hundred and Seventy-first Street and the Western Boulevard, went riding last night with his wife in a light phaeton drawn by a single horse. They were driving down the Western Boulevard leisurely about 9:30 o'clock. Just as they reached One Hundred and Forty-third Street, where the roadway is very dark and is bordered by shrubbery and trees, two men stepped off the curb and ran toward the carriage.

Mr. Roberts saw them coming, and turned the head of his horse as if to avoid them. He did not think, as he saw the men coming toward the carriage, that they had any criminal or evil intention, but supposed that they were merely crossing the street.

Just as the foremost man reached the horse he made a sudden grab and clutched the check rein. At the same time he presented a revolver, and pointing it at the head of Mr. Roberts, cried out:

"Give me all the money and jewelry you've got about you or I'll kill you both. Be quick about it, too."

At this Mrs. Roberts screamed and fainted. Roberts struck the horse with his whip and the animal reared and pranced, but the highwayman still held to the check rein. The robber tried to quiet the horse and Roberts endeavored to excite it the more by striking it with the whip. It reared and cavorted about and threatened to break the shafts of the phaeton in its endeavor to shake the hold of the robber. Finally the horse with a sudden jump freed itself and ran away up the Western Boulevard. In his excitement Roberts dropped the reins and this increased the fright of the horse which ran at breakneck speed up the Boulevard.

The robbers started in pursuit of the phaeton, and one of them fired a shot after it. Roberts ducked his head and says that he heard the "ping" of the bullet as it whistled over him. But the horse had gotten too much of a start, and the robbers gave up the chase.

Near One Hundred and Forty-third Street and the Western Boulevard Henry Nelson, an artist of The Herald, lives. He was about going into his house when he heard the shot. He rushed to the curb and saw the runaway horse and the two men with revolvers in their hands running after it. He started in pursuit of the robbers, and was joined by several bicyclists who had heard the shot and had wheeled to see what the matter was. When the robbers turned and saw that they were being pursued they ran toward One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and down One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street toward the North River.

They realized that the wheelmen would soon be upon them, and they stopped short and faced about with drawn revolvers in their hands, and waited for their pursuers to come near. The cries of the wheelmen and Nelson had attracted the attention of others, and there were a score of persons in pursuit when the robbers stopped.

So soon as the pursuers saw the men standing with a revolver in each hand, they also stopped. One of the robbers, with a deep bass voice, said:

"If one of you moves another foot we'll shoot."

The men backed step by step, holding the revolvers pointed at the crowd, which stood stock still. Suddenly the robbers turned and ran, but the crowd did not follow. The robbers rushed toward the river and escaped. The place is not closely built up, and there is an abundance of thick undergrowth and trees, which aided them in their escape. Just as they disappeared from view it was discovered that there were several revolvers in the crowd, and then, with renewed courage, it started again in pursuit. No trace of the robbers, however, was found.

In the meantime Roberts's infuriated horse bounded up the Boulevard at an alarming speed. Having escaped the highwaymen, it seemed as if Mr. and Mrs. Roberts were to meet with a much more serious incident than mere loss of personal property. Faster and faster dashed the affrighted animal, and Roberts yelled for help. All this time Mrs. Roberts lay unconscious in the phaeton.

John McCue, the gardener of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, who was raking up some leaves, saw the runaway, and he ran into the street and began brandishing his hoe. As the horse neared McCue he made a swing at him with the hoe, and it caught the harness and McCue held on. McCue was dragged a short distance, but his efforts resulted in forcing the horse to slacken his speed somewhat.

Harry Campbell of Tremont then rushed into the street and brandished his coat. The horse veered to the curb, and one of the wheels was broken. Roberts was thrown out. The horse began to kick viciously and threatened to do injury to Mrs. Roberts, who was still in the phaeton. Campbell and several other men attracted to the spot got hold of the check rein of the horse and held and pacified it. Then Mrs. Roberts was taken from the vehicle, and soon afterward was restored to consciousness.

Mr. and Mrs. Roberts reported their experience to Policeman Baldwin of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station. Detective Gorman and a number of policemen were detailed to search for the highwaymen. The matter was also reported at the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, and Detective Parker and another detail of policemen were sent out with the same object.

Besides the police, a large party of persons living in the neighborhood of the attempted hold-up went out to look for the highwaymen, but up to midnight they had not been found.

Mr. Roberts could only give a meagre description of one of the robbers, the one who grabbed the checkrein of the horse. He was a tall man with a sandy mustache, and wore a light derby hat. The other man was at a distance, and he could not give any description of him, except that he appeared to be short and stockily built. The police continued their search for the highwaymen during the night.

RAPPED AT A DOOR AND DIED.

Dennis Delaney of Saratoga Cried "I'm Dying; Let Me In," and Expired.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Dennis Delaney, aged sixty years, a prominent citizen of this place, to-night rapped at the door of a house and exclaimed

"I am dying; let me in."

He seated himself in a chair and immediately expired. He had enjoyed robust health. Heart disease is given as the cause.

Attempt to Wreck a Train.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 5.—An attempt was made this morning near Merohantville to wreck the Mount Holly train due here at 8 o'clock.

A tie was placed across the track and fastened. The engineer saw the obstruction and slowed up. The engine was derailed, but no other damage was done.

A strange man was seen early this morning near the spot where the tie was placed. No trace of him can be found.

Little Girl Dies of Heart Disease.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 5.—Yrma, the six-year-old daughter of Joseph Piantanioloo, while returning from school this afternoon, dropped dead on the street. Heart disease was the cause of death.

CANADA ACTS FOR HERSELF

Premier Laurier to Treat in Person on the Bering Sea Question in Washington.

BRITISH EMBASSY UNADVISED

The Subject to be Discussed from a Much Broader Standpoint Than Was Conceded in London—Reciprocity with Canada.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—A new phase of the Bering Sea negotiations developed to-day, when the State Department was advised that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, and Sir Louis Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries in the Laurier Cabinet, would come here early next week to take part in the negotiations. Later in the day a dispatch from Ottawa reserved apartments for Sir Wilfrid and Sir Louis and party at the Shoreham, beginning next Tuesday evening.

The British Embassy was not advised, however, and it was understood that the British Foreign Office was equally unaware of the fact that the chief officials of Canada would come to Washington to treat in person on the subject. Up to this time, the British authorities had persistently insisted that the Bering Sea meeting was to be confined strictly to an exchange of technical information between "experts," and they have resisted any larger consideration of the subject which would involve general principles.

Lord Salisbury's letter to Secretary Sherman carefully limited the meeting to one of "experts," and in execution of this Prof. Thompson was named as the British expert and Prof. Macoun as the expert of Canada. Notwithstanding this strict limitation adopted at London, the two chief officials of Canada will come to Washington prepared to discuss the subject from a much broader standpoint than any thus far conceded in London. How far they will be able to treat concerning Bering Sea, reciprocity, or other subjects is a question of interesting conjecture. The State Department is much gratified at their coming, as it is felt to offer the first prospect of considering the sealing question on broader lines than heretofore.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is regarded as the head of that element in Canada favorable to the most cordial relations with the United States. The Liberal Party, of which he is the leader, came into power on the issue of closer commercial relations with the United States. The Conservative Parties resisted this, as tending toward the annexation of Canada to the United States and as disloyal to the mother country. Sir Wilfrid has not been an annexationist, but has favored the most liberal trade arrangement with the United States. Heretofore his efforts and those of his party associates toward securing a reciprocity treaty with the United States have been unavailing, but within the last few days the State Department has intimated that it would view with favor negotiations for reciprocity between Canada and the United States. The coming of Sir Wilfrid at this time is therefore of more than usual interest, not only in its bearing on Bering Sea negotiations, but also in connection with Canadian reciprocity.

The Russo-Japanese-American treaty relating to Bering Sea was not signed to-day, the statement being made by officials that the formalities were not yet completed.

When the conference adjourned last Monday it was with the understanding that all preliminaries would be arranged by to-day and the treaty signed. But the issuance of powers as Envoys is taking more time than was anticipated, and the signing has been deferred, it being stated that it will occur in a few days.

ANXIETY OVER THOMPSON.

Canadians Fear He Has Committed Great Britain at Washington.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 5.—It is said at the Fisheries Department that the sealing counsel, Prof. Thompson, has been asked from Ottawa why it is that he has not come here, and his reply was that his instructions from the home Government were to proceed to Washington.

Great fears are expressed in official circles that Prof. Thompson has fallen a victim to the wiles of politicians at Washington, and may have committed Great Britain to a certain line of action in connection with the recent conference, with which it was understood Canada and Great Britain would have nothing to do.

Canada's Proposed Duty on Nickel.

OTTAWA, Nov. 5.—A delegation from Akron, Ohio, headed by Stephen Burke, waited on the Premier to-day in respect to the proposed export duty on nickel and other ores. It is understood the Americans opposed the proposed duty.

A FAMILY'S LONG TRIP.

Sing Sing Reached in a House on Wheels on the Way from the Pacific to New York.

SING SING, N. Y., Nov. 5.—A house on wheels, which in March, 1894, started from Port Angeles, Washington, for New York, reached this village last night, after having traveled 6,630 miles. The proprietor is M. E. A. Lasley, who describes himself as a tourist, traveler, miner, and Western pioneer, and he looks it.

During the three years and a half he has been on the trip he has used up twenty horses. He has also become the father of two healthy-looking children—one in San Francisco and the other in Buffalo. The family now numbers six. He has not travelled in severe Winter weather, and has not hurried himself at any time. His dog, Nig, is still with him, having footed it all the way.

The house-wagon is about as large as a medium-sized horse car. To one of the wheels he has affixed a cyclometer made out of a clock. In explaining it he says: "Clocks in houses have the works go inside; this, however, reverses it, and the frame works around the wheels." It seems to answer the purpose, and that is all he wants.

Mr. Lasley says that he has crossed twenty mountain ranges and eleven divides, forded eleven large rivers and ferried seven. He has passed through three heavy windstorms, in one of which the top was blown off the house.

This afternoon he started for Tarrytown, six miles down the road. He will stay there over Saturday night, and then go to Yonkers. He expects to reach New York Monday night or Tuesday.

STRAY WHEELS WRECK A TRAIN.

Lehigh Valley Locomotive Strikes an Obstruction Three Times.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Nov. 5.—An accident to a coal train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad last night resulted in the wrecking of another train and the death of the engineer of the second train. A pair of wheels from a west-bound freight broke loose near the station here and landed on the east-bound rails. The couplings held the car in place, and the accident was not discovered until the train had reached Neshanic.

A few minutes after the accident an east-bound coaler struck the two stray wheels and hurled them forward. Again the cowcatcher hit them and again they bounded forward. The third time they went under the cowcatcher and the locomotive leaped into the air and then plunged over on its side. Engineer Dankle was instantly killed. The first coal cars were piled in a heap, and at two other points in the train the cars left the tracks and were wrecked.

On the engine with the engineer and fireman were Charles Keifer, a brakeman; Amandus Musselman, the conductor, and the fireman, Cornelius Beer. Keifer's most serious injury was from the steam which escaped from the broken locomotive. The conductor escaped with an injured knee.

Beer does not know how he escaped, and must have been thrown into the air. He found himself half conscious on the tracks of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, twenty feet from the rails of his own company. Alexander Fogle, the rear brakeman, was cut and bruised by the sudden stoppage of the train. Engineer Dankle lived at Catasaqua, Penn., and leaves a wife and three children.

OHIO LEGISLATIVE FIGHT.

Official Returns Show a Republican Majority of Four, with One Seat in Doubt.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 5.—The Ohio Legislature stands seventy-four Republicans, seventy Democrats, and one doubtful, according to the official returns received up to to-night. With a dozen or more of the eighty-eight counties very close, there have been no material changes except in Wood County, which will be claimed by both parties until the courts pass on the action of the Supervisors. There have been no unusual proceedings before the returning boards, except in Wood County, although both parties have their representatives and attorneys in the county seats wherever the vote was close.

Chairman McConville of the Democratic State Committee has not abandoned his claim of a Democratic majority on joint ballot and will not do so until the official returns are all in and show the final results to differ from those he has at hand. He and others of the Democratic State headquarters staff went to Cincinnati to-night to confer with Mr. McLean and other party leaders regarding the contests that are to be made in the close counties.

Chairman Nash of the Republican State Committee still insists that the Legislature stands seventy-five Republicans to seventy Democrats. He says he is satisfied with the situation in Wood County. What he feared was that the official count might wipe out the small Republican plurality in that county. Since the face of the official tally sheet shows a plurality of thirty-one for the Republican representative, Judge Nash is ready to have any court pass on the case.

Information has been received at Republican headquarters of protests against the Soldiers' Home vote at Dayton, on the ground that the voting precincts were not in the proper places. If that vote should be thrown out, the Democrats would gain two Representatives from Montgomery County and one Senator—enough to make the Legislature stand 73 Democrats to 72 Republicans on joint ballot. Chairman Nash says there are about forty precincts in the State where these technical points on the location of the polls can be raised, and if it be made an issue of contest it will work both ways, with no one knowing the final result.

Charles Kurtz, who was Chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1895 and 1896, says there is nothing whatever in the talk about certain Republican members of the Legislature combining with the Democrats to elect Gov. Bushnell or any other man Senator in place of Senator Hanna, who was indorsed by the last Republican State Convention for both the short and the full term. Mr. Kurtz says no Republican member could afford to bolt the caucus nomination, and he does not believe that a single Republican member could be found who would go into such a combination.

As Chairman Kurtz was defeated for re-election as Chairman of the State Committee by Senator Hanna, and admits that he is unfriendly to the Senator, this statement is believed to be the last that will be heard of the combine against Hanna as the Republican Senatorial nominee. At Republican State headquarters the reports have never received any credence. The Republican managers say that if they are assured of a safe majority on joint ballot they have no doubt or concern as to what that majority will do.

ELECTION CONTEST IN COURT.

A Question Involving a Seat in the Ohio Legislature.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 5.—The close vote in Wood County on the election of a Representative to the Legislature has resulted in a contest, which was begun in the Circuit Court here to-day. The official count on the vote for Representatives gives Norris, Rep., 4,842, and Mears, Dem., 4,811, thus giving Norris a plurality of only 31.

If Centre Township's vote were thrown out, Mears would have a plurality of 11 votes. Mears protested the vote of Centre Township, on the ground that the voters of the township outside of Bowling Green went out of their precinct to vote. The question was argued before the Supervisors. This morning the board heard final arguments and divided politically, two and two, on the question of admitting the vote of Centre Township.

In such an event the law provides that the matter be referred to a Judge of the Circuit Court, and the case was brought here and submitted this afternoon to Circuit Judge Parker. Congressman G. E. Burton of Cleveland represented the Republicans, and Frank Baldwin of Bowling Green the Democrats. Decision was reserved until to-morrow.

Kentucky's Democratic Plurality.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 5.—Returns of the recent election for Clerk of the Court of Appeals are coming in slowly. The plurality for Shackelford (Silver Democrat) is 19,224, with 397 precincts out of 1,774 missing. The National Democratic vote will not exceed 10,000. In this city the plurality of Weaver (Democrat) for Mayor, with one precinct missing, is 2,700.

Mr. Gorman's Defeat Admitted.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—Murray Vandiver, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, to-day admitted Senator Gorman's defeat on the face of the returns, and added that he was convinced of their correctness.

Colorado Fusionists Win.

DENVER, Nov. 5.—Chief Justice Hayt to-day conceded the election of his opponent for that office, William H. Gabbert, the Populist and Democratic candidate. Gabbert's majority is over 3,000.

NO PROHIBITION IN GEORGIA.

Senate So Decides by a Vote of Twenty-three to Eighteen.

ATLANTA, Nov. 5.—The Georgia Senate to-day defeated a measure which if passed would have had the effect of making Georgia a prohibition State.

The bill had been pending in the Legislature since last year, and had been argued exhaustively.

The vote on the bill was 18 to 23. It is understood the majority against the passage of the bill would have been proportionately much greater in the House if the measure had reached that body.

CAPTAIN OF THE CAMEO SHOT.

An Affair in Mid-Ocean on Board a New York Schooner.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—Henry Hecker, steward of the schooner Cameo, was arrested by the harbor police to-day as the Cameo was coming up the harbor. He is charged with attempting to murder the Captain of the vessel, Ira W. Colbeth of Machiasport, Me.

Capt. Colbeth has two bullets in his body, but he was able to walk to Station 8 and register as a witness against the steward.

The Cameo is owned by Bartram Brothers of New York. She left St. Kitts, West Indies, Oct. 6, with a cargo of molasses. The shooting occurred Oct. 12.

Capt. Colbeth says that Hecker, who was shipped in New York last August, was under the influence of liquor at the time of the shooting.

CAT IN A BALLOT BOX.

Locked Up Inadvertently in Pittsburg and Kept a Prisoner for Hours.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 5.—While the Election Board of the Fourth District of the Thirty-first Ward was counting the ballots Tuesday night a cat jumped into the large empty ballot box and went to sleep. The cat was unnoticed by the counters, and the work continued.

When the count was finished the ballots were thrown in and the box was locked and sealed. In the course of the night, Alderman Fritz, while hunting for his cat, discovered she was in the ballot box. The election officers were sent for, but fearing a violation of the law they refused to open the box.

Wednesday, after consultation with legal counsel, it was decided that the box should be opened, and this was done. The cat was released, but the ballots had been destroyed by the cat's violent efforts to get out of its prison.

ATTEMPT TO KILL MORAES

Brazilian Soldier Fires on the President in Rio and Stabs the Minister of War to Death.

PRESIDENT'S NEPHEW WOUNDED

The Party Was Landing at the Marine Arsenal When the Attack Was Made—Great Agitation in the City.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A dispatch to the Times from Rio Janeiro says:

"At 1 o'clock this afternoon (Friday) a soldier of the Tenth Battalion, which constitutes part of the local garrison, attempted to shoot President Moraes with a pistol. The President was just landing at the Marine Arsenal after visiting the steamer on which Gen. Barbosa, Minister of Marine, had returned from Bahia.

"The bystanders frustrated the attempt; but Col. Moraes, the President's nephew, was slightly wounded in disarming the soldier. Gen. Betancourt, Minister of War, then interfered, and was himself stabbed. The wound was so serious that he died soon afterward. The attack has caused the greatest agitation throughout the city."

CAREER OF PRESIDENT MORAES.

The First Chief Magistrate of Brazil Elected by Popular Vote.

Dr. Prudente José de Moraes Barros was installed as President of the Republic of Brazil Nov. 15, 1894. He was the first President elected by a popular vote. Moraes has been active in public life from his earliest manhood, and is entitled to be considered one of the foremost statesmen of Brazil.

He was born at Itu, in the State of Sao Paulo, fifty-three years ago. He was liberally educated and was graduated at the Law College of his native State. He received the degree of L. D. in the twenty-second year of his age. He soon acquired celebrity as a skillful advocate and an eloquent orator. In 1868 he became a Deputy to the Sao Paulo Assembly and a member of the Budget Committee, wherein he learned the details of public aff

KINGS REPUBLICANS BITTER

Prospect of Much Crimination and Recrimination in the Immediate Future.

FIGHT IN COUNTY COMMITTEE

Followers of Platt Will Be Denounced and an Effort to Expel the Low Men Will Be Made—Buttling Says It Will Not Succeed.

The chief interest among the factional Republicans in Brooklyn, so far as there can be any interest at this early stage of defeat, lies in the regular monthly meeting of the Republican County Committee next Tuesday night. Sheriff Buttling, it is said, will denounce the Platt people as largely responsible for the recent misfortune, while among the representatives of the Twenty-third Ward Walter B. Atterbury will rise in his seat and repeat his declaration of a day or two ago that Jacob Worth is the worst political scoundrel in the country. Mr. Worth has signified his intention of absenting himself, but replies will probably be brought forth from Worth's adherents, which will only add to the bitterness of spirit already existing.

Mr. Atterbury made a statement yesterday denying the truth of an interview, in which he was represented as saying that he controlled Assemblyman Marshall of the Seventeenth District.

"I never said," continued Mr. Atterbury, "that if Mr. Marshall did not stand by me I would bring about his retirement, but I did say privately that if he united with the Democrats to defeat proper Republican measures, he would injure himself in the Twenty-third Ward."

Postmaster Francis Wilson is more outspoken for Republican harmony and reorganization than any one of his friends. "Purely as a party measure," he said yesterday, "we should come together. I understand that an attempt may be made to discipline the members of the General Committee who voted for Low. This is poor policy, for it will only intensify the present bitterness."

There is not the slightest doubt that a movement is on foot to expel the Low men from the committee. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff is desirous of seeing this done, but Silas B. Dutcher and a few other experienced men of his stamp favor delay. Sheriff Buttling openly asserts that if this is the scheme of the regular organization men its promoters will be worsted. The Sheriff says that Seth Low has more friends and Senator Platt more enemies in the committee than before election, and that the balance of power will be against the Administration men.

"You can be sure," said he, "that no man who voted for Low or who openly advocated him will be expelled."

The Sheriff said that something might be done in the way of reorganizing the Republican Party in Brooklyn after the Legislature gets to work, but not before that.

BOROUGH PRESIDENT IN DOUBT

Both Dr. John L. Feeney and George Cromwell Claim Election in Richmond—Applications for a Recount.

Staten Island was more excited over election last night than it was on election night or any time prior to election. Politicians of both parties were out trying to find out just what was the result of the election for President of the Borough on Tuesday. Dr. John L. Feeney, the Democratic nominee, was elected, according to the face of the unofficial returns gathered by the police and by the newspapers. The difference in these returns was only a vote or two. Therefore it is reasonably sure that the official returns will show almost the same figures. These gave Dr. Feeney seventy-seven plurality over George Cromwell, the Republican nominee.

Immediately after the announcement of the result the Republicans said they would demand a recount. Yesterday morning Mr. Cromwell announced that he had reason to believe the police and newspaper returns were in error and that an examination of the tally sheets would show he had a majority of the votes cast. Accordingly John S. Davenport, for Mr. Cromwell, made application yesterday afternoon to Justice Maddox, who he sitting in the Supreme Court in Richmond, for permission for himself and client to examine the tally sheets then in the County Clerk's office. This was granted. The examination was made and Mr. Davenport and Mr. Cromwell say that it showed the election of Mr. Cromwell by three votes.

This statement excited every one, and was known from one end of Staten Island to the other within a very short time. The news upset every one, and the politicians were soon looking for news.

The figures given by Mr. Cromwell and his counsel would seem to indicate a possibility that Dr. Feeney was elected by about 100. If their figures are taken from the tally sheets on file in the County Clerk's office they are not the full figures for Staten Island. There are at least three election districts on the island which did not return their tally sheets to the County Clerk. These are the Second of Middletown, the Fourth of Castleton, and the Twelfth of Castleton. In these three districts the tally sheets were burned.

Dr. Feeney was seen last night in regard to the matter. He said he was not worrying. He had expected to let the Republicans get the recount, and put them to the expense and trouble, and simply look on while it was made, as he was confident he would gain. Now he was determined to ask a recount himself. He said he was confident that errors had been made, but his information was contrary to that given Mr. Cromwell, as it showed he had been made to suffer and Mr. Cromwell to gain by errors of the election officers. Presuming that the figures given by Mr. Cromwell were made up without the three districts in which the sheets had been destroyed, Dr. Feeney said the recount would show his election by about 200. Even if Mr. Cromwell had included the three districts in his count and had taken the police and newspaper figures as correct in them, Mr. Cromwell would be shown to be defeated by 100 if a recount was had.

This latter was possible by the fact that there is not in existence a single ballot cast in the Fourth District of the Town of Westfield. This district gave Mr. Cromwell a plurality of about 100 over Dr. Feeney. The Inspectors, after counting the ballots, destroyed them, therefore they cannot be recounted. The absence of the ballots in that district would cut into Mr. Cromwell's vote to the extent of 100 net. It will reduce the vote of both candidates, but Mr. Cromwell's the more.

Feeney's Election Taken for Granted.

The last annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County was held at Stapleton yesterday. Nathaniel Marsh, who for eighteen years has served as President of the board, declined re-election. This was in order that Dr. Feeney, whose election as President of the borough had been announced, though disputed by the Republicans, might be chosen Chairman of the board. The board took this action, and also re-elected Franklin Vitt Clerk and John J. Kenny counsel.

Wheelmen to Honor Louis F. Haffen.

A bicycle parade will be held in the Borough of the Bronx Monday evening under the auspices of the Schnorer Club Wheelmen, to celebrate the election of Louis F. Haffen as President of the Borough of the Bronx. Capt. Charles M. Kaeppel estimates that there will be 2,000 wheelmen in line, with their wheels decorated with flags and lanterns. They will assemble at the clubhouse, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Eagle Avenue, at 7:30 o'clock Monday evening. The line of march will be as follows: From the clubhouse to Washington Avenue, north to One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, east on One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street to Bathgate Avenue, south to One Hundred and Seventy-third Street to Third Avenue, on Third Avenue south to One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, west to Melrose Avenue, south to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, west to Courtlandt Avenue, south on Courtlandt Avenue to One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, east to Melrose Avenue, south to Willis Avenue, to One Hundred and Forty-third Street, west to Alexander Avenue, south to One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, east to Willis Avenue, north on Willis Avenue to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, up Third Avenue to clubhouse.

LESSON OF LOW'S DEFEAT.

Municipal League of Milwaukee Issues an Address Based on the Result in New York.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 5.—The Municipal League has issued an address to the voters of the city, based on the results of the New York election.

The address says the fact that Seth Low ran so far ahead of Gen. Tracy, a man of unimpeachable record, who was nominated on party lines, "should fill every friend of municipal reform with hope and courage as indicating that intelligent voters are beginning to distinguish between the mere candidate and the influences concealed by his personality."

After calling attention to the fact that Senator Platt could have elected Seth Low at any time by withdrawing Gen Tracy, and the results that will follow Tammany's domination, the address continues:

"It is not yet known what action will be taken at the next election in this city, but we earnestly believe the lessons of New York politics will sink deep into the hearts of Milwaukee voters and that they will bear in mind during the interval which precedes the Spring election that we are able to do in Milwaukee what could not be done in New York, if the voters can be made to realize that the election of independent candidates on proper lines throughout in no wise interferes with the relative position and strength of National parties in State and National elections.

"The politicans are few—some of them are admirable men in all parties—the voters are many. The idea that the former are so powerful that the cause of the people is hopeless is a vicious and idle fiction, and the belief that the party, as compared with principle, is something sacred, is unworthy the intelligence of an American citizen."

The address is signed by President Butler and ten members of the League constituting the Executive Committee.

REVISED ELECTION FIGURES.

Citizens' Union Candidates Chosen in Two Districts.

The revised figures of the police election returns filed at the Bureau of Elections, as given out yesterday, show two changes in the results on Assemblymen and Aldermen in this city as published on Thursday.

John A. Weekes, Jr., the Citizens' Union candidate for Assembly, is elected in the Twenty-fifth District by a plurality of 196 over Albert W. Orr, the Democratic candidate. There were 2,756 votes for Weekes, 2,560 for Orr, and 1,999 for Washburne, the Republican candidate.

In the Twenty-seventh District the revised figure give the election to Joseph Oatman, the Citizens' Union candidate for Alderman by a plurality of 405 over George H. Mundorf, the Democratic candidate. There were 2,087 votes for Oatman, 2,282 for Mundorf, and 1,338 for George A. Baker, the Republican candidate.

MR. CROKER TO GO SOUTH.

Only Slightly Ill, His Physician Says—Several of His Political Associates to Accompany Him.

Richard Croker is expected to leave the city soon for a journey South, presumably in search of rest after the arduous labors of the campaign. Andrew Freedman, speaking for the Tammany leader, at the Murray Hill Hotel, last night, said Mr. Croker would leave perhaps to-day. He declined to say who would compose Mr. Croker's party or where they expected to go. It is understood, however, that they will go to Virginia and that Judge Van Wyck, John C. Sheehan, Randolph Guggenheimer, John F. Carroll, and Mr. Freedman will be of the company. An appointment slate may be made up during the jaunt.

Mr. Croker is not in the Murray Hill Hotel suffering from exhaustion, the result of his labors during the campaign, and a slight cold. His indisposition is not serious. Yesterday afternoon there was a widespread report that Mr. Croker was dead. Telegrams arrived from all parts of the country, speaking of the report, and asking confirmation or denial. The clerk at the Murray Hill declined to send cards to Mr. Croker's room. Mr. Freedman said Mr. Croker was not ill, and Dr. W. F. Fluhrer of 497 Fifth Avenue, who saw Mr. Croker at noon, said he had no symptoms of pneumonia, as was reported in one newspaper, and that he was not seriously ill, as was reported in another, but was merely tired out and exhausted, and suffering with a slight cold and indigestion.

DEMOCRATS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Chairman Elliot Danforth Still Hopes They Will Control It.

Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, still holds to the belief that the Democrats may control the next Assembly. He said last night:

"I had a telephone message to-day from one of our men in Brooklyn saying it was possible that, when the contests were all settled, we might have seventeen out of the twenty-one Assemblymen from Kings instead of the fifteen we have been counting on. This would give us seventy-five of the seventy-six votes necessary to organize the Assembly."

Mr. Danforth could not specify from what districts in Kings the two extra Assemblymen were to come. He went on to say that, with one pronounced anti-Platt member from Erie and the possibility of more than one of the independents elected from Kings uniting against the Republican machine, the single vote the Democrats lacked might be supplied. "At any rate," he added, "the balance of power will be held by the Citizens' Union representatives. If it turns out that we have not the necessary majority to control, it is very certain that the regular Republicans will not have it."

MISSOURI GOLD DEMOCRATS.

They Decide to Continue the Fight on Educational Lines.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—The members of the State Committee of the National Democratic Party have determined to maintain their organization in Missouri and continue the fight along educational lines. To this end permanent headquarters will be established here, with Secretary L. R. Wilfley in charge.

It has been decided to nominate candidates for every office at every election hereafter.

Iron Trades and the Legislature.

The unions in the iron industry in this city have started a movement to make the successful labor candidates to the Assembly redeem their promises to work in the interests of labor in the Legislature. Some time ago a law was enacted in the Legislature requiring that all stone for State and municipal work, except paving blocks and crushed stone, should be worked, dressed, and carved within the limits of the State, and that a clause to this effect must be inserted in all municipal and State contracts. Delegate Perrine of the iron molders said yesterday that an effort would be made in the next Legislature to pass a similar law for the iron trades.

Expenses of the Candidates.

Jeremiah Kennefick, newly elected Alderman from the First District, filed his statement of election expenses yesterday with the County Clerk. His figures were $30 to the Tammany printing fund, $10 for carriages, and $10 for portage. Albert H. Orr, who ran for the Assembly in the Twenty-fifth District, put his expenses at $196.80; William H. McCarthy, candidate for Alderman in the Thirty-first District, paid out $90 for election expenses, and John A. Weekes, Jr., candidate for Assembly in the Twenty-fifth District, spent only $7.50 for circulars.

Justice Bartlett's Election Expenses.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Supreme Court Justice Willard Bartlett of Brooklyn certified to the Secretary of State to-day that his expenses for re-election amounted to $2,220.92.

Judge James A. O'Gorman Ill.

Judge James A. O'Gorman is at his home, 408 West Forty-third Street, suffering with an attack of intermittent fever. His illness, it is said, was brought on by overwork in the campaign. Judge O'Gorman attended to his duties in the Eleventh District Court on Wednesday, but was taken ill on his way down town to his office. He was carried home in a cab. He will not be able to leave his bed for a week.

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JUSTICE PARKER'S SUCCESSOR.

Candidates for the Vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench Besieging the Governor.

ALBANY, Nov. 5.—The elevation of Justice Alton B. Parker from the Supreme Court bench to that of the Court of Appeals creates a vacancy in the office of Justice of the Supreme Court in the Third Judicial District, which must be filled by the Governor on Jan. 1 next, the appointee to serve until a successor to Justice Parker can be elected at the next general election. For this position the Governor is besieged already by candidates and their friends. It has been the custom in the past to select a person from the locality of the one whom he succeeds, but from present indications it would seem that the Governor may deviate from this course and go to Troy for Justice Parker's successor, notwithstanding the fact that Troy has one Justice now in Edgar L. Fursman, whose term does not expire until 1905.

Ulster County has two candidates—Judge A. T. Clearwater and Deputy Attorney General G. B. D. Hasbrouck. Mr. Clearwater was a candidate before the last judicial convention of the Third District, but was defeated. Mr. Hasbrouck last Fall worked against the regular delegates to the State convention. It would seem therefore that Mr. Clearwater would have the preference if the selection should go to that county.

Another person whose name is mentioned prominently is Senator Hobart Krum of Schoharie, who ran as the Republican candidate for the Supreme Court in 1884, when he was defeated by Justice William L. Learned of this city. Senator Krum is sixty-four years of age, and therefore would have but five years to serve if he should succeed in being elected to succeed Justice Parker next Fall.

Over in Hudson there is a candidate—Judge J. Rider Cady. In Albany, Assemblyman Robert G. Scherer is talked of to some extent, but he probably would be satisfied with the position of miscellaneous court reporter, for which he is understood to be a candidate. Another aspirant in Albany is Arthur L. Andrews, who has been promised the next Republican nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court by William Barnes, Jr., but as Mr. Barnes and Gov. Black are on anything but friendly terms, his appointment is next to impossible.

The contest apparently lies between George Wellington and Edward Douglass, both of Troy. Mr. Douglass was a candidate before the last judicial convention, but gave way at the request of Mr. Black, because it was believed that the position belonged to Albany. Mr. Douglass, it is understood, is regarded favorably by Gov. Black, and it is altogether likely that he will be selected if Rensselaer is to be favored.

Change in Judge Parker's Plurality.

Through a transposition of figures in tabulating the vote by counties for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, the vote in Wyoming County for Parker was published yesterday as 14,226, where it should have been 1,248. This makes a difference in Parker's vote of 12,978, and reduces his plurality from 64,976 to 51,998.

OLCOTT DECLINES JUDGESHIP.

Henry C. Botty, It Is Understood, Will Be Van Wyck's Successor.

District Attorney Olcott will not be a Judge of the City Court in place of Mayor-elect Van Wyck, who, it is expected, will shortly tender his resignation to Gov. Black. The place has been offered to Mr. Olcott and he has declined it.

District Attorney Olcott made the following statement yesterday:

"I am not a candidate for the City Court Judgeship and the newspaper talk to that effect is wholly unfounded. I do not desire the office, but intend to resume private practice on Jan. 1. W. M. K. OLCOTT."

It is understood that if Mr. Olcott persists in his determination ex-Judge Henry C. Botty will receive the appointment to the vacancy. Mr. Botty was appointed by Gov. Morton to fill the unexpired term of Chief Justice Simon Ehrlich when the latter died. He ran for the office on the Republican ticket in 1895 and was defeated. He ran in the campaign just passed, and was again defeated. If he is appointed by Gov. Black it will be the second time he has filled the unexpired term of a Chief Justice, as Judge Van Wyck now holds that position.

NICOLL CORPORATION COUNSEL.

Friends of the ex-District Attorney Say His Name Is "Slated."

Neither Mr. Croker nor Mr. Sheehan appeared at Tammany Hall yesterday, and there were hardly enough of the lesser leaders around to keep up the gossip about prospective appointments under the Van Wyck administration. In such talk as there was the name of De Lancey Nicoll for Corporation Counsel figured conspicuously. It is said that his chances for the place are better than those of any one else who has been mentioned in that connection, and his friends assert that his name is already on the "slate."

There was talk of State Senator Thomas F. Grady for Corporation Counsel, but it was disposed of by a reference to the provision of the Constitution (Article III., Section 7) which prohibits any member of the Legislature from receiving a civil appointment within the State "during the time for which he shall have been elected."

MR. McKAY'S BODY FOUND.

He Was Superintendent Van Etten's Stenographer—Killed in the Wreck at Garrison's.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The body of Algernon W. McKay, who lost his life in the New York Central Railroad disaster at Garrison's, was found floating in the middle of the river, off Iona Island, four miles below the scene of the wreck, at 9:30 o'clock this morning, by a boatman named Benjamin Lent, who was gathering driftwood. Lent towed the body to Jones Point, where this afternoon it was identified by W. A. Humphrey, a detective of the Hudson River Railroad Company.

The body was taken in charge by Coroner Charles S. Sloat, who had it removed to Haverstraw this evening.

In the pockets of the dead man were found some change, a gold watch and chain, railroad passes, and papers. There was a contusion on the left side of the face and the clothing was badly torn on the right side. The watch had stopped at 5:50 o'clock, the hour of the accident.

The Coroner and his jury viewed the body to-night, after which it was turned over to Detective Humphrey, and the inquest will be adjourned indefinitely. Detective Humphrey will ship the body to friends at Fulton, N. Y.

McKay was twenty-three years of age, and had been married but six months. He was the private secretary of Superintendent Van Etten, and was riding in the engine when it made its frightful plunge into the river.

CARLISLE TO ADDRESS THE BAR.

He Will Speak Before the State Bar Association on Jan. 28.

ALBANY, Nov. 5.—Former Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle to-day notified Secretary Proctor of the State Bar Association that he would accept the invitation tendered him to deliver the next annual address before the association's convention on Jan. 28.

The "North Shore Limited" is the most popular morning train for Chicago. Leaves Grand Central Station 10:00 every morning. Arrives Chicago via Michigan Central, 9:00 next morning.—Adv.

REPUBLICANS AND BOSSISM

Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss Hopes for Party Union Before the Next Election.

INDEPENDENT TICKET POSSIBLE

Brookfield Says Tuesday's Vote Was One of Confidence in the Citizens' Union—Anti-Platt Men Expect to Reorganize the Assembly.

Anti-Platt Republicans assert that men representative of the party as a whole and not of Senator T. C. Platt individually will organize the Assembly. They likewise assert that a radical change in methods of party organization management is absolutely necessary to the future success of the party.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Secretary of the Interior, expressed the opinion that Republican disorganization and division were the causes of the Democratic victory on Tuesday. "Judge Van Wyck would not have won had not the anti-Tammany forces been divided," he said. "I shall not attempt to place the blame for the Tammany victory; that every one must do for himself. All Republicans should get together, and steps to this end, I hope, will be taken before the next election."

In the opinion of Secretary Bliss hundreds of Tracy votes went to Seth Low because it was believed that the fight was between Judge Van Wyck and Mr. Low.

Independent State Ticket in 1898.

Up to the time of his appointment to the position of Secretary of the Interior Mr. Bliss had been classed as an anti-Platt Republican. In December, 1895, Mr. Bliss, with others, issued a protest against the Republican enrollment, which declared that it was a fraud. Secretary Bliss's identification with the McKinley Administration makes it impossible, it is said, that he should take any part in a movement looking to the elimination of Senator Platt as the leader of the Republican organization. But the men who were associated with Mr. Bliss in the anti-Platt movement of 1895 will, with one exception—Gen. C. H. T. Collis—unite in demanding a change in the management of party affairs. If this demand should not be recognized, it is reported, Senator Platt and his friends will be opposed in every Assembly district in New York State and independent nominations will be made for State officers next Summer.

William Brookfield is one of the leaders of the new movement. He said yesterday: "Conditions must change before the Republican Party can be successful. Under existing conditions of party management, failure is inevitable. The fight which the Republican organization of the City and County of New York is conducting is directed as much against the present management of the Republican Party as against the Democrats. The fight for good government which the Citizens' Union began will go on until it is successful.

Confidence in the Citizens' Union.

"I regard Tuesday's vote as being a vote of confidence in the managers of the Citizens' Union. That they made a mistake in not effecting a union with the Republicans is true. I worked for three months to try to bring such a fusion about. But it is unjust to attach all the blame to the Citizens' Union. It is asserted that the Union was managed by amateurs, but the affairs of the Republican Party were managed by Quigg, Gibbs, and others."

Gen. Wager Swayne, Chairman of the anti-Platt organization, said that the Republican management should be reorganized at once. "Nothing should be done now," commented Gen. Swayne. "A plan should be formulated at once. I will support any movement which looks to this end and which shall restore to every Republican the right of a voice in the management of party affairs.

"The leaders of the party, in my opinion, are more deeply concerned in suppressing individual rights than they are in restoring them. Plenty of men who have the confidence of the public can be found who will devote themselves to the task of party reorganization."

Senator Platt would say nothing with regard to the proposed reorganization.

Assembly Reorganization.

The anti-Platt Republicans believe that they will control the reorganization of the Assembly. In the plans which they have formulated ex-Speaker James M. E. O'Grady is not regarded as even a possibility for renomination. S. Fred Nixon of Chautauqua may receive their support. The situation hinges upon the action of the Kings County Assemblymen. If they should stand by Senator Platt, his friends will organize the Assembly. If they should not, then a compromise slate is inevitable. Yesterday the Brooklyn members were non-committal. Lafayette B. Lambert of the Twenty-seventh New York District, who was elected by the Citizens' Union over Burke, Republican organization candidate, said that it was too early to discuss the situation with relation to the Assembly organization.

Opposed to Platt as Boss.

"I intend to act with my party," said Assemblyman Laimbeer, "but I shall not go into caucus to be gagged by Senator Platt's orders. I have no quarrel with Mr. Platt. I have never spoken to him in my life. The closest association I have with him is that we are members of the same church. I am not to be classed as a man opposed to Senator Platt as an individual, but to Senator Platt as a boss. We are far apart in our views as to what is for the best interests of the party, and as I was elected over Senator Platt's candidate in my district I shall continue to hold my present views, and to act accordingly.

"My party work in the Assembly will be directed toward changing present conditions and bringing about a reorganization of party management. I should judge from the vote up the State that others share my opinion, and that it is fully realized that a party cannot succeed if it continues under a leadership that was repudiated by 60 per cent. of the Republican voters."

Present System Should Be Overthrown

"The present system of party control should be entirely overthrown. We should stand out against party bossism and for representative party control.

"As to the reorganization of the Assembly, I am unpledged to any candidate for Speaker, and shall support the man who, in my judgment, will act for the best interests of the party."

No action will be taken with regard to the future course of the Platt organization until the County Committee meets on the evening of Nov. 18. Chairman Quigg will not return from Virginia until the last of next week. He is said to be a candidate for re-election, but it is asserted that he will be strongly opposed by those district leaders who favored fusion with the Citizens' Union and the acceptance of Seth Low as the Republican candidate.

Last night Julius Mayer, leader of the Twenty-third District, the only district in New York in which a Republican Assemblyman and Alderman were elected, and in which the Republicans succeeded in electing a Justice of the Municipal Court, came out against Quigg.

"I am against Lemuel Ely Quigg for re-election as Chairman of the County Committee, as Representative in Congress or to any other political position," Mr. Mayer said. Mr. Mayer also said that Assemblyman-elect Lowenthal will go to Albany as an anti-Quigg member. It is said that the nominees for office in the Twenty-third Distrct were named against County Chairman Quigg's expressed orders.

It was reported last night that other leaders have joined with Mr. Mayer in the anti-Quigg movement. Among them is said to be James L. Stewart of the Twentieth District. When the County Committee meets, it was said, Chairman Quigg's frends will try to pass a vote of confidence in him. If any such an attempt is made, the anti-Quigg men say, it will be defeated.

WILL ACT AS A REPUBLICAN.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 5.—William G. Cottle, a McKinley League Republican, who was indorsed by the Democrats and elected Member of Assembly for the First District of Onondaga County, said to-day, that he would act with the Republicans in the organization of the Assembly.

Under the agreement, the McKinley League Republicans indorsed two Democratic candidates for the Assembly and the Democrats indorsed two McKinley Leaguers. It was expected that the Democrats, if elected, would act with their party, and the same was true of the McKinley candidates. Mr. Cottle has been classed as a Democrat in most of the lists of Assemblymen printed in the newspapers.

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ELECTION FRAUD CHARGED

Citizens' Union Men Say They Have Ample Proof in the Nineteenth Assembly District.

STEWART WILL MAKE A FIGHT

Boudinot Keith Says the Poll Officers Were Repeatedly Warned that They Were Violating the Law—Rumored Tammany Offers.

The divers political organizations of the Nineteenth Assembly District are much excited over the prospective recount of the ballots cast for P. M. Stewart, Citizens' Union candidate for the Assembly, and also those cast for the Citizens' Union candidate for Alderman, Mr. Okie. The official returns, as seen at Police Headquarters yesterday, record the vote for Assemblyman in the Nineteenth as follows: Well, (Dem.,) 3,663; Stewart, (Citizens' Union,) 3,583; Mazet, (Rep.,) 3,147. These figures, it is alleged, are wrong, and several of Mr. Stewart's friends say openly that there has been a deliberate miscount. Mr. Price, one of the Citizens' Union watchers in the Eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Assembly District, affirms positively that Mr. Stewart received to his actual knowledge 94 more votes than he was credited with.

Republicans in the district aver that at 3 o'clock on election day the Tammany workers sent out word for all Democrats to vote for Stewart, in return for which the Tammany candidate for Alderman, Geagan, was to receive the support of the friends of Mr. Stewart. This move, it was said yesterday, was resorted to because Mazet, the Republican candidate, was running ahead of his ticket.

Regardless of these reports, however, Mr. Okie claims election, and asserts that a recount will prove fraud in the Eighth Election District. Mr. Mazet, at his home, 104 West Eighty-fourth Street, last night said that he now accepted the official returns as final, and that he had no doubt that Mr. Well was the choice of the people.

"The fact," said he, "that Tammany ran more than 300 ahead of its ticket of 1896 surely proves that the Citizens' Union drew its strength, not from the Democratic Party, but from the Republicans."

The Chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee of the Nineteenth Assembly District, Dr. R. J. Secor, who had full charge of Mr. Mazet's campaign, admitted in the presence of Mr. Stewart and Mr. Okie that Collector Bidwell, who, with Mr. Quigg, is said to control the district, had conceded Mr. Stewart's election on Wednesday morning. Dr. Secor said also that he himself was satisfied that fraud had been perpetrated, and that Mr. Stewart was legally elected.

Mr. Stewart said last night that if Mr. Well was the choice of the people, he was satisfied with the result of the election, but that if there were any doubt of it, he would demand his rights, even to the extent of employing the best legal talent in the city to secure the indictment and conviction of the Inspectors if it was proved conclusively that there had been any illegal juggling with the ballots.

Boudinot Keith of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union said last night that he had indisputable evidence of the electon of both Mr. Stewart and Mr. Okie, and of fraud on the part of the Election Inspectors. He said that the Citizens' Union watchers had repeatedly warned the election officers that they were acting contrary to the provisions of the law, but no attention was paid to their protests. "Never," said Mr. Keith, "have I seen a more open and flagrant violation of the statute than there was in this particular instance."

The Law Committee of the Citizens' Union is preparing to ask for a recount in the Nineteenth as well as in other districts, and it was said last night that the Union headquarters in Twenty-third Street that enough evidence of criminal work in the booths had been obtained to send a large number of election officers to prison. Bribery, too, is charged against many Tammany politicians, and the watchers are ready, they declare, to substantiate their charges with affidavits.

A movement has been started toward the election of Mr. Stewart to Congress, in Mr. Quigg's place, upon the expiration of the latter's term. It is conceded by prominent Republicans in the Nineteenth that Mr. Quigg could not be elected, and it is expected that Mr. Stewart will be nominated on an independent ticket, and will receive the support of the Citizens' Union, many Republicans, and not a few Democrats. On the other hand, it is asserted that Mr. Quigg realizes his weakness and has no expectation of again becoming a candidate for the office which he now holds. A rumor was current last night at several Republican clubs in the district that the Tammany leaders had offered to Mr. Stewart a Commissionership under Mayor-elect Van Wyck, but when Mr. Stewart was asked about it he said that he had heard nothing to warrant his belief of any such report.

ALLEGED ELECTION FRAUDS.

No definite action was taken yesterday in the matter of employing special counsel, authorized by the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union the night before, to investigate allegations of fraud in certain election districts, and to prosecute certain election officers in case those allegations are well founded.

James B. Reynolds, Chairman of the Executive Committee, who is going out of town next week to seek rest after the labors of the campaign, wrote yesterday to Joseph Larocque, placing the matter in his hands, and urging prompt action. Late in the afternoon Mr. Larocque had a conference in his office with William B. Hornblower, a fellow-member of the Law Committee of the Union. Mr. Larocque said after his talk with Mr. Hornblower that definite selection of the special counsel had not been made, and might not be for a day or two. He intimated, however, that vigorous action would be taken in any case where investigation shows there is warrant for legal proceedings.

Brooklyn Citizens' Committee Disbanded.

The Brooklyn Citizens' Committee has disbanded. Its Executive Committee held its last meeting last night, and wound up the business of the campaign. The committee, which was organized only for the purposes of the campaign of 1897, will not continue its organization. Ex-Mayor Schieren said last night: "Our committee has disbanded, and its members will work from this time on with their own parties. The members will always be ready to work for any cause like that which has engaged our attention this year. If in 1901 there is need of a similar movement, there will be no lack of men to take it up, but we have not deemed it wise to continue our organization as a permanent body."

FATALLY SHOT WHILE ASLEEP.

John Neiding, a Detroit Man, the Victim of a Burglar.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 5.—John Neiding was shot and wounded fatally by a burglar early this morning while asleep in his house on Antoine Street.

Mrs. Neiding was awakened just as the intruder appeared in the doorway of the room she and Mr. Neiding occupied. Seeing he was detected, the burglar fired a revolver, which was aimed at the bed. The bullet pierced the breast of the sleeping man, penetrating a lung and blood vessels.

The robber escaped. Neiding can live only a few hours.

IN YELLOW FEVER DISTRICTS

Revival of Business Due to the Raising of Quarantines—Record of New Cases and Deaths.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5.—There were twenty-five new cases of yellow fever today and ten deaths. This record is disappointing. The number of new cases is not so small as the Board of Health predicted and the number of deaths is surprisingly large. The thermometer registered 80 degrees in the shade to-day. It is thought the warm weather helped swell the numbers of the sick and dead.

Business to-day was brisk. The raising of the quarantine in all places where frost has occurred has caused orders to pour in on the merchants. There is great activity now in the mercantile districts.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 5.—There has not been a new case of yellow fever in this city for two days. Selma reports a clean bill of health. The churches there will resume services Sunday. There was a new case and a death to-day at Highland Park.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 5.—Eleven new cases of yellow fever and one death were reported to-day. There is no increase in the death rate, and physicians report that the new cases for the most part are exceedingly mild. Two deaths from the fever took place to-day in the suburbs.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 5.—New cases of yellow fever are reported as follows: Canton, 1; county farm, 1.

ALABAMA TRADE BRISK AGAIN.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 5.—Lifting the quarantine from the northern half of the State yesterday gave a decided impetus to business, which had been locked up by the embargo. New Orleans jobbers were besieged with orders from Alabama merchants to-day, and large shipments of goods to this district have already been made. The coal mines again have put on full forces and will work every day.

Railroad officials report heavy demands for cars, and state that they will be taxed to the utmost to move the delayed shipments.

The revival of business was instantaneous and substantial. Merchants report the prospects for trade from now on as magnificent. The impetus Southern business received in September, which was checked by the quarantine, bids fair to resume with great activity.

Sunset Route Reopened.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—The Southern Pacific Company's Sunset Route to New Orleans, which has been badly crippled for some weeks on account of the yellow fever scare in the Southern States, was reopened for through business to-day. A plan is under consideration to run the limited train east of El Paso, one making the trip to Chicago by way of the Texas Pacific, St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, and the Chicago and Alton Roads, and the other to New Orleans over the Southern route.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE

To Transact Business Under the Name of the Manhattan.

ALBANY, Nov. 5.—The Mutual Fire Insurance Company of New York City has changed its method of business to that of a joint stock fire insurance company, and hereafter it will transact such business under the name of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of the City of New York.

AMERICAN IN GERMANY'S ARMY.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 5.—Hugo Knie of Creskill is serving in the Seventy-second Infantry at Tokan, Germany, against his will. To-day Hart & Hart, lawyers of this place, received a letter from him, asking that the United States secure his release.

Knie says his father came to this country during the California gold craze of 1849. He was naturalized, and lived in this country for years, but is now a resident of Hamburg, Germany. The son was born in this country, and lived at Creskill. Some time ago he went to Germany to marry a young woman he met while she was in this country. He intended to return, but has been prevented from doing so by the authorities, who apprehended him and ordered him to serve his term as a soldier, claiming he was a German subject.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises...6:37	Sun sets...4:51	Moon sets...3:55		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook....5:16	Gov. Isl'd...5:37	H. Gate....7:46		
	P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook....5:43	Gov. Isl'd...6:22	H. Gate....8:11		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Auguste Victoria, Genoa.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Aller, Cherbourg and Bremen	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Ardanrose, Cape Gracios.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Columbian, London	.....	.....
Concho, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Rio, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
Francisco, Hull	.....	.....
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.	12:00 M. 12 M.
Kitty, Haiti, &c.	*10:30 A. M.	
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Marengo, New Castle	.....	.....
Mobile, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, NOV. 8.

Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 9.

Trave, Southampton and Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

*Supplementary mails. After the closing of the regular supplementary mails, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 12 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close

AUTO-DYNAMIC ARMOR TEST

Foreign Government Representatives Are Pleased with the Invention of W. L. Foote.

WITHSTANDS SWIFT BULLETS

Pane of Window Glass Placed Behind a Sheet of the Substance Is Not Broken—The Inventor's Extensive Claims Not Disproved.

Representatives of several foreign Governments gathered in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon to witness tests of W. Lennard Foote's recent invention of auto-dynamic bullet-proof armor. Mr. Foote is a Brooklyn man. He has been at work on his armor for many years, but has brought it to a satisfactory state of efficiency only within the last few months.

The tests yesterday were made on the relative resistance of Mr. Foote's armor and a series of one-half-inch boards and steel plate, and were regarded as highly successful by those who witnessed them. Those present at the armory were Count Goetzen, Military Attaché of the German Legation in Washington; D. T. Mertvago, Captain in the Imperial Russian Navy and Naval Attaché of the Russian Legation in Washington; Arcady Venier, Russian Vice Consul; Louis I. G. Amundson, Vice Consul of Denmark; Hector Hernandez, Representative of the Chilean Government, and other representatives of foreign powers. No representative of the American Government was present.

Before the tests, Mr. Foote explained the points of excellence in his invention over others by making the following claims:

First—It does not require the same amount of care to keep it from rusting or scaling.

Second—All dangers removed from flying splinters of steel or deflecting bullets.

Third—It is about 50 per cent. lighter in the ratio of resistance than steel for armor shields.

Fourth—When penetrated by bullets, &c., on face, the puncture instantly closes, thus keeping out water.

Fifth—This material being non-magnetic is especially valuable for use on the bridge of naval vessels for shields, when steel cannot be used in proximity to a compass.

Mr. Foote also claimed his armor was valuable as covering for railway cars, complete hulls and decking for vessels, and for rapid equipment of Atlantic liners in case of war. He refused to disclose the exact nature of his armor, but it seemed not unlike papier maché.

The test was made by shooting at a block of the material about 2½ inches thick from a distance of fifty feet. Capt. F. A. Wells of Company B, Twenty-third Regiment, acted as marksman. Shots were first fired at plates of steel armor one-half and three-fourths of an inch thick. In order to show the penetrating power of the rifles, shots were fired through a column made up of fifty-four one-half-inch boards placed one-half of an inch apart. The bullets penetrated all but the two last boards. In firing at the steel armor it was found that the one-half-inch plate was badly bent and sprung, and nearly penetrated.

Behind Mr. Foote's armor was placed a piece of window glass in order to show the ability of the armor in absorbing the vibrations. The first bullet from a Krag-Jörgensen gun was found to be entirely imbedded in the plate with the hole made by it closed up. The glass remained intact. Other shots were fired with equally good results.

The representatives of the powers took notes, said they were pleased, and would make elaborate reports to their Governments.

STREET RAILROAD COMPROMISE

Reports of a Settlement Between the Metropolitan and Third Avenue Lines—Amsterdam Avenue Involved.

Although no positive information can be gleaned, because of the evasive answers of the attorneys on both sides, it is probable that the bitter warfare which has been carried on between the Metropolitan and the Third Avenue Street Railway Companies will soon end.

Rumors about the affairs of both companies were rife yesterday, the one receiving most credence being to the effect that the rival companies were negotiating for a truce. This rumor was strengthened by the knowledge that another attempt is being made by the Third Avenue Company to secure a franchise for the King's Bridge extension. The officials are circulating a new petition, which is being subscribed to by some of the property owners along the line of the proposed road. It is said that a speedy settlement must be effected, either by mutual concessions or by other means, for if the King's Bridge franchise is obtained after the organization of the new Municipal Assembly, on Jan. 1, its lease will extend only for twenty-five years. The Assembly will have the power to grant franchises only for that length of time, but franchises granted by the present Board of Aldermen will exist in perpetuity.

It is reported that the Third Avenue Company is to withdraw its opposition to the construction of a crossing over its cable line at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue, and also to permit the Metropolitan Company to lay an electric subway in Park Row from the Brooklyn Bridge entrance to the Post Office Building, for the use of its Fourth Avenue cars, and in return the Metropolitan Company is to withdraw its opposition to efforts of the Third Avenue Company to secure the King's Bridge franchise. This rumor was denied by President Vreeland and by Secretary Warren of the Metropolitan Company.

William H. Page, Jr., of the firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, attorneys for the Third Avenue Company, denied emphatically yesterday that he knew of any negotiations pending between his company and the Metropolitan. He added, guardedly, however, that if negotiations were pending it would not be likely that the parties interested would discuss the matter, or even admit it, until their plans had been completed.

Charles H. Werner of Sheehan & Collin, attorneys for the Metropolitan, was noncommittal, but would not positively deny that the two companies were endeavoring to come to an amicable settlement.

In any event it is almost certain that the Amsterdam Avenue dispute will be settled to the satisfaction of both companies and the residents and property owners who have fought the attempt to lay four tracks on Amsterdam Avenue. A President of one of the Property Owners' Associations on Amsterdam Avenue said yesterday that negotiations for an agreement were under way, and that he was satisfied that the protests of the residents against the laying of four tracks would be heeded.

QUADRUPLE MURDER IN CANADA

A Tramp Supposed to Have Killed Three Girls and a Boy.

MONTREAL, Nov. 5.—A quadruple murder is reported from Rawdon, Montcalm County, Province of Quebec. The victims are the three daughters and one son of Mr. Nully, a farmer, who, having gone on a visit Wednesday morning, found his children murdered when he returned home at night.

The girls were eighteen, sixteen, and fourteen and the boy was ten years old. Three large parties are hunting the woods for a tramp who is supposed to be the murderer.

To Restore Fort San Carlos.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Nov. 5.—Major MacMurray, commanding the First Artillery at Fort Barrancas, has been instructed by Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, to restore the walls of old Fort San Carlos, near Barrancas.

This is the oldest and most interesting fortress in the United States. It originally was built by the Spaniards, and several times was captured by the French and English. It has not been used since it was captured by the American Army under Gen. Jackson.

It now probably will be supplied with rapid-firing guns.

A VAST ROBBERY PREVENTED.

Gen. Miles Says There Was a Plot to Loot the Chicago Sub-Treasury in 1894.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—A lot of ridicule has been poked at Gen. Miles since he said that the Chicago Sub-Treasury ought to be fortified with Gatling guns, but the General has lost none of his belief in the wisdom of the plan. The Chicago Sub-Treasury, with its millions of dollars in gold, is believed by Gen. Miles to be in danger of looting at the hands of organized conspirators or a lawless mob. In order to prevent such an event, Gen. Miles has recommended to President McKinley and Secretary Gage that the new Federal Building be fortified with a turret on each corner armed with Gatling guns, so placed as to sweep the streets in all directions.

In justifying his recommendation for more formidable means of protection, Gen. Miles says he has absolute knowledge of a thoroughly laid plot to loot the Chicago Sub-Treasury during the big railway strike in 1894. "There was $30,000,000, mostly in gold, in the Treasury at that time," said the General, "and there was a well-laid plot to get this money. Some of those engaged in the enterprise were men employed in the Treasury. There were in all between fifteen and twenty people involved.

"The plan was to create a diversion in the square on the northwest corner, while the conspirators mingled in a mob to be formed on Dearborn Street and in the alley next to the Union League Club. Everything was arranged, even to the work of carrying off the bags of money. The only reason the plot was not carried out was because it was discovered, and I sent a couple of companies of soldiers to guard the building."

TRIAL OF MARTIN THORN.

He Will Answer for Guldensuppe's Murder on Monday—Mr. Howe Ready to Proceed.

When the trial of Martin Thorn for the murder of William Guldensuppe, the Murray Hill Bath rubber, opens on Monday in Long Island City, two witnesses, whom the defense claims as important in their case, and on whose account the trial was once postponed, will not be in attendance. One of them is named Carl Peterson, who is said to have known Guldensuppe for twenty-five years, and will, according to William F. Howe, counsel for the defense, be able to swear that the remains found are not those of the bath rubber. The other witness, whose name Mr. Howe does not divulge, can swear, it is alleged, that he has seen Guldensuppe alive in Germany since the time of the alleged murder.

These witnesses were to have arrived here yesterday on the steamer Fuerst Bismarck, but did not. Mr. Howe says he received a cablegram yesterday saying that the witnesses would leave Cherbourg next week on the first steamer sailing from that port. Mr. Howe said that the defense was ready to proceed, and that he would ask for no further adjournment.

Sheriff Doht has received hundreds of applications for admission to the court room, many of them being from women. Its seating capacity is only 500. There has been a panel of 200 jurors called, and with the many witnesses the spectators will be few.

THREE MURDERS FOR $58.

A Lynching Averted in West Virginia by a Judge's Promise of Speedy Justice.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Nov. 5.—Near Ripley, Jackson County, this State, early Wednesday morning an aged widow, Mrs. Edward Green, and her son and daughter were murdered in cold blood and another daughter was wounded by John Morgan, a white man, twenty-four years old, for $58.

Morgan staid with the Green family on Tuesday night, and at an early hour Wednesday morning he followed the son, James Green, out to feed the hogs. He attacked Green with a mattock, killing him instantly.

Morgan watched for the two girls to go to the milkhouse, and while they were absent, he sneaked into the house and brained Mrs. Green, aged seventy. He then waited for the return of the Green girls, and as they entered the house, he killed one with a hatchet and seriously wounded the other. The latter escaped to a neighbor's and gave the alarm.

A posse headed by the Sheriff soon found Morgan near the scene of his triple killing and took him to the Ripley jail. A mob of nearly 500 gathered, and a lynching seemed imminent. Judge Blizzard, who was holding court at Ripley, appeared before the mob and in a cool and determined manner advised them to disperse and go to their homes. He said the Grand Jury was now in session, and that Morgan's case would be given a hearing immediately. He promised that if the charges against Morgan were sustained the latter would be hanged inside of thirty days. This seemed to satisfy the crowd.

Morgan was indicted yesterday, and his trial was begun to-day. He undoubtedly will be under sentence of death by to-morrow night. Should there be a failure to convict, the members of the mob intend to reassemble and carry out their original purpose.

A LYNCHING EXPECTED.

An Alabama Mob Starts After a Negro Prisoner.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 5.—A mob is reported to be en route to Pickens County Jail, at Carrollton, Ala., where Bud Beard, colored, is in jail on a charge of assaulting the seven-year-old daughter of Ben Crockett, a farmer residing at Reform. He was captured by the Sheriff yesterday afternoon.

The Sheriff has guards on duty tonight, but the mob is said to be a determined one, and the negro probably will be hanging to a tree before morning. He is a brother of Andy Beard, who was lynched two months ago for running away with a white woman.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE EXTENSION.

Public Hearing on the Matter to be Held Wednesday.

The Board of Street Openings yesterday decided to hold a public hearing at 11 o'clock on Wednesday on the matter of the extension of Riverside Drive from Claremont to the Lafayette Boulevard. A map and a wax model of the proposed extension were on exhibition before the board in the Mayor's office. The plan provides for a driveway one hundred feet wide, crossing the Manhattan Valley over a steel viaduct. The drive is for the most part elevated above the adjacent property, being held up on both sides by retaining walls.

The board decided to institute condemnation proceedings for the acquirement of title to the old Bensonia Cemetery in Morrisania, which is desired for a public playground.

The board voted to open East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, to connect Central Bridge and Jerome Avenue with the Grand Boulevard, and to open a new street to be called Park Terrace, to connect Jumel Place and Edgecombe Avenue with Highbridge Park and the Aqueduct Promenade.

Held for Losing $262.

Albert Page Wood, twenty-seven years old, the confidential clerk of Charles A. Baudoine of 1,181 Broadway, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station yesterday on the charge of misappropriating $262. Wood was sent to the Second National Bank on Thursday to deposit $700 in checks and $262 in cash. At noon he returned, saying he had left the book at the bank. The officers of the bank said that Wood had made no deposit, and they knew nothing of the book. The police found the book and checks in Wood's pockets. He refuses to tell what he did with the cash.

Death of Wood J. Benbow.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 5.—President Wood J. Benbow, manager and President of the Otis Steel Company, Limited, died to-day as the result of injuries sustained by being struck by a train on the Lake Shore Railroad near his home, in Glenville, last Wednesday. Four years ago he came from England to take charge of the company's works when they were bought by an English syndicate.

FIRE IN SOUTHWARK'S HOLD

The Big Red Star Line Steamship Is Forced to Put Back to Port.

PASSENGERS NOT FRIGHTENED

Flames Discovered in a Stack of Cotton Bales Early on Thursday Morning—Vessel Probably Will Sail Again for Antwerp To-day.

The Red Star Line steamship Southwark, which sailed on Wednesday for Antwerp, returned to port yesterday with fire in her forehold. She was sighted by the marine observer at Fire Island at 10 A. M. signaling that there was a fire, and word was at once sent to the city.

Manager Griscom of the International Navigation Company arranged for tugs to meet her, and the fireboat New Yorker and the police boat Patrol also started down the bay to give aid.

When the Southwark passed Sandy Hook, however, it was found that there was no immediate need of assistance. There were no signs of fire about her, and the passengers lounged about the decks as though nothing was the matter. She reached her pier at Fulton Street, North River, before 4 o'clock.

The only evidence of trouble was the outpouring through the ventilators and hatchways of steam which had been forced into the hold to smother the fire. The officers reported that smoke had been seen coming from the ventilators early Thursday morning, when the vessel was about two hundred and fifty miles out. The lower hold was filled with grain in bulk and some cotton. There was more cotton and dry brewers' grain in bags between decks, and on the main deck was passengers' baggage. Steam was immediately turned into the fore compartment, and then the upper hatch was removed and the baggage taken out. The fire was below that, and only a couple of pieces of baggage were slightly damaged by steam. The lower hold was then flooded with water, and though it was believed that the fire was well under control, Capt. Bence decided about 2 P. M. to put back to port. The water in the hold was pumped out again before Sandy Hook was reached, to enable the Southwark, which has a deep draught, to cross the bar.

The fireboat, which followed her up to her pier, was soon alongside, and as the longshoremen delved down into the cargo, the firemen got hose into the hold. There was much smoke between decks, and that and the steam made the work difficult.

On reaching the lower hold it was found that the fire was still smoldering in the cotton.

Meantime the passengers remained aboard. Manager Griscom and Vice President Wright announced that the forehold would be cleaned out and stowed with fresh cargo, and that the Southwark would probably be able to sail again to-day. The passengers were at liberty, they said, to remain aboard, to go to a hotel at the company's expense, or to have their passage transferred to other vessels. Nearly all the passengers decided to remain on the Southwark. There were 97 saloon and 102 steerage passengers aboard.

The Rev. Father F. X. Lachance of Newport, bound for Brussels, where he is to be the guest during the Winter of the United States Minister, Bellamy Storer, said that he learned of the fire at 6:30 A. M. Thursday. The passengers were somewhat alarmed, but were quite reassured when the Captain explained that there was no danger.

R. W. Kirkham of Washington, who, with his wife and Miss Katherine Rice of Albany, was a passenger, said that the fire was not considered seriously. Some of the passengers joked about it, some grumbled.

The amount of damage, principally caused by water, had not been estimated last night.

It is thought that the fire was started by the friction of small particles of flinty substance, perhaps grains of sand, probably in the centre of a tightly packed bale.

The Southwark is a large twin-screw vessel, designed for carrying a large amount of freight and a few passengers. She was built in Dumbarton, Scotland, in 1893, is of 8,607 tons register, and is owned by the International Navigation Company.

STEAMER BRENNAN ASHORE.

No One in the Pilot House to Steer the Charities Department Vessel—Convict Crew Unconcerned.

The Charities Department's big steamer, the Thomas S. Brennan, went ashore on the rocks at Fifty-ninth Street and the East River, at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning. All the way from the storehouse dock on Blackwell's Island, opposite Seventieth Street, there had been no one in the forward pilot house to see where she was going.

The bow, above water line, was badly smashed, and the deck was torn up for several feet, but below water she was not seriously damaged, so far as has been discovered.

The boat left her dock in Harlem with two patients on board who were being transferred from the Harlem Hospital to the City Hospital on the island. On the way to the City Hospital dock the boat stopped at the storehouse dock. She is a double ender, like a ferryboat, with a pilot house at each end. It is the rule while she is running to have a man stationed in each pilot house.

After she had lain at the storehouse dock several minutes, the Captain, John McCarthy, entered the rear pilot house, signaled the engineer to go ahead, and the boat went steaming down stream. The crew of twenty convicts from the workhouse, who were scattered about the decks, soon made up their minds that the course of the boat was somewhat eccentric, but they kept their thoughts to themselves.

When the Brennan struck, the Charities Department's steamer Fidelity happened to be near, and went to the relief. The Fidelity took off the two patients, one of whom was on a stretcher and the other able to walk, and, as it was evident the Brennan was in no immediate danger, steamed away with them to the City Hospital.

A short time later the Fidelity and the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company's tug Right Arm began the work of getting the Brennan off the rocks. The work lasted all the afternoon.

After the boat went ashore it was discovered that the pilot, Charles P. Everett, had been sitting in the Commissioners' room on the upper deck from the time of leaving the storehouse dock. He didn't know the boat was under way until she struck.

Supervising Engineer Yates of the Charities Department estimated the damage to the boat at $2,500.

The convicts looked upon the accident with the utmost unconcern, and even when the collision came they manifested no surprise.

A VOYAGE WITHOUT COMPASS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—The schooner Volcano of only 17 tons' burden has arrived here, after riding out a storm in mid-ocean, during which her compass was lost. Capt. William Kissell succeeded in making port after a voyage of 1,100 miles, with no other guide than the sun, stars, and the trend of the currents. The Northern California coast was sighted finally, and then an occasional glimpse of the shore enabled the skilled mariner to determine his way to the Golden Gate.

The little vessel sailed from this city Oct. 2, with salt and coal, for Unga Island, the intention being to leave the schooner in the north to ply between trading stations. On Oct. 18, when 1,000 miles west of Cape Mendocino, a storm struck the vessel, nearly wrecking her and sweeping part of the cargo and the compass overboard. The Captain decided to return here, and the manner in which he accomplished the feat is considered marvelous by seafaring men.

The Oteri's Engineer Dead.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5.—The Norwegian steamer Yumuri, from Bocas Del Toro, left the steamer Oteri in quarantine at that place, and also reports that William Valentine, Chief Engineer of the Oteri, died of heart disease on nearing Bocas Del Toro. The deceased was fifty-eight years of age, a native of Philadelphia, where his wife now resides.

OLIVE PECKER PRISONERS.

Arrival of Six of the Crew Accused of Mutiny and Murder—The Cook's Story of the Tragedy.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—The Lancaster arrived at Fort Monroe last night with six of the crew of the American bark Olive Pecker, who were taken on at Bahia, Brazil, where they had been held on charges of mutiny and murder of the Captain of the Pecker. The Navy Department notified the Attorney General that the prisoners were at his disposal, and he requested that they be delivered at Boston.

They will be retained aboard the Lancaster, which may remain for ten days at Hampton Roads, and thence be taken by the same vessel to Boston.

The cook, whose name is unknown, is in irons on the warship, being held as the ringleader of the mutiny. After murdering the officers the mutineers set fire to the ship, and taking to a small boat landed at Bahia, where some of the men told the authorities of the tragedy, and all were arrested and turned over to the Lancaster for transportation to the United States.

The story of the mutiny on the Olive Pecker, as told by the cook, is as follows:

"I was cook aboard the Olive Pecker, a two-masted schooner from Boston to Bahia, and had to serve the Captain as his servant. I had goo reason to believe that Captain did not take to me, and I was always in fear of my life whenever he got his mad fits.

"He had a dog which was always coming into the cookhouse and annoying me. On the day of our little difficulty the animal came inside, and I threw a boiler of hot water on him. He howled, and the next thing I knew the Captain was calling for me. I went to his cabin, and he commenced cursing me, telling me that this sort of thing had to stop.

"I did not say anything to him, and he ordered me into his cabin to make up his bed. I made up his bed, and he ordered me out with a volley of oaths. I saw he was in a mean humor and determined to arm myself against him. I knew the Captain had some pistols in his cabin, and I went back to get one of them.

"Just as soon as I entered, the Captain fired a beer bottle at me, and seeing that I dodged it, he picked up a pistol from the table and sent a ball in my direction. I had got my hands on a weapon which was lying on the corner of his table, and, of course, I opened fire on the —— rascal. My first bullet took effect in his forehead and the second went into his breast, killing hi malmost instantly. I then went upon deck and called to the mate, who was in the forerigging.

"He shouted to me, asking what I wanted. I told him to come down—that the Captain wanted him in the cabin. He started down, and when he reached the deck I went for him.

"He looked at me as if to inquire my authority to order him about; and I leveled the weapon at his old whiskered head, saying at the same time, 'Now, die like the dog you are.'

"With that I pulled the trigger and the mate dropped to the deck. I then went down into the cabin, thinking I would be able to takt the ship by myself.

"I saw that the Captain was a ghost, and I came upon deck again. The mate was groaning, and I felt it was my duty to put him out of his misery. One more shot did that. I secured the Captain's other pistol after giving the mate a second bullet.

"I started toward the crew, who were aft, with a pistol in each hand, and gave them to understand that I was to be master of the Olive Pecker, and that the first man who undertook to disobey my orders would have to suffer the consequences. They carried out my commands without a murmur."

"I ordered the men to get out the oil and saturate the whole vessel fore and aft in such a manner that she would burn up like h—l. They did that, and then we got our belongings and prepared to take to the boats, first setting fire to the old ship.

"My chum and I went down in one of the boats while the other four men took to another. They pulled off in a different direction from us, and we never saw them again until we met in prison in Bahia.

"They must have peached on us, for no sooned had we landed from the ship we had taken than the officers placed us under arrest and set us to Bahia."

CHARGE AGAINST A LAWYER.

His Wife Alleged to Have Offered to Produce Him as a Witness for $100.

E. B. Barnum, as counsel, asked Judge Giegerich to adjourn the trial of the suit brought by William Barlow against George H. Kendall in the Supreme Court yesterday.

In support of the application for the adjournment Mr. Barnum filed an affidavit in which he makes serious allegations about John T. M. Brewster, a lawyer, who was called as the principal witness. Mr. Barnum alleges that Mr. Brewster has been evading service of a subpoena. In his affidavit Mr. Barnum says:

"Mrs. Brewster (Mr. Brewster's wife) said that if I would agree to give her $50 cash before seeing him and give Brewster an additional $50 after the trial, she would produce Brewster and he would appear. She said she did not know what the other side would do."

Justice Giegerich remarked; "If the statements contained in this affidavit are true the attention of the Bar Association should be called to it, and if those interested in the matter do not take any action upon it, I will do so myself."

Mr. Brewster has an office at 35 Broadway. It was said at his office yesterday that he had not been there for several days. His home address is given as the Hotel Endicott, at Columbus Avenue and Eighty-first Street. It was said there yesterday that Mr. Brewster had never lived there—not at least for the last five years.

GEORGIA'S LITTLE RAILROAD.

The State Has a Short Line Which It Is Anxious to Sell Cheap.

Georgia is one of the States of the Union which has experimented with the Government ownership of railroads, and in his annual message, recently submitted to the General Assembly now in session in Atlanta, Gov. Atkinson gives some interesting data concerning one of these experiments, the Northeastern Road. He says:

"On the 28th day of May, 1896, after advertising for bids as directed in the act authorizing a lease, the Northeastern Railroad was leased to E. A. Richards & Co., for the sum of $18,600 per annum, payable quarterly, for a term of twenty years from June 1, 1896, and a bond taken in conformity to law. The rent was paid for two quarters. When the rent for the third quarter fell due, on March 1, 1897, it was not paid, and when the two months' time, in which Richards & Co. were permitted, under the law, to pay this had expired the rent was still unpaid. By virtue of the authority vested in me, I then seized the road, and have since operated it for the State, under the direct management of R. K. Reeves, who was appointed by me State agent.

"I submit herewith a statement showing the net earnings for each month for which report has been made to me: May, $742.98; June, $751.50; July, $1,143.49; August, $1,374.47; September, $2,000; total, $6,012.44.

"Under present conditions we can safely rely upon the road earning a good income on the sum at which it was purchased by the State, to wit, $100,000, and it will more than pay interest on the series of bonds issued to retire the $287,000 of bonds on said road, upon which the State of Georgia was indorser.

"As this is a short and dependent line, and in view of possible changes in the railroad situation which might impair and possibly destroy its value, I recommend that an act be passed authorizing the Governor, at his discretion, to offer it for sale whenever, in his opinion, it can be sold for the amount of the bonds issued by the State to cancel the series above mentioned."

The State of Georgia also owns the Western and Atlantic Railroad, extending from Atlanta to Chattanooga, which is operated under a lease by the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company.

The World's Telegraph Net.

United States Consul Germain writes from Zurich: "The total length of the world's telegraph system has now reached 7,900,000 kilometers, (4,908,823 miles,) exclusive of 252,000 kilometers (181,440 miles) of submarine cables. This mileage is apportioned as follows: Europe, 2,840,000 kilometers, (1,764,790 miles;) Asia, 500,000 kilometers, (310,685 miles;) Africa, 160,000 kilometers, (99,419 miles;) Australia, 350,000 kilometers, (217,479 miles;) America, 4,050,000 kilometers, (2,516,548 miles.) It will therefore be seen from the above that, notwithstanding the steady increase in the building of telegraph lines all over Europe, America leads and has almost double the mileage of Europe."

Hon. Thomas B. Reed,

The distinguished Speaker of the House of Representatives, will during 1898 contribute a striking article on Congressional Oratory, written in his most frank and graphic style, to

FOR ALL THE FAMILY. **The Youth's Companion** FIFTY-TWO TIMES A YEAR.

MANY unusually attractive features are announced for the volume for 1898. The Companion has always given more than it has promised, and this will continue to be its practice. Following is a partial list of the

Distinguished Americans

who will contribute to The Youth's Companion during 1898:

Hon. Thomas B. Reed.
Hon. George F. Hoar.
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge.
Capt. Alfred T. Mahan.
Lieut. Robert E. Peary.
Gen. A. W. Greely.
Rear-Admiral Pierce Crosby.
Prof. N. S. Shaler.
Percival Lowell.
William Dean Howells.
Mary E. Wilkins.
Frank R. Stockton.
Lillian Nordica.
John Burroughs.
Margaret E. Sangster.
Poultney Bigelow.
Octave Thanet.
Col. Henry Watterson.

From the first issue in November the publishers offer to send THE COMPANION Free for the balance of the year 1897 to any New Subscriber sending $1.75, and a full year to January, 1899.

FREE to Jan. 1898.

Illustrated Prospectus for the 1898 Volume and Sample Copies of the Paper Free.

Art Calendar IN TWELVE COLORS FREE TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

New Subscribers who will cut out this slip and send it at once, with name and address and $1.75, will receive:
FREE—The Youth's Companion every week from the time subscription is received till January 1, 1898;
FREE—Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's and Easter Double Numbers;
FREE—The Companion Calendar for 1898, Embossed in Gold and in Twelve Colors. A production superior to any of the famous pieces of Companion color-work of previous years. It consists of three folding parts and is 10 x 24 inches in size.
And The Companion 52 weeks, a full year, to January 1, 1899. J 148

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

CHASE FOR A MURDERER.

Cincinnati Police Searching for H. D. Halbert, Accused of Killing a Man with Vitriol.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—Detectives and police are scouring Cincinnati for H. D. Halbert, charged with murdering Capt. Thomas Hoobler at Vanceburg, Ky., last Tuesday night. Halbert is a civil engineer and contractor, and an expert in the use of chemicals. He was formerly a partner of Hoobler, but they disagreed and dissolved partnership.

He was some time ago mixed up in a sensational breach of promise suit brought by a Miss Armstrong of Vanceburg. The woman, before filing the suit, had come to Cincinnati and attempted suicide at the Palace Hotel. Capt. Hoobler espoused her cause. She now lives in Cincinnati, and has been warned that her life is in danger.

At Vanceburg, Tuesday night, Hoobler was called to his door, and the murderer threw vitriol into his face. He then knocked Hoobler down and poured the fluid down his throat, all the time warning other members of the Hoobler family not to interefre or they would meet with a like fate. Hoobler died yesterday.

The murderer wore a false beard, but in the struggle it fell off, and Mrs. Evans, a married daughter of the dead man, says she recognized her father's slayer. The night was a wet one and the tracks he made in escaping were easily discernable. Halbert was seen here Wednesday.

MISSOURI TEACHER KILLED.

Beaten to Death by Pupils He Had Punished for Misconduct.

SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 5.—James Allen, teacher in a school at Wheatland, Hickory County, was beaten to death yesterday by his pupils.

As a punishment for misconduct, Mr. Allen kept several boys after school was dismissed last night. When released the youths went away angry, and later, as the schoolmaster was on his way home, they waylaid him and pounded him with stones and clubs.

Mr. Allen was knocked down and his skull was crushed. He did not regain consciousness, and died this morning.

ROCHESTER WOMAN POISONED.

Mrs. Kunder Dead and Her Family Suffering from the Drug's Effects.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 5.—There is considerable excitement over the mysterious death of Mrs. Eva Kunder, which occurred at her home, 346 Jay Street, on Wednesday evening. An autopsy showed death was due to poisoning, caused by some irritant poison, which is thought by some of the family to have been placed in the coffee.

All the members of the Kunder family are still suffering from the effects of the poison which caused the death of their mother. It is the opinion of many that the death of Mrs. Kunder was a murder, committed by some one who had a grudge, either against the dead woman or some member of the family.

The District Attorney is making a thorough investigation.

MAN DROWNED IN THE HUDSON.

William Meyers Lost Off Staatsburg and James McNamee Saved.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Two experienced sportsmen, William Meyers and James McNamee, left their homes at Staatsburg at 3 o'clock this afternoon to spend a few hours shooting ducks on the Hudson River. They entered a rowboat and had gone some distance when the boat was capsized and both men were thrown into the water. Meyers said to his companion:

"Jim, I am going to try to make the shore by swimming and after I reach it I will come back with help for you."

He started off with a strong stroke and made good headway. Suddenly he sank and was drowned, having been seized with cramps, it is believed. McNamee hung to the boat for two hours and drifted with the tide until rescued by the crew of a passing vessel. He was so benumbed by the cold that he could not move when the vessel approached and had to be lifted out of the water. McNamee was greatly affected by the death of his friend. He is suffering from the exposure, but it is not thought that serious results will follow. Meyers leaves a wife and three children. He was forty-five years of age.

Thomas W. Farnsworth Assigns.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—Thomas W. Farnsworth of 91 Summer Street, who has been doing a large business in clothing recently under the name of the Manufacturers' Outlet Company, and before that as the Yankee Clothing Company, made an assignment this afternoon.

Insigi Now in Jail.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—The ex-Turkish Consul General, Joseph A. Iasigi, is now in jail, practically without hope of securing bonds. This afternoon two of the four men who gave bail for him when he was brought to Boston under arrest surrendered him in a legal manner at the Charles Street jail, where Iasigi will await his sentence.

Promotions in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The following promotions have been made in the navy:

Lieut. Commander J. M. Miller, to be Commander; Medical Inspector George H. Bright to be Medical Inspector.

Surgeon J. W. Baker has been retired.

Harvard vs. Pennsylvania.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 5.—The Harvard and Pennsylvania freshmen football teams will play to-morrow on Soldiers' Field. Of the two elevens, Harvard has the better record for the season, and is considered unusually strong.

MRS. GARVEY IN DISTRESS.

Her Husband's Estate Tied Up, and She Has Applied to the Surrogate for Relief.

Application was made yesterday by the widow of Andrew J. Garvey, before Surrogate Arnold, for the payment of $5,000 a year to her by the Union Trust Company out of the estate of her husband. Garvey was a notorious twenty-five years ago, when he gave testimony against "Boss" Tweed. He died in Southampton, England, April 5, 1897, and left an estate estimated at $800,000. This fortune was made largely in contracts for plastering undertaken after the contractor had been admitted into the "ring."

The applicant is the second wife of Garvey, and is an Englishwoman. She was married to him in 1893, when he was about sixty years old and she was twenty-six. Her maiden name was Helena Blanche Jarrett, and her home was in Sussex, England. Prior to her marriage she entered into an ante-nuptial agreement with Garvey, in which it was stipulated that in his will he would leave her £15,000. He made a will leaving her that sum, and afterward made a codicil changing the bequest, and instead of leaving her £15,000, he changed it to a yearly income of £2,750. In addition, he left her £2,000 to buy a villa in Hants, England, and gave her the right to dispose of £5,000 by will.

Suit has been brought by a number of relatives of the dead man, none of them nearer than cousins, to break the will, and in the meantime Mrs. Garvey, who is now living at the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, has been forced to borrow money to meet her expenses.

C. R. Waterbury of 44 Broad Street, the attorney of Mrs. Garvey, who brought suit in her name, said yesterday: "The Union Trust Company, which is the trustee of the estate, has not paid Mrs. Garvey any money. They advanced her something in the nature of a loan, but that was barely sufficient to pay her husband's debts on the other side. Certain distant relatives have endeavored to set the will aside on the ground that the devises to charities are in excess of what is allowed by statute, although in their suit they do not show in what particular. On this account the trust company claims that its hands are tied. Mrs. Garvey has received such a small sum so far that she was obliged to remove her furniture from her husband's home, in Southampton, not having enough money to pay the rent."

Wheeler H. Peckham, counsel for the Union Trust Company, refused to say anything about the matter.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL PARK BOARD

Court Decision That Embarrasses Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 5.—The Supreme Court to-day decided that the act under which the Indianapolis Board of Park Commissioners was created is unconstitutional and that the members of the board are not public officers.

The board has existed two years, has received $374,000 in city money for a park system, has spent $10,000 of this amount, and has planned to purchase 800 acres of land, all of which has been surveyed for parks.

The city officials contend that, as the city borrowed the money for park purposes on $300,000 bonds sold in New York, the decision does not invalidate the issue of bonds, and that the money realized on them will now pass to the custody of the Board of Public Works, which can continue the park system.

BOY KILLS TWO EAGLES.

Feat of George Lane of Wakefield, N. H.—Fight with the Birds.

WAKEFIELD, N. H., Nov. 5.—Young George Lane had an exciting experience while out gunning yesterday. He had gone only a short distance from home when he was attacked by two large eagles. The gigantic birds swooped down upon him so suddenly that he was scratched badly by their talons before he recovered himself sufficiently to make a fight.

After a time he beat the fierce creatures so savagely with the butt of his gun that they flew far enough away to give him an opportunity to shoot.

As the eagles returned to the attack the boy raised his gun to his shoulder and fired, shooting the largest one in the breast, and killing it. Upon the death of its mate the other eagle came at the boy with renewed fury. An exciting battle followed. Until the boy was able to reload his gun the eagle had the better of the contest; but when a new shell had been made ready for use, the eagle died quickly. The eagles are the largest which have been shot in this vicinity for some time.

The Bogart Will Case.

JAMAICA, L. I., Nov. 5.—Surrogate A. N. Weller of Queens County again called for George H. McClure when the will of Elbert Bogart of Roslyn was reached in the Queens County Surrogate's Court here today, but McClure did not respond. It is alleged that he has the second will of Mr. Bogart. The estate is worth $100,000, and the second will is believed to be a forgery. The case was laid over for four weeks, and if McClure is not apprehended by that time, the first will of Mr. Bogart, in which he made bequests to numerous churches and relatives, will be probated.

President Pardons Louis A. Lee.

WESTFIELD, Mass., Nov. 5.—It is understood that during President McKinley's recent visit to Berkshire County he pardoned Louis A. Lee, who is serving a five years' sentence in the Berkshire County Jail, at Pittsfield, for a defalcation of between $5,000 and $6,000 from the Hampden National Bank of this place in 1895. The pardon is to take effect in season to allow Lee to eat his Thanksgiving dinner at the home of his parents.

SCHOONER REPORTED LOST.

Capt. Stanton Thinks It Was the Ellis, but Probably Is Wrong.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 5.—Captain Stanton of the schooner Cornelius, which arrived here to-day, says that last Wednesday afternoon he fell in with the two-masted schooner William Ellis of Brandford, Conn., between Watch Hill and Point Judith, and could see that something was wrong with her. When he looked for her again she had completely disappeared, and the Captain thinks she must have sunk.

STONINGTON, Conn., Nov. 5.—An inquiry at Watch Hill, Quonocontaug and Point Judith Life Saving Stations to-night brings no information of the capsizing of a schooner off Point Judith, supposed to be the William Ellis.

The schooner Edward M. McLaughlin foundered three miles west of Point Judith on Wednesday, and it may have happened that this schooner was thought to be the William Ellis by the Captain who reported the latter.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Prof. C. S. Sargent, Brookline, Mass.; Wayne MacVeagh, Philadelphia; R. D. Evans, United States Navy.

ASTOR—B. Preston Clar

The Wanamaker Store

See the little French Store on second floor.
Holiday Toy-land, basement and fifth floor.
Provisional Picture Gallery on the fifth floor.

An Event in Women's Costumes

TO-DAY sixty fine costumes from the foremost maker of New York, single dresses left of different groups, are put in one lot to be cleared out; and to make the clearance a quick one, a cut of one-fourth is made on all the prices.

These fine dresses are all in exclusive styles, produced this fall exclusively for us. All have the new Russian blouse waists, and nearly all are silk-lined throughout. They have the latest and most stylish trimmings.

Sixty dresses in all. We can give only a few specimens.

$47 Dress of Green Poplin, now $32.25.
The waist beautifully trimmed with braid, silk and lace.

$50 Dress of Green-and-black Camel's-hair, now $37.50.
Waist in bertha effect, trimmed with silk braid and velvet.

The following suits are all lined throughout with black, changeable or fancy silk.

$55 Dress of Navy Cheviot Serge, now $41.25.
Eton effect waist, over a velvet bodice, braid and lace trimmed; skirt corded from waist to bottom.

$60 Dress of Changeable Bengaline, now $45.
In blue-and-green coloring, braid-trimmed, with lace vest.

$65 Dress of Red-and-black Cheviot, now $48.75.
Waist artistically braid trimmed, opening over vest of black Astrachan fur, lace trimming at neck; skirt handsomely braid-trimmed.

$70 Dress of Multicolor Novelty, now $52.50.
Beautifully trimmed with braiding, velvet, chiffon, and silk.

$75 Dress of Green-and-black Cloth, now $56.25.
Shirred yoke and vest of silk, with edging of fine Astrachan fur.

$80 Dress of Black Bengaline, now $60.
Bertha effect waist with handsome revers of silk, edged with braid, black chiffon trimming, velvet vest.

$100 Dress of Blue-and-black Camel's-hair, now $75.
Black cross-bars on blue ground, the body of waist of dark blue velvet, with turn-back revers of silk, white lace vest.

Second floor.

Trimmed Hats. OUR busy millinery workroom has turned out a fresh array of moderate-priced hats—$6 and $8 each. Invention and taste in design are kept always on the alert for fresh ideas; for no two of the hats are alike.

Here are three handsome specimens in black:

Short-back Sailor Hat at $6.
Fur felt, with full top and back trimming of double-faced satin ribbon, wings and silk flowers; trimmed in front with silk velvet and cut steel ornament; everything black.

Black Turban at $8.
Turban of satin and silk chenille braid, with velvet Tam O'Shanter crown, handsomely trimmed with satin roses, feather pompons, quills and satin ribbon.

English Walking Hat at $8.
A stylish shape of black silk and chenille, black velvet crown, trimmed with four black ostrich plumes, satin roses and ribbon; all black.

CHILDREN'S HATS.
Everything new and charming in head-gear for the little folks is here, in black, colors and fancy combinations; all child-like, yet new and stylish.

Cheviot and serge cloth Tam O'Shanters, 50c. to $1.
Tam O'Shanter of fancy cloth, trimmed with quills, 75c. and $1.
Yachting caps of cheviot serge and plain cloth, 85c., $1.25 and $1.50.
Velvet Tam O'Shanters, trimmed with silk cord or silk band, $1.25.
Boys' Derby hats, $1.50, $2 and $2.50.
Boys' Alpine Hats, $1 and $1.25.

Second floor.

Men's Overcoats. OUR line of overcoats in black and blue kersey are a centre of deep interest just now. The line begins with a coat at $10 that is a most interesting specimen of the values which modern manufacturing makes possible, when combined with Wanamaker care and watchfulness. Then follow the other four of this remarkable line.

Kersey Overcoat at $12.
Lined with all-wool black diagonal, satin shoulders.

Kersey Overcoat at $15.
Very fine quality, made with lapped seams, raw edges, satin sleeve linings.

Kersey Overcoat at $18.
Full back, lapped seams, black satin yoke, fine black worsted lining.

Kersey Overcoat at $20.
A splendid coat, lined throughout with Circassian—which means that the lining will wear as long as the coat.

Second floor.

Boys' Reefers. DON'T imagine all chinchilla is necessarily fast-color. Many of the coats you see, if caught in a heavy rain, would weep dark blue tears. It takes endless watching to keep up the Wanamaker standard.

Reefers, 3 to 8 years, $4.50.
All-wool blue chinchilla, made with large sailor collar, buttons to neck.

Reefers, 8 to 16 years, $4.50.
Velvet collar, striped or fancy wool lining, stitched edges or bound with mohair braid.

Reefers, 3 to 16 years, $5.
All-wool chinchilla, lined throughout with black Italian cloth, velvet collar.

Finer coats in chinchilla and frieze are here at $6, $7 and $7.50, up to the luxurious Montagnacs, in brown or navy, satin-lined, at $12.

Second floor.

Men's $3 Shoes. OUR shoe organization was good last year—but not as good as this year. If it ever stopped growing better because it was good, these $3 shoes would not be the remarkable shoes they are to-day.

It is easy to make a $5 shoe; you can't appreciate how much harder it is to make a good $3 shoe.

Enameled leather, wax calf, tan Harvard calf, and box calf, light-weight or heavy soles, and in every wanted toe shape, $3 a pair.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

1.50 Fancy Shirts at 75c. OVER one thousand men's fancy shirts, that have been $1.50 shirts until now, are 75c. shirts to-day. They are in every way proper styles. If you wear fancy shirts at all, you will buy SIX when you see them.

You may not see them if you wait.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Caramels at 20c. A FEW days' supply of delicious, mixed caramels, chocolate-covered the 30-cent kind, are here now at 20 cents a pound.

Each one renders you speechless for a minute; then you can only gasp, "more!"

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

VETERAN STEEPED IN CRIME.

Mominee's Wife Accuses Him of Arson and Burglary in Oak Harbor, Ohio, During 20 Years.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 5.—George Mominee, a Mexican war veteran, aged seventy-five, of Oak Harbor, and hitherto a reputable citizen, has been arrested on a confession of his wife, and is charged with a series of crimes. Mrs. Mominee says her husband has been guilty of perpetrating many of the burglaries in Oak Harbor for years past, and that he also started many of the fires that had resulted so disastrously to the little town.

The outcome was that a search warrant was sworn out, Mominee's house was visited, and many articles of value, afterward identified by leading citizens as having been stolen from them, were found. Mominee had a preliminary hearing, and was bound over to the Common Pleas Court.

Mrs. Mominee told to her attorney and the county officials details of burglaries and conflagrations that so impressed the citizens of Oak Harbor with Mominee's guilt that there were threats of summary justice. Among others, she recited his alleged connection with the burning of a saloon owned by a man named Sabiers about six years ago. The wife says her husband got up from bed about 2 o'clock in the morning and left the house. He returned some time later.

He told her that he had robbed the cash drawer of the saloon, and after pouring coal oil on the floor, set fire to it. He also said that he had taken everything but a revolver from the till. Sometime after that Mrs. Mominee says, she heard the explosion of the cartridges in the revolver, and she could keep quiet no longer, and she aroused the neighborhood. No suspicion rested on Mominee at the time.

About five years ago the residence of Mrs. B. F. Binckley was entered and linens, silverware, and other handsome articles were stolen. Mrs. Binckley came to Toledo and consulted a clairvoyant. She was told that a neighbor had committed the crime, and after returning home Mrs. Binckley had her neighbor's house searched. None of the stolen property was recovered.

Mrs. Mominee accused her husband of having set fire to the Linck Carriage Repository a few years ago. The fire resulted in the destruction of almost one-quarter of the town and entailed a big loss upon the citizens. She said Mominee started the fire that burned up Anspach Brothers' mill five years ago, and in addition to this, she blamed him for starting many of the other fires in Oak Harbor, during a period extending twenty years back. Mrs. Mominee's two children, a boy about nineteen and a girl, younger, corroborated many of her statements. The slaughter house of Fealing Brothers was burned a few weeks ago. Mominee was seen coming out when the discovery was made that the building was on fire.

THE STATE GETS MORE LAND.

Buys 24,500 Acres and Gets a Release of About 5,000 More.

ALBANY, Nov. 5.—The Forest Preserve Board at its meeting to-day agreed to purchase 24,500 acres of land in Hamilton County, at an aggregate cost of $159,000. The first tract was 10,000 acres in Township 9 and 10,000 acres in Township 10, Hamilton County, which is all virgin land and is situated in the Moose River section, near West Canada Creek. This was bought from the Adirondack Timber and Mineral Company for $127,500.

The second purchase was made from Dr. Seward Webb. It comprises 4,500 acres in Township 41, and it cost $31,500. This land is considered valuable for forest reservation purposes, as it contains several small lakes and ponds.

On account of its purchase Dr. Webb released to the State his part title to about 5,000 acres of land in the township, and the State now has a clear title to the entire township.

New York's Convict Population.

ALBANY, Nov. 5.—The convict population of the three State prisons for the month of October was 3,150, which is more by 37 than the number of convicts confined during the month of October, 1896.

REPORT ON THE PENSIONS

Commissioner Evans Gives the Showing for the Year to the Secretary of the Interior.

$140,000,000 WAS PAID OUT

The Roll Has Not Yet Begun to Show Any Diminution—Losses of 41,122 and a Total of 54,072 Added—No Reduction of Agencies.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The first annual report of Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans to the Secretary of the Interior was made public to-day. He says: "There were added to the rolls during the year the names of 50,101 new pensioners, and there were restored to the rolls 3,071 pensioners, who had been previously dropped, a total of 54,072.

"During the same period the losses to the roll were 31,960 by death; 1,074 by remarriage of widows and mothers; 1,845 by legal limitation, (minors;) 2,683 for failure to claim pension for three years, and 3,560 for other causes, an aggregate of 41,122.

"The whole number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1897, was 976,014. The net gain over the previous year was 5,336. It will thus be seen that the pension roll has not yet begun to show any diminution, though it has been anticipated by my predecessors in office that such would be the fact. Seven widows of Revolutionary soldiers and nine daughters of Revolutionary soldiers are still on the rolls. During the year 94,454 pension certificates were issued, of which number 50,101 were original allowances, and the balance were reissues, increases, restorations, renewals, &c.

"Of this number, 14,671 certificates of various classes were held in this bureau until July 1, 1897, and are accordingly not credited to the past fiscal year.

"During the same period, 76,234 claims of various classes were disallowed. This number, however, does not include claims which were made for higher rates of pension.

"The amount disbursed for pensions by the pension agents during the year was $139,799,242.12, and the amount disbursed by Treasury settlement was $150,475.23, a total of $139,949,717.35. This exceeds the amount disbursed during the fiscal year 1896 by the sum of $1,584,480.18. If the 14,671 certificates which, as before stated, were held in this bureau until July 1, 1897, had been mailed to the pension agents during the fiscal year, they would have required first payments amounting to $2,191,694 besides the additional annual value, which would also have been a charge upon the appropriation, and which, added to that actually disbursed makes an aggregate of $141,990,936. The appropriation for the payments of pensions for the fiscal year of 1897 was only $140,000,000. The average annual value of each pension at the close of the year was $133.17. The average annual value of each pension under the general law was $162.04 each, and under the act of June 27, 1890, was $109.20. The aggregate annual value of all pensions at the close of the year was $129,795,420. This, of course, excludes the cases that were held up. There were 44 original and 7 duplicate bounty land claims admitted and 145 original claims of this character rejected."

Referring to the consolidation of agencies, Commissioner Evans recommends that the executive order of July 14 last, suspending the operation of the order of Feb. 6, 1897, the latter of which provided for the consolidation, be continued indefinitely, and adds: "I am still of the opinion that the reduction and consolidation of the pension agencies at this time is not only unnecessary, but inexpedient; that the disruption of business in the agencies, the business for the Interior Department, and the general inconvenience of the service would more than offset the anticipated saving to the Government. Attention is called to the significant saving in rentals of agencies, a policy still being continued. In conclusion, the report recommends the publication of a complete list of pensioners and of the passage of a law to the end that no pensions be granted to the widow of any soldier that shall marry hereafter.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Consuls—ABRAHAM D. JONES of Alabama, at Tuxpam, Mexico; DANIEL MAYER of West Virginia, at Buenos Ayres; E. THEOPHILUS LIEFELD of Connecticut, at Freiburg, Baden.

Postmasters—Elizabethtown, N. Y., JOHN D. NICHOLSON; New Dorp, N. Y., MAX GOLDNER.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Fourth-class Postmasters for New York offices were appointed to-day as follows: Farmingdale, John Allen; Horton, Ira B. Bates.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leaves of absence granted: For fifteen days from Nov. 11 to Capt. John Baxter, Jr., Assistant Quartermaster; for four months, from about Dec. 1, to Capt. Frederick M. H. Kendrick, Seventh Infantry; for one month and fifteen days to First Lieut. Charles Crawford, Twenty-first Infantry; for two months and ten days, from Nov. 11, with permission to go beyond the sea, to Capt. Graham D. Fitch, Corps of Engineers; for two months, to take effect when his services can be spared, to Capt. Robert S. Woodson, Assistant Surgeon; for one month to Post Chaplain Walter Marvine.

Extensions of leave are granted to First Lieut. Charles W. Fenton, Fifth Cavalry, Department of Texas, two months; to First Lieut. Richmond P. Davis, Second Artillery, three days.

Capt. William Crozier, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground on official business pertaining to the test of the twelve-inch disappearing gun carriage, model of 1896.

Capt. Frank E. Hobbs, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed two visits to the works of the Bethlehem Iron Company, South Bethlehem, Penn., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of forgings for a three-inch breech-loading rifle.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Monday, Nov. 22, for the trial of Capt. Leonard A. Lovering, Fourth Infantry, and such other persons as may be brought before it. Detail: Brig. Gen. J. F. Wade, Col. A. K. Arnold, First Cavalry; Lieut. Col. J. T. Haskell, Seventeenth Infantry; Lieut. Col. A. R. Chaffee, Third Cavalry; Major W. F. Randolph, Third Artillery; Major W. A. Rafferty, Second Cavalry; Major C. W. Miner, Sixth Infantry; Major W. S. McCaskey, Twentieth Infantry; Major A. G. Forse, First Cavalry; Capt. C. S. Roberts, Seventeenth Infantry; Capt. J. F. Stretch, Tenth Infantry; Capt. T. T. Knox, First Cavalry; Capt. K. Hunter, Third Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Edward Hunter, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Judge Advocate.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. C. Leonard is ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

SENECA HAZLETON REBUKED.

Ex-Minister to Venezuela Drunk in a Vermont Court Room.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 5.—When charges of intoxication were made against Seneca Hazleton, then Minister to Venezuela, three years ago, few people in this city would give credence to them, but to-day Mr. Hazleton closed the mouths of his defenders by appearing in the County Court so much under the influence of liquor that he could not talk. Hazleton and W. L. Burnap were counsel in a suit over the construction of a race track in Rutland. Hazleton was to open the argument for the plaintiff, and was in his chair when the court opened. He rose, began to gesticulate wildly, and tried to speak.

"Mr. Hazleton, sit down!" thundered Judge Taft, who perceived Hazleton's condition.

"Richard Croker went to London. He came back again, and he never found a race track better than this one," was all the notice Hazleton gave to the Judge until he had been ordered three times to stop. Hazleton resumed his seat, and was only about half conscious during the remainder of the session.

New Articles for Children

Suitable as Gifts, made by The Gorham Co., Silversmiths, have recently been received from the factory; many of these Novelties are of Very Reasonable Cost.

Gorham Mfg. Co.
SILVERSMITHS.
Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Chicago Rumor of a J. Pierpont Morgan Syndicate to Buy the Kansas Pacific Denied.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Between now and Dec. 10, the date of the sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, which seemingly has been abandoned by the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee, a syndicate will, it is reported, be formed, with J. Pierpont Morgan at its head, which, it is understood, will buy the road for the use of the Chicago and Alton. This road has a traffic contract with the Kansas Pacific similar to the one the Chicago and Northwestern has with the Union Pacific, and it has found the Kansas Pacific almost indispensable as an outlet from Kansas City to Denver.

The Alton has offered to lease it from the syndicate, which is to secure it at the foreclosure sale, and operate it, agreeing to pay the actual net earnings to the owners of the property. The Alton's offer, it is understood, is being considered favorably. The Vanderbilts are said to be anxious that the road should come under the control of the Alton, as the latter is practically the connection of the Vanderbilt lines from Chicago and St. Louis to Kansas City.

At the office of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., in this city, denial was made of any knowledge of the formation of such a syndicate or of such a plan to purchase the Kansas Pacific

COUNCIL BLUFFS-OMAHA BRIDGE.

Roads Having Contracts to Use It May Fight the Union Pacific.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Rock Island Roads are worrying over the possible action of the new owners of the Union Pacific regarding their right to use the big bridge between Council Bluffs and Omaha. They are fearful that the new owners will take the position that they are not bound by the contracts of the old organization, and will make an effort to shut them out of Omaha, or at least demand from them an increased rental for the right to cross the bridge.

In the latter event it is likely that there will be a stubborn fight, as both roads declare that they have contracts, and will make every effort to hold the management of the Union Pacific down to them.

UNION PACIFIC GRANTED LANDS.

Judge Sanborn Denies an Injunction to Prevent Their Sale.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 5.—Judge Sanborn of the United States Circuit Court had before him to-day in chambers the suit of Robert C. Carr and others against the receivers of the Union Pacific Railway Company, a petition for a preliminary injunction to restrain the sale of the granted lands of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, whose line runs some 106 miles from Denver to Cheyenne.

In 1869 the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company had a contract with William Evans of Colorado, formerly Governor of that State, by which contract he was to have all the lands in excess of 800,000 acres. The land was mortgaged to secure first mortgage bonds. The decree of foreclosure provides for the sale of all the granted lands to pay the mortgage debt. The complainants are the Leirs of Evans, who claim that of the granted lands there is an excess over 800,000 acres, and that the sale ought not to be held until the excess is determined and set apart. The respondents claim that there is no excess, and that the matter ought not to be opened after sleeping thirty years. The injunction was denied.

CENTRAL PACIFIC INTEREST.

Report that Mr. Huntington Will Stop Paying It.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—A rumor is in circulation to the effect that Collis P. Huntington will default the interest on the first mortgage Central Pacific bonds in January, for the purpose of precipitating the settlement of the debt of that property and bringing uncertainties to an end. He is said still to be convinced that he can induce Congress to pass a Central Pacific refunding bill, but in this view he is practically alone.

The Government claim against the Huntington road is $61,885,120, and the Sinking Fund amounts to $7,440,569, leaving a net indebtedness to the Government of $54,368,788. Mr. Huntington has contended that, so long as he keeps up the interest on the first mortgage bonds, the Government cannot foreclose on his claim, and he has kept the property in that position up to now. If he should change his policy at this late day, it would either indicate that he is really in earnest in thinking he can successfully promote funding legislation, or that he has put himself in shape to abandon the line.

The latter theory has many believers. There is little left of the Central Pacific now, except a streak of rust extending from Ogden to Oakland. The San Francisco terminals have all passed into the control of the Southern Pacific. The Central has been principally useful to Mr. Huntington of late years as a means of diverting traffic to the Southern system.

The Blair Line Lease.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 5.—In consequence of the leasing by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad of the Kansas City, Osceola and Southern Railroad, known as the Blair Line, it is said a new roundhouse, shops, and many miles of track will be built in this city. The company acquired considerable vacant property here by acquisition of the Blair Line, and it is stated that it will spend considerable money to improve its terminals. The deal has caused rejoicing among Kansas City business men, as it creates another trunk line from all territory northwest of Kansas City to all points south, besides making a new connection with all eastern points.

A New Ohio Railroad.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 5.—The Ohio River and Lake Erie Railroad Company, with headquarters at Alliance, was incorporated in the Secretary of State's Office to-day, with a capitol stock of $500,000.

The road is first to extend from Alliance in Stark County to Bergholtz in Jefferson County, and subsequently is to be extended northward to the lake and south to a point on the Ohio River. The incorporators are Giles E. Taintor, H. D. Emerson, E. E. Scranton, J. S. Williams, and E. H. Miller.

National Life Association Election.

HARTFORD, Nov. 5.—Stephen Ball, Secretary of the Hartford Life Insurance Company, was last night elected President of the National Life Association. Assistant Secretary Calkins was elected Secretary. The stock of ex-President Fletcher was placed in the hands of Secretary Calkins to be held and voted on by the Board of Directors. Mr. Ball has been an officer of the Hartford Life Insurance Company for thirty years.

Suicide at Mount Rose, N. J.

PENNINGTON, N. J., Nov. 5.—Charles H. Hunt of Mount Rose committed suicide to-night, taking a dose of carbolic acid. He was fifty-three years old, and was considered one of the wealthiest farmers in Hopewell Township. He leaves a wife and two daughters. Mr. Hunt recently sold a farm, and it is said that worry over the sale unbalanced his mind.

MISS HOYT AND SANDS WIN

Take First Prizes in the Mixed Foursome at the Westchester Golf Club.

MANY LADIES ON THE LINKS

Final Round for the Willmount Cup Will Be Played To-day Between Menzies and Fenn—A Possible Victory Lost by a Stone Wall.

A novelty was introduced into the second day's play of the Westchester Golf Club's open tournment yesterday, which attracted a large number of ladies to the links. This feature was a mixed foursome contest, in which men and women play as partners, taking alternate strokes at the same ball.

Twelve pairs finished the contest, and the silver prizes went to Miss Beatrix Hoyt and William H. Sands. The former is the woman golf champion of the United States, and her game yesterday was admirably played. She made several drives of fully 150 yards, and her approach shots were usually very accurate. One of the noticeable features of their game was the ease with which they escaped the numerous stone walls and other bunkers. One of their best plays was at the eighth hole in the second round, 350 yards, which was made in the low number of four strokes. Sands got a long drive, and Miss Hoyt made a good approach. Sands placed the ball on the green on his third, and Miss Hoyt went in from an eight-foot put. This hole has not been made in four since the tournament began.

In driving for the same hole H. P. Toler topped his ball and it plowed its way into a deep mudhole. It was impossible to play it out, and the ball was picked up, losing one stroke. Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, with whom Toler played, then drove it into the stone wall, but Toler got it over by a clever stroke. The stone walls gave them considerable trouble, the shortest hole costing them seven strokes on account of four vain attempts to send a ball through the wall instead of over it.

It was also a stone wall which lost a possible chance of victory to Mrs. Butler D. Robinson and Lawrence Waterbury. They were leading Sands and Miss Hoyt when a drive into a stone wall rolled up the high score of thirteen strokes for the third hole, and they took second place. The players and full scores are:

W. H. Sands and Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Westchester Country Club—
Out ..... 5 8 5 4 5 8 5 5—47
In ..... 7 6 7 6 4 5 4 4 7—50
Total 97

Lawrence Waterbury and Mrs. B. D. Robinson, Westchester Country Club—
Out ..... 6 6 7 6 5 4 4 5 4— 47
In ..... 6 5 13 6 5 5 5 7 5— 57
Total 104

C. M. Hamilton and Miss Annie Towle, Apawamis Golf Club—
Out ..... 7 10 7 7 6 5 4 6 4— 56
In ..... 5 6 8 5 5 6 5 5 6— 51
Total 107

H. P. Toler and Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Baltusrol—
Out ..... 6 10 8 9 4 6 10 5 4—62
In ..... 6 5 8 6 4 5 5 8 5— 52
Total 114

H. A. Colby and Miss Andrews, Essex County—
Out ..... 13 5 8 7 4 5 5 11 4— 62
In ..... 7 5 8 7 6 4 6 6 5— 54
Total 116

Dr. E. C. Rushmore and Miss Herrick, Tuxedo—
Out ..... 9 7 7 10 5 6 8 7 5— 64
In ..... 7 6 9 6 7 5 4 6 5— 55
Total 119

L. C. Mortimer and Miss Mortimer, Westchester Golf Club—
Out ..... 7 6 11 6 5 5 5 6 9— 60
In ..... 5 7 10 9 8 5 7 5 5— 61
Total 121

C. V. W. Radcliffe and Miss L. H. Scott, Westchester Country Club—
Out ..... 8 9 11 9 4 6 3 8 8— 66
In ..... 7 5 8 7 4 5 6 9 7— 58
Total 124

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Merritt, Dyker Meadows—
Out ..... 7 9 7 8 4 6 4 9 6— 60
In ..... 7 9 15 8 5 7 4 7 4— 66
Total 126

H. T. Schriver and Miss Marjorie Towle, Apawamis—
Out ..... 11 9 7 7 7 5 6 6 5— 63
In ..... 9 5 10 9 5 9 8 6 5— 68
Total 128

Chauncey F. Kerr and Miss Harper, Westchester Golf Club—
Out ..... 8 7 13 8 6 6 5 6 5— 64
In ..... 8 7 11 15 4 11 4 8 6— 74
Total 138

Two more rounds in the contest for the Willmount Cup, the chief trophy, were finished, and the final will be played to-day between Arthur H. Fenn and F. W. Menzies. The summaries are:

Willmount Cup.—Second Hole Play Round—Arthur H. Fenn beat Chauncey F. Kerr, 7 up and 6 to play; C. M. Hamilton beat W. R. Thurston, 6 up and 4 to play; F. W. Menzies beat N. C. Reynal, by default; Dr. E. C. Rushmore beat W. H. Sands, by default.
Semi-final Round—F. W. Menzies beat E. C. Rushmore, 4 up and 2 to play; A. H. Fenn beat C. M. Hamilton, by default.

GOLF AT LAKEWOOD.

James Converse Wins the Laurel House Cup—Contests To-day.

LAKEWOOD, Nov. 5.—The golf tournament of the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club was continued to-day. The semi-finals and finals of the Laurel House Cup contest were the features. In the semi-finals in the morning M. R. Wright beat H. S. Curtiss, four up and three to play, and James Converse beat A. B. Claflin, four up and three to play. This brought Wright and Converse together in the finals in the afternoon. Converse won by two up.

In the second round for the Consolation Cup, W. H. Coles beat A. W. Black, four up and two to play; F. A. Walthew beat J. M. Mason, one up; A. H. Southerland beat Paul B. Cooke, seven up and six to play; S. T. Skidmore beat C. H. Converse, five up and four to play.

The finals in the Consolation Cup contest will be played to-morrow morning, and in the course of the day the handicap for the club cup will be played. There is a large number of entries for the handicap event, and the play promises to be very interesting.

YALE-HARVARD GAME.

Tremendous Demand for Seats for the Football Contest to Come Off Nov. 13.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 5.—The indications are that the crowd at the Yale-Harvard football game on Nov. 13 will equal and may exceed any crowd ever seen at the famous games at Springfield.

The demand for seats both in Cambridge and at New Haven has been tremendous.

Representatives of a dozen of the season-ticket holders spent last night in line on the Harvard College grounds, so as to be on hand for the opening of the sale to holders of these tickets, which begins at 8 o'clock Saturday morning.

This line was augmented by steady accessions to-day.

Yale to Play Chicago To-day.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 5.—Yale's practice to-day was very light, in anticipation of a hard contest with the Chicago A. A. team to-morrow. The visitors are a heavier team than Yale has met this year, the line averaging 200 pounds to a man. Yale's line-up will be: Sciocovitch or Conner, left end; Rodgers, left tackle; Marshall, left guard; Cadwalader, centre; Brown, right guard; Chamberlain or McGee, right tackle; Hall, right end; De Saulles or Sullivan, quarter back; Benjamin, right half back; Dudley, left half back; McBride, full back. Gilmore and Hine will play behind the lines in the last half.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

W. & J. SLOANE.

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

Wilton Carpets.

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS AND LATEST COLORINGS.

BROADWAY, 18TH & 19TH STS.

Trinity Wins at Football.

Trinity School defeated Barnard School by a score of 12 to 10 in the final game in Section 1 of the New York interscholastic football championship at Berkeley Oval yesterday. Two thousand five hundred enthusiastic schoolboys saw the struggle, which was one of the best games played by scholastic teams in a long time. Both schools scored three touch-downs, but a failure to kick a goal after a touch-down by Barnard just as the contest was about to conclude resulted disastrously for Barnard's team, which played a plucky game against superior weight.

Princeton's Line-Up To-day.

PRINCETON, Nov. 5.—The Princeton line-up in the game to-morrow with Lafayette will be as follows: Left end, Craig; left tackle, Holt; left guard, Crowdis; center, Booth; right guard, Edwards; right tackle, Hillebrand; right end, Cochran; quarterback, Baird; left halfback, Bannard; right halfback, Rieter; fullback, Wheeler.

YANTIC'S COLLISION INQUIRY.

Pilot Perron and the Canadienne's Lookout Man Examined.

MONTREAL, Nov. 5.—The Yantic-Canadienne pilotage inquiry was resumed to-day, Lieut. Murdock conducting the case for the Yantic. The look-out man on the Canadienne admitted that when he saw the Yantic's red light he did not report it. He recognized that a collision was inevitable, and ran aft for safety.

Pilot Perron, who had charge of the Yantic with Lieut. Parker, United States Navy, stated that if the Canadienne had put her helm to port when he did, the boats would have cleared. A. R. Angers, who appeared for the Canadienne, in cross-examining the witness got him to admit that he only saw the Canadienne's green light, and that being so, she could only be going on one of the four courses, all leading away from or off the Yantic. The inquiry will close to-morrow.

VICIOUS ST. LOUIS SPIDERS.

Three Monster Insects Attack and Severely Bite a Man.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—John Held, a clerk for the J. A. Patton Grocery Company, had an exciting adventure with three gigantic spiders Friday morning, and as a result his face is swollen to nearly twice its natural size.

Held repaired to a wash basin in the cellar of the store to perform his morning ablutions. While busily engaged scrubbing his face, three large spiders made their appearance from an aperture in the wall just above him. Held, on looking up, saw the insects, but thought nothing of them, as spiders were common in the cellar.

Suddenly one of the insects sprang directly in Held's face. Before he could recover the other two followed the leader. Held fought the insects off, but not until he was severely bitten a number of times. He killed one of the spiders, the other two escaping. Held's wounds were dressed in the dispensary.

MARK TWAIN STILL IN DEBT.

Denies that He Wrote a Letter Saying He Had Paid His Creditors.

HARTFORD, Nov. 5.—Mark Twain's publishers in this city have just received a cablegram from the author, in which he emphatically denies the report that he recently wrote a letter to a personal friend in this country stating that he had made $82,000 the last two years, and had paid his business debts in full. The cablegram, dated Nov. 4, and sent from Vienna, Austria, reads:

"Bliss, Publisher: Lie. Wrote no such letter. Still deeply in debt."

The facts are that Mr. Clemens still owes about $50,000 on account of C. L. Webster & Co., debts which represent about one-half of the original indebtedness of that firm, the half which the author need not pay, but which he says he will pay dollar for dollar. He has great faith in the staying qualities of his new book, "Following the Equator," and hopes to soon realize enough from its sale to be able to turn over a handsome sum to his creditors. Beyond the business debts, which weigh upon him so heavily, he owes nothing, and with them out of the way would have no cause of worry as to the future.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MURDER TRIAL

Slayer of the Somersworth Cashier Alleged to be Insane.

DOVER, N. H., Nov. 5.—The trial of Joseph E. Kelley, the young Somersworth murderer and bank robber, will begin here next Monday. Nearly 150 witnesses have been summoned, and it is thought that the case will occupy the attention of the court for about two weeks. Chief Justice Carpenter will try the case, assisted by Judge Clarke of Concord. The State will be represented by Attorney General Edwin G. Eastman of Exeter, and County Solicitor William E. Nason of Dover, while Kelley's interests will be cared for by James Edgerly of Somersworth, who defended Isaac B. Sawtelle and James Ryan, Jr., of Dover.

The defense will be insanity. During the last three months both the prosecution and the defense have subjected the prisoner to examination. There will be ten or twelve expert witnesses, evenly divided between the State and the defense, who will give testimony as to the mental condition of the defendant. Kelley himself says that he is not insane, and never has been, and that he was in a perfectly sound mental condition when he killed Cashier Joseph Stickney behind the counter of the Great Falls National Bank on April 16 last.

The prisoner says that he committed the deed and expects to pay the penalty for it. He asks, however, that the death penalty be not carried out until after Jan. 15, 1898. He says he is under a personal compact, made several years ago, to serve the devil without reservation until his twenty-fifth birthday, which will be Jan. 15. He says that if he should die before that time, the compact would be binding forever, whereas if he lives until the day after, the agreement will have been fulfilled, and the devil will have no further control over him.

Young Heiress Disappears.

MOUNT VERNON, Nov. 5.—Mrs. Naomi Voyce Hollister, the young wife of Charles E. Hollister, a civil engineer of this place, has disappeared. The husband left home last Saturday to go fishing, and when he returned on Monday his wife was gone. He says that her grandmother, Mrs. A. H. Duncomb, who opposed their marriage a year ago, knows where she is. Mrs. Hollister is the principal heir to the Duncomb estate, which is valued at $2,000,000. The grandmother denies any knowledge of the wife's whereabouts.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

Regular Nominees of the New York State Division Elected with a Single Exception.

CONSCIENCE VOTE FOR SIMMS

Forty Ballots Cast for Him, Although He Had Refused to Run—Potter Polls Many—Walker Loses to the Independent Candidate.

The counting of the ballots of the annual election of the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen was completed yesterday. All the regular nominees were elected, with one exception. This was Huyler Ellison, independent, in the Second District. He obtained a total of 840 votes, displacing Edward H. Walker of Brooklyn, the regular candidate.

A remnant of the opposition to the regular candidates appears in some forty votes which were cast for City Magistrate Charles E. Simms, Jr., who was asked to run for Chief Consul, but refused. For Consul and Chief Consul the vote by districts was as follows:

(*The names of those elected are marked with *.)

	1st Dist.	2d Dist.	3d Dist.	4th Dist.	5th Dist.	6th Dist.	Total.
Chief Consul.							
*Walter S. Jenkins, Buffalo ...	1,608	993	381	182	256	407	3,917
Isaac B. Potter, N. Y...	161	117	32	12	31	19	372
C. E. Simms, Jr., N. Y...	31	7	2	..	..	..	40
Scattering ...	29	17	5	2	3	8	64
Vice Consul.							
*Milo M. Belding, Jr. ...	1,714	1,110	407	192	279	417	4,119
Scattering ...	39	17	6	4	2	7	75

Condition of the Roads.

The New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen yesterday obtained, from its correspondents, information showing that the condition of the roads within fifty miles of this city is good. The heavy rain in the early part of the week, which made considerable mud for a day or two, has now almost disappeared, leaving the roads the better for the washing they received.

Cycle Notes.

Charles M. Murphy of the Kings County Wheelmen made an attempt, his second recently, against the world's record for the mile straightaway, Thursday, on Twenty-second Avenue, from Sixtieth to Eightieth Street, Brooklyn. Paced by a sextet he covered the mile in 1:50, and later, following two triplets and a quad, he finished in 1:53 2-5. The present record is that of William Martin, of 1:19 1-5.

The Kings County Wheelmen will hold their twenty-five-mile road race for the Wilson Trophy, a handsome silver cup, this afternoon on the Merrick Road, Joseph Caccavajo and A. G. Ralyea are scratch men.

Walter Owen, formerly a favorite amateur racing member of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen, and C. S. Henshaw of the Riverside Wheelmen, have issued an open challenge for indoor racing to any professional in the New York section.

Albert Enterman, a German racer, has entered for the six days' race in Madison Square Garden in December.

IVES AND THE BILLIARD MATCH.

He Does Not Fancy Winning and Them Being Deprived of the Honors.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Fr

SENATOR WOLCOTT IS HERE

The Colorado Man and Gen. Paine Return from Their Silver Mission to Europe.

COMMENTS ON THE ELECTION

They Arrive on the Campania, Which Makes a Rapid Trip from Queenstown with Many Prominent Persons Among Her Passengers.

The Campania of the Cunard Line arrived at her dock at a little after 7:30 o'clock last evening.

Among the passengers were Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado and Gen. Charles J. Paine of Massachusetts, two members of the United States Monetary Commission, which was appointed a few months ago by President McKinley, to sound certain European Governments on the feasibility of establishing international bimetallism.

The commission, which also includes ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, it was said, gained a certain amount of encouragement from the French and German Governments. It was understood that further negotiations depended upon what action the British Government might take.

The commission in every case dealt with the matter through the United States Embassies. On Oct. 16, at a meeting of the British Cabinet, held in Downing Street, London, it was decided to reply in the negative to the proposals. This answer was in due time conveyed by Ambassador Hay to the Commissioners, who at once made preparations to return home.

Both Senator Wolcott and Gen. Paine were accompanied by their wives. Gen. Paine refused to talk on any question and hurried about the dock trying to find some misplaced luggage.

Senator Wolcott said:

"Gentlemen, nothing would give me greater pleasure than to tell you all or even half of what the papers will publish after I have made my report in Washington, but, under the circumstances, my lips are for the time sealed. However, I may say that we are not through with the question, and something will certainly be done as soon as Congress gets together. Now tell me something about the election."

To the ready answers that were given him he replied simply by "Well, well," or "Ah, ah," until he was told concerning the result in Nebraska. Then he smiled sarcastically.

When questions were put to him he appeared as dumb as he had been on the monetary queries, and all that could be got out of him was:

"New York has just passed through a remarkable experience—a very remarkable experience."

He received the news of Gorman's defeat in Maryland without betraying any emotion. After he had asked all the questions he could think of, he and his party entered a carriage and were driven to the Waldorf, where they are to remain about three days.

Charles D. Lanier, a member of the National Silver Party, was also a passenger on the Campania. He said that he had been abroad on pleasure nd business. In referring to Senator Wolcott's commission and the bimetallic movement, he said: "I feel sure that if Europe is not agreeable to bimetallism, the United States will, before long, adopt it independently."

The Campania made a good run from Queenstown. She covered a course of 2,788 knots in 5 days 12 hours 57 minutes. Her record for the westward passage is 5 days 9 hours 6 minutes.

Among the first of the passengers to land was W. D. Howells, fresh from a four months' sojourn in Carlsbad. Mrs. Howells and Miss Mildred Howells came with him. On board were also Sir Roderick Cameron and family, Sir Ralph Thompson, A. P. Ordway, Dr. J. H. Hollander, B. F. Keith and Mrs. Keith, J. Dundas Lippincott, Col. J. A. S. Mackenzie, Nathanfel Niles, G. A. Drummond and Mrs. Drummond, and F. A. R. Whistler. In all there were 161 saloon passengers, 135 second cabin, and 326 steerage.

THE MONETARY COMMISSION.

Concessions by National Banks May Be Proposed as an Offset for Currency Law Revision.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The monetary commission named by the Indianapolis Conference is quietly going on with its work here. While it is not yet possible to make an accurate forecast of what it will recommend, it is learned that it will propose certain concessions by National banks as an acknowledgment of advantages to be gained by currency law revision.

The commission may propose to retire from circulation the demand obligations and fund them in gold bonds at 2 per cent., instead of the 2½ per cent. interest proposed by Secretary Gage's plan. It is understood that the burden of maintaining gold payments may be transferred to the National banks, thus saving the $20,000,000 or more estimated to be the cost to the Government of keeping up the parity of the currency. A proposition has been discussed to provide for a tax of a fraction of 1 per cent. as a guarantee fund to insure depositors.

The action of the Monetary Commission will not be that of an official body, so that its report cannot properly go to a department or to Congress. It will be sent in as a petition, and a committee of the conference undoubtedly will appear to support it before the committees of Congress to which proposed currency legislation shall be referred.

Senator Platt of Connecticut does not expect to see any action follow the recommendations of the President, Secretary Gage, or the Monetary Commission. He said to-day: "Effective legislation by Congress upon a currency bill is rendered impracticable by the lack of a majority in the Senate. In the absence, therefore, of the prospect of a practical result, it would be a waste of time for me to discuss what policy might be or should be pursued on the currency question."

CLOAKMAKERS ON STRIKE.

One Thousand Now Out—Agreement Said to Have Been Violated.

About 1,000 cloakmakers were on strike yesterday, and a thousand more are expected to strike to-day. The manufacturers who have been threatening a lockout, may head off further strikes by lockouts, and in fact one manufacturer, Mr. Slater of 209 Greene Street, was reported as having locked out his 150 hands because they would not accept a reduction of wages.

The men who were out on strike yesterday were in the employ of Oppenheim & Collins, at Houston and Greene Streets; H. Wendroff, 9 East Broadway; Bernstein, of 94 Canal Street, and Rosenschein, Brady & Carton.

Large crowds assembled yesterday at the headquarters of the cloakmakers at 160 Rivington Street. The leaders accused the contractors of either violating the agreement with the union, which was to last until Nov. 25, or of reducing wages, and thus making a great deal of money during the few remaining weeks of the busy season. Unless a general lockout be declared by the manufacturers before Nov. 25, say the leaders, the union will get up another fight and compel the manufacturers and contractors to sign a contract for another year.

Secretary Braff of the Cloakmakers' Union said yesterday that the union had decided not to accept any reduction in wages. The trouble, he believed, was caused by there being too many contractors who compete keenly with each other to get the work from the manufacturers, and the manufacturers take advantage of this and pay as little as possible. Many of these small contractors, he said, would make more money by working as operators.

Freight Steamer Alert Raised.

The 200-ton freight steamer Alert of the New York and Morrisania Transportation Company, which ran aground at Port Morris during a fog Wednesday night, stoving a hole in her bottom, which caused her to sink, was raised yesterday. Divers covered the hole with canvas, and she was then pumped out. The Alert plies between New York and Stamford, Conn.

New Sergeant in the Tenderloin.

Sergt. Lane of the West Thirtieth Street Station left yesterday to take charge of the new West Fifty-fourth Street Court, and his desk was turned over to Sergt. Fred Parsons, who was promoted from the rank of Roundsman Monday. He came from the West Twentieth Street Station.

Y. M. C. A. WEEK OF PRAYER.

Arrangements for Services at the Different Branch Headquarters.

Young Men's Christian Associations of New York have planned an eventful November. The great event of the month at all of the branches is the Week of Prayer for the spread of Christ's kingdom through Y. M. C. A. agencies throughout the world. At the Twenty-third Street Branch there is to be a series of addresses, delivered at 9:15 every night, by the Rev. J. Manton Smith, the singing evangelist from Spurgeon's Tabernacle, London. The dates are Nov. 14 to 20. At the West Side Branch the leader of the Week of Prayer meetings will be the Rev. Milton S. Littlefield. At the East Side Branch they will be opened on Sunday by the Rev. John E. Bushnell of the Phillips Presbyterian Church, and continued during the week by the Rev. James A. Francis of the Riverside Baptist Church. The hour on week days will be 9 P. M. At the Young Men's Institute, on the Bowery, able clergymen will make the addresses.

The Sunday afternoon mass meetings at the West Side Branch are to be addressed throughout the month, save on the opening Sunday of the Week of Prayer, by the Rev. Heber Lubeck of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy. The speakers at the East Side Branch will be, in the order of Sundays named, the Rev. J. J. Foust of the Cornell Memorial Methodist Church, and William Knowles Cooper of Brooklyn; at the Young Men's Institute, State Secretary Hall, J. A. Cruikshank, and Fred D. Flagg of Brooklyn. Some of the speakers at the Bowery Branch during November will be Mornay Williams, Esq., President of the New York State Baptist Young People's Union; Cleveland H. Dodge, Esq., the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, the Rev. A. D. Vail, and the Rev. J. W. W. Campbell.

A UNITARIAN CONFERENCE.

Preparation for the Installation of the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer of All Souls' Church.

The Unitarian Conference of the Middle States and Canada is to hold its Fall meeting in All Souls' Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street, Nov. 18. Forming no part of it, but held on the evening preceding the opening of the conference, will be the Unitarian Club dinner, to which members of the conference arriving in advance have been invited. The conference opens at 9:30 on the morning of Thursday, Nov. 18, with a devotional meeting conducted by the Rev. S. R. Calthorp of Syracuse. There will be papers and discussions lasting all day, the two topics being "A Unitarian Church: The Means and Methods by Which Its Work Can Be Prosecuted Successfully," and "The Liberal Ministry," and among the announced speakers are the Rev. Messrs. Frederick A. Hinckley of Philadelphia, Merle St. C. Wright, Oscar B. Hawes, W. C. Gannett, W. M. Gilbert, A. C. Nickerson, and Charles E. St. John. At 4:30 a reception will be given by members of the New York League.

In the evening the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer will be installed as minister of All Souls' Church. The formal invocation and reading of the scriptures will be by the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot of Brooklyn; the right hand of fellowship is to be extended by the Rev. Merle St. C. Wright; the charge to the people will be delivered by the Rev. John W. Chadwick, and the charge to the minister by the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage. The Rev. Robert Collyer will make the installation prayer, and the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Edward A. Horton of Boston.

The morning of the second day of the conference will be devoted to a general discussion of "Ways and Means of Carrying on Unitarian Work," with short addresses by the Rev. George Batchelor of Cambridge, the Rev. W. M. Brundage of Albany, Mrs. F. W. Hooper, and Miss Zwissler of Philadelphia. The afternoon session will be a meeting of the Sunday School Union, and the conference will close with an evening session, when the topic will be "The Secret of Success in Sunday School Work," and the speakers the Rev. E. Bradford Leavitt, the Rev. Dr. W. C. Crowe, and the Rev. S. R. Calthorp.

Two New Curates.

Calvary Episcopal Parish, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, has two new curates, both of whom have taken up active work, and will assist in the public services for the first time to-morrow. They are the Rev. S. H. Watkins, recently of Grace Church, Norwalk, Conn., and the Rev. Alexander W. Bostwick, late of St. Peter's Church, Dansville, N. Y. Mr. Watkins is a graduate of Berkeley Divinity School, and was ordained by Bishop Williams. He went immediately to Norwalk, where his labors were most successful. Last Spring he resigned, needing a rest, and started for the Holy Land. A member of his family falling ill in England, he returned and received a call from Calvary Parish, there being a vacancy through the departure of the Rev. F. B. Howden to St. John's Church, Cumberland, Md. The Rev. Mr. Bostwick is a graduate of Hobart College and the General Seminary, in this city, and he was ordained deacon and advanced to the priesthood by the late Bishop Coxe of the Western New York Diocese. He has had but one rectorate previous to his appointment at Calvary. In that one the membership increased from 100 to 200.

To Congratulate Dr. Stimson.

The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson is finding it possible to put into effect at the Manhattan Congregational Church, Eighty-third Street and the Boulevard, his long-cherished plans for a working congregation. He is to celebrate to-morrow evening the first anniversary of the organization of his West Side undertaking. Much has been accomplished within the year. Working guilds of various names are many within the congregation, and substantial families have been attracted. An almost ideal substitute for a church building has been found in the present place of worship, and yet there are already informal discussions of a more pretentious church home. The celebration to-morrow evening will be mainly musical, but there will be addresses of congratulation by the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of the Union Theological Seminary; the Rev. Dr. F. Mason North of the Methodist Church Extension Society, and the Rev. Dr. William Hayes Ward.

Special Musical Services.

Hereafter, beginning with the service to-morrow evening, special musical services are to be held on the first Sunday evening in each month at the Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church, at the Boulevard and Seventy-third Street. The programme for to-morrow evening will be: Quartet, hymn-anthem, "Now the Day Is Over," Riesberg; duet, "Calm As the Night," Bohm; trio, "Praise Ye," Verdi, and quartet, festival Te Deum, Buck. The organist and musical director is F. W. Riesberg; the soprano, Miss Mary H. Mansfield; alto, Mrs. A. H. Sawyer; tenor, Lloyd Rand, and bass, Luther G. Allen.

The Christian Man in Business.

The New York Local Assembly of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew is to meet Friday, Nov. 12, at 5 P. M. at 29 Vesey Street to hear an address on the subject, "The Christian Man in Business." Luncheon will be served, and in the evening there will be a meeting in St. Paul's Chapel, with an address by the Rev. J. C. Roper of the General Seminary. The annual corporate celebration of the holy communion is to take place this year at 7 A. M. on St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30, in the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street.

Catholic Centennial in Albany.

ALBANY, Nov. 5.—The celebration of the centennial of the establishment of St. Mary's Church in this city, which was the first Roman Catholic Church in New York State and the third in America, began today, with many prominent dignitaries of the Church in attendance. The celebration will conclude on Sunday, when Archbishop Martinelli, the Papal Delegate, will conduct the services.

Seeing Is Believing.

"What be thet 'er mersheen?" asked Uncle Abner of Ruraiville as he witnessed the working of a fire engine for the first time.

"Why, uncle," replied his city nephew, "that is a machine for extinguishing fires."

"Well," exclaimed the old man, "if I hadn't seed it with my own eyes I never wouldder belev'd thet pesky little tea kitt'l could hev held so much water."—Chicago News.

More Work for Linen Operatives.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Nov. 5.—Notice was given to-day that Monday the Willimantic Linen Company will put to work in all departments full forces of hands on a full-time schedule of sixty hours a week.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

To Celebrate Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of Adoption of Westminster Standards.

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERIANS

Arrangements for the Exercises at the Fifth Avenue Church on Monday Afternoon and for the Social Reception in the Evening.

The celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Westminster Standards, to be observed in this city Monday and Tuesday, is under the auspices of the Historical Committee of the New York Presbytery. The opening meeting of the celebration will be held in the First Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, Monday afternoon at 2:30. The music, which will be a marked feature, will be under the direction of William C. Carl, organist and choirmaster of the First Church. The service Monday will open with Mendelssohn's "Reformation Symphony," and Dr. Martin's "Festival Te Deum," Tours's "Gloria in Excelsis," Arthur Foote's "God Is Our Refuge," and "Thou That Tellest," from "The Messiah," will follow. The congregational hymns will be "Let me, my Saviour and my God," to the tune "Avon," and "Before Jehovah's Awful Throne." The invocation will be made by the Moderator of the New York Presbytery, the Rev. Dr. Buchanan; the Scripture reading by a former Moderator of the General Assembly, the Rev. Dr. Booth, and the prayer by the Rev. Dr. John Hall. The three formal addresses, on the Westminster Standards, considered from the standpoints of their significance as a creed, their test by history, and their progress at evangelizing the world, will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. B. B. Warfield of Princeton, the Rev. Dr. W. S. P. Bryan of Chicago, and the Rev. Dr. F. F. Ellinwood, Secretary of the Foreign Board of Missions of the Church.

The reception, Monday evening, to be held in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, is tendered by the Presbyterian Union, which has issued about 400 invitations to members of adjacent Presbyteries. The affair is to be made, as far as possible, a social function. Among the occupants of boxes will be parties headed respectively by Col. J. J. McCook, the Rev. Dr. G. W. F. Birch, Warner Van Nordan, James Yeardance, J. G. Cannon, Mrs. Marcellus Hartley, Prof. J. J. Stevenson, Miss Graham, S. B. Brownell, the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, J. F. Donald, N. C. Rogers, W. D. Barkley, E. H. Trowbridge and William Irwin.

The religious programme consists of Scripture reading by the Rev. Dr. Buchanan, Moderator of the New York Presbytery, and prayer offered by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Gamble, Moderator of the Synod of New York. The adopting act will be read by the Rev. Dr. George Alexander of the University Place Church, and anniversary thoughts will be expressed by the Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, Moderator of the General Assembly, and the Rev. Dr. Booth, a former Moderator of the same body. The formal addresses will be given by President Moffat of Washington and Jefferson College, and the Rev. Dr. Radcliffe of the New York Avenue Church, Washington.

The music, which will be a feature of the reception, will be solo, choral and instrumental. Old English and Scottish glees, the hymn "Glorious Things of Thee Are Spoken," and the metrical version of the Twenty-third Psalm will be sung.

The celebration will close Tuesday evening with a meeting of representatives from all the Presbyterian Sunday schools of the city. Prizes of Bibles for proficiency in the Westminster Catechism will be awarded.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Sunday, Nov. 7.

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SUBJECT.—Paul in Melita and Rome. Acts xxvi., 1-16.

GOLDEN TEXT.—We know that all things work together for good to them that love God.—Romans viii., 28.

The deliverance of the storm-tossed, drifting voyagers, considered last week, as we saw, was a very striking illustration of the way by which men who are drifting on the sea of life, and know not whither they are going, may find eternal safety. The illustration we can easily understand, because it is within the range of human, physical experiences. The deliverance of the soul, however, from the power and penalty of sin we will never fully understand until we wake up in the morning, on that now unknown shore, where we will be welcomed with joy and gladness that are everlasting. Now, we are in the condition of these hungry, struggling, and weary shipmen, when "they cast four anchors out of the stern and wished for the day." (xxvii.: 29.)

This deliverance at Melita was bestowed upon many who were not the children of God, but it was because of one who was. As it was in the days of old, when the presence of "ten righteous within the city" would have saved the whole of Sodom, (Gen. xviii.: 22-23,) so here the angel had assured Paul, "God hath given thee, all them that sail with thee," (xxvii.: 24,) for his sake, all that were in the ship had been saved. So is it ever in the economy of God's grace. It is because of the wheat that the tares are not rooted up. (Matt. xiii.: 24-30.) And yet the great ungodly, thoughtless world little realizes how much it is indebted to the presence of God's children.

So was it probably with this shipwrecked company. So we hear of no lifting up of their hearts to God in thanksgiving for His mercy.

But in their midst Paul stands as the man who fully recognizes that he has been saved according to the promise of God, and by the hand of God. To Him he could look up and say, "Whose I am, and whom I serve;" (xxvii.: 23.) He never forgot this relationship, and he never allowed those about him to forget it. He is here the most conspicuous figure. All eyes are fixed upon him.

The Incident of the Viper.

Turning to the narrative, we find that "when they were escaped, then they knew that the island was called Melita," (v. 1,) or "Malta," in the Mediterranean, on the south of Sicily. It is now under the dominion of Great Britain, and is very populous. At the time of Paul's shipwreck, however, it was but thinly peopled by inhabitants of Phoenician origin. It was then under the Roman Government. As the people did not use either the Greek or Latin language, they were looked upon as barbarians by those who did. The term "barbarous people," therfore, simply signifies that they were foreigners to both Greeks and Romans. They were not cruel savages, although they were heathens. St. Luke says they "showed us no little kindness; for they kindled a fire, and received us every one, because of the present rain, and because of the cold." (v. 2.)

As Paul gathered sticks to feed this fire, all unconsciously he took up a torpid asp. Revived by the heat, it instinctively fastened itself to the hand which had disturbed it. Paul, however, without the least fear or excitement, calmly shook off the viper into the fire, and went on with his ministrations for the comfort of those about him. The superstitious onlookers, however, knowing the deadly nature of the viper's bite, expected him soon to fall a victim to its poison. They knew nothing of the God in whom Paul trusted, or of His promise. (Mark xvi.: 18.) So they had but one explanation for the incident. He must have committed some great crime, and probably the storm which wrecked the vessel he was in was sent by the gods for his destruction. And now, although he had managed to escape the storm, yet vengeance still pursued him. But when they saw that the viper had no more power to cause his death than had the storm, then it was evident to them that he must be a great favorite with the gods, or perhaps he was a god himself. Possibly he was their own revered deity, Hercules, who was believed to have power to destroy the poison of serpents and to heal all manner of diseases. Whether or not the viper merely hung to Paul's hand without striking him with its poisonous fangs is immaterial. For it would have been just as much of an interference of Divine power to have restrained its natural instinct to strike as to have neutralized the effect of the poison after it had struck.

Now, the first explanation which these "barbarous people" gave of this attack of the viper—that Paul was "a murderer"—was not an unnatural or an uncommon one. It was founded on that sense in all men—even in the most savage and degraded—that justice demands the punishment of sin. This is the foundation of all religious worship, of every form. Man everywhere recognizes that there must be some higher power, who sees that the guilty never escape. This power he calls "god." To appease his wrath and to secure his favor is the great thought of the heathen. Their one anxiety is to stand in right relations to him, but they care very little about their relations to their fellowmen.

Lesson of Shipwreck and Miracle.

The Gospel of Jesus Christ, however, meets this demand of the soul for justice by pointing to Him who died—"the Just, for the unjust," (1 Peter iii.: 18,) and who thus "put away sin by the sacrifice of Himself." (Heb. ix.: 26.) By His atonement He has paid the penalty due to all sin, and so has opened the way by which all men can be brought into right relations to their Maker. But when brought into these relations the believer, unlike the heathen, recognizes that he is also brought into new relations to his fellows. He cannot love God and hate his brother. It is just here, however, that Satan blinds the eyes of the unbelieving. Regardless of the atonement of Christ, and without faith in Him, they think that they can satisfy God by caring for men. They make their relation to them of more importance than their relation to Him. Thus the heathen fear their gods and degrade men. The unbelieving in Christian lands honor men and dishonor God. The sincere believer in Jesus Christ, however, loves God with all his mind, and soul, and strength; and because he does, he loves his neighbor as himself. Hence the Gospel of Christ has always lifted men up. Its great purpose is to bring men into fellowship with the true God, Jehovah.

Now, the storm which brought Paul to Malta and wrecked him on its shore was not without meaning. When our word would reach the sinning woman of Sychar, we read, "He must needs go through Samaria," (John, iv., 4.) So here there was a "needs" be. If the winds had been fair and the voyage prosperous, the ship would not have gone anywhere near Malta. Paul would, indeed, have appeared before Cæsar, but these "barbarous people" would not have heard the Gospel. And now, being there, it must in some significant way be certified that Paul is indeed the messenger of the Most High God.

This was done in a very marked way by the incident of the viper which he "shook off into the fire." So, when God sent Moses to Pharaoh, who said, "Who is the Lord, that I should obey His voice?" an answer was given him in Moses's rod. He cast it upon the ground and it became a serpent. (Ex., iv., 1-4.) And it is very interesting to notice how frequently the serpent is associated, in the Bible, with sin, and with messages of deliverance from sin. It was Satan, in the form of a serpent, who brought sin into the world; and the first promise of a Saviour was that He should "bruise" the serpent's "head," (Gen., iii., 1-5.) When the rebellious children of Israel were bitten in the wilderness, the message of grace pointed them to a serpent lifted up, (Num., xxi., 6-9.) So here, at Malta, when Paul shook off the serpent, it led the people to hear, with all readiness, the Gospel from his lips.

This testimony was still further strengthened by miracles of healing. The father of Publius, the chief man of the island, lay sick of the dysentery, and its accompanying fever. Paul "laid his hands on him and healed him." And not only on him, but upon all who came to him for relief. Thus his authority as an ambassador of God was established among the highest and the lowest. For three months, from November A. D. 60, to February, A. D. 61, he thus witnessed for Christ.

The Journey to Rome.

At the end of that time, navigation having again become safe, the sailing of another corn ship of Alexandria offered an opportunity for the centurion to proceed on his journey to Rome with his prisoners. At the prow of the vessel in which they sailed were two carved images, or paintings, of the twin sons of Jupiter—Castor and Pollux—demi-gods, who were supposed to be the special guardians of seamen. Sailing almost due north, their first landing was at the celebrated city, Syracuse, on the eastern coast of Sicily. Here they were detained three days, probably by stress of weather, as they were obliged to go out of their way or "fetch a compass," to reach Rhegium, which was almost due north on the Straits of Messina. There they were also detained a day. Then a favorable wind from the south carried them quickly by the volcanoes of Stromboli and Etna into the Bay of Naples, at the foot of Vesuvius. The distance from Rhegium was about 180 miles, and the place of landing was Puteoli, the harbor for the commerce of the western coast of Italy with Egypt. They were easily recognized long before they reached the shore by the spreading of their topsail. This was a privilege belonging to Alexandrian corn ships, but denied to all others. (Conybeare and Howson.)

So Paul finished his journey by sea; the rest was overland. At Puteoli he found Christian Jews, or "brethren," and at their request the centurion kept his band of prisoners there a whole week, thus giving Paul an opportunity to have, at least one, and perhaps two, Sabbath services with them. Leaving Puteoli by the great public road to the northeast, they reached the city of Capua. Here they struck the famous Appian Way, built by Appius Claudius more than 300 years before Christ. More than 400 years after Christ it was described as being in perfect order, the stones being so accurately joined that the whole surface of the road appeared as if made of but one huge slab. At Capua this road turned to the southwest until it reached the coast, along which it ran for a considerable distance. At Anxur it met, and ran parallel with the canal built by Augustus to drain the Pontine Marshes. Here the traveler could either continue on the road, or take boat to Appii Forum, the termination of the canal. Here the mules were unfastened from the boats, and very naturally the place abounded with bargemen and low taverns. It was nearly fifty miles from Rome, but the distance did not prevent representatives of the Christian Church in that city from meeting Paul. With this addition to their numbers, the company proceeded about ten miles further, to a place called "The Three Taverns." Why so named is not known. There they met another delegation from Rome.

Paul in Custody Again.

The warm Christian sympathy given him by these two delegations touched Paul's sensitive nature very deeply. It led him, prisoner as he was, to give thanks to God that the great object of his intense desire was now soon to be gratified. And not only did he give thanks, but he also "took courage," not comfort merely, but "courage." He looked more at the work before him than at the trials and dangers.

So they journeyed on to the imperial city—a city of 2,000,000 inhabitants, one-half of whom were slaves. From the Court down all grades of society were utterly corrupt. Into this city Paul came an "ambassador in bonds," that he might preach "liberty to the captive." He was at once transferred by Julius to the Captain of the Prætorian Guards. This post at this time was held by one of Nero's preceptors and wisest advisers. His name was Burrus. He was soon after put to death by order of Nero. Probably because of some good word spoken to him concerning Paul by Julius, Paul received special privileges at his hand. Instead of being kept in close confinement, he was permitted to live in a house by himself with a soldier, who, according to Roman law, "kept him." What occurred in Rome will demand our attention next week.

Questions on the Lesson.

What is said of the deliverance at Malta as an illustration of deliverance from sin?

Of what fact in the economy of God's grace is this deliverance a striking testimony?

Why was Paul so calm, and how does he now appear in the narrative?

What is said of Malta, and why were its inhabitants called "barbarous people"?

What happened to Paul, and how was it regarded by the people?

On what was this judgment founded, and how is the demand for justice met by the Gospel?

What is the striking difference between the heathen and the unbelieving in Christian lands?

What great purpose was accomplished by the storm and shipwreck?

How was Paul's character certified, and what is said of the relation of the serpent to sin?

How did Paul go from Malta to Puteoli, and what were some of the incidents of the journey?

How did he go from Puteoli to Rome, and what occurred on the way?

What was the effect upon Paul, and what is said of his entrance into Rome?

FIFTY YEARS A RECTOR.

A Jubilee Celebration at St. George's Parish in Flushing.

The unveiling of an elaborate jubilee window will be one of the features of the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the installation of the Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, S. T. D., as rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church at Flushing, L. I., tomorrow. "Divine Revelation" is the subject of the jubilee window, which was made in London by Heaton, Butler & Bayne. It has five lights, and bears the inscription: "With gratitude to Almighty God, this is to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary in the rectorship of the Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, S. T. D. 1847-1897."

Anniversary services will begin with the celebration of the holy communion at 7:30, followed by the regular morning service, with the communion at 10:30, and with special musical services and a sermon by Bishop Littlejohn. At the choral evening service Bishop Potter of New York will preach the sermon.

Monday evening there will be a musical service, at which Gaul's cantata "The Holy City" will be sung by the choir, assisted by Charles E. Meehan, soprano; Marshan Cockaday, alto; William H. Rieger, tenor, and Ericsson F. Bushnell, bass, as soloists. Tuesday evening a reception will be held at the chapel, to which all the members of the church and friends of Dr. Smith are invited.

Dr. Smith took charge of the Flushing parish in 1847, four years after his ordination. During his rectorship five missions have been established, two of which, Whitestone and Bayside, have since become regularly organized parishes. The missions now connected with the church are St. Paul's Chapel, at College Point; St. John's Chapel, at Boerum Avenue, and Emmanuel Chapel, at Black Stump. The Rev. Henry D. Waller is Dr. Smith's associate rector, and the Rev. W. H. Barnes is curate in charge of the College Point Mission.

ON FOOT TO THE GOLD FIELDS.

Farewell Reception to a Mission Band Who Are to Go to the Klondike.

A meeting of decidedly novel features and of special interest to those concerned in church work will be held this evening at the Bowery Mission, 105 Bowery. A farewell reception will be given to the zealous band of seven Christian crusaders who will start early in the following week to work their way across the continent, in true Apostolic fashion, reaching the Pacific coast early in the Spring, where they will take steamer for the Klondike gold fields. It is their purpose to establish there a permanent Christian mission among the miners at either Dawson City or Dyea.

Those who compose the band are all rugged in health, as they will have to be to complete their arduous journey. They will go afoot, with a packhorse to bear some of their burdens, from this point to Denver, at least. They have not decided how to proceed from that stage over the Rocky Mountains to the coast. All along the route from New York to San Francisco these missionaries will hold Gospel services in churches, in country schoolhouses, or in the highways, as circumstances may dictate, and will depend for their sustenance and the steamer expense of their trip entirely on the subscriptions of Christian people they meet along the way. They have been furnished with outfits here, including the axes, spades, blankets, and other necessaries for such trips.

The Gospel band is in charge of Capt. Alexander de Soto, a Spaniard of many adventures and thorough acquaintance with Alaska. A professional gambler was until converted in this city in 1890. He leaves a good business in New York in the hands of a partner to enter on this missionary undertaking. His six associates are William Leach, Frederick Baylis, Lincoln J. Paynter, Dr. D. Carter Carpenter, H. M. Ketler, and George Garner Leach. The latter will have charge of the commissariat and Dr. Carpenter will see to the health of the band. Superintendent John Wyburn of the Bowery Mission has done much to secure Christian co-operation in the enterprise. Many prominent local leaders in church work will be present at to-night's farewell services.

NOVEL CHURCH CEREMONIES.

Cornerstone Box of Church of the Divine Paternity to be Unsealed.

The box placed under the cornerstone of the building of the Church of the Divine Paternity thirty-one years ago will be opened with appropriate services by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton to-morrow morning in St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, West Forty-sixth Street. Edward B. Fellows and J. C. Brinck, who were present at the laying of the stone, will assist Dr. Eaton in unsaling the box.

The old building of the Church of the Divine Paternity was abandoned and torn down last Spring, and pending the completion of its new edifice at Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street, the congregation has been worshipping in St. Stephen's Church, the members of which are meantime worshipping in Transfiguration Chapel, at the Boulevard and Sixty-ninth Street. The cornerstone of the new edifice of the Divine Paternity will be laid at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, Nov. 14, and the old box will be placed underneath it.

The opening to-morrow will be preceded by singing by the church choir and a résumé of the church's history by Dr. Eaton. The contents of the box include copies of the newspapers of the date of the cornerstone laying and denominational papers of that day, fractional United States currency, a Lincoln medal, some rare coins, and a photograph of the pastor of the church. To these will be added articles of like nature of the present date, including a photograph of Dr. Eaton. Before the box is used again on Nov. 14 Dr. Eaton will read aloud from the old papers and documents now contained in it.

AN INDEPENDENT CHURCH.

Henry Frank's Religious Home for "the Unbigoted and Unchurched."

As Minister of the Metropolitan Independent Church, Henry Frank will deliver his first discourse in Hardman Hall, Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. "A new church without a creed or form, devoted to the discovery and advancement of the truth—a religious home for the unbigoted and unchurched," says Mr. Frank, in a characterization of his movement; "a free church, of the people, for the people, and by the people, wherein all may commune in the spirit of truth and the bonds of love, without mental restraint of creed or form, and mutually assist in furthering the common happiness."

In his exposition of the reason for the existence of the new church, Mr. Frank says, in part: "Underlying all the overgrowths of dogmatism and age-incrusted bias we believe there are universal and eternal principles, whose rediscovery and promulgation are awakening the world. The mission of this church will be the propagation of such knowledge as appeals at once to the scientific attitude of the day and the heart's natural aspiration for spiritual comfort. We believe no conflict exists between science and religion. We would seek to make science stand for truth, and religion for love. Love and Truth are eternal principles, co-ordinate with the unity of the universe and incapable of conflict or mutual repulsion. We refuse to recognize the scholasticism of historic religion or the partisanship of polemic science. From creeds and schools we take our final and everlasting farewell.

"In this new spirit of the age we propose to found a church upon a platform of principles so broad that it may embrace, at once, the Christian who loves Jesus but spurns the spurious dogmatism which the imagination of clever logicians have built around him; the Jew, who has outgrown the bigotry of mediæval Rabbinism, petty legality and crustean formalism; the Freethinker, who has drifted far from the ancient moorings of superstition and metaphysical fancy, still, hanging mid-sea without a rudder or a compass, yearns for some port in which he may find intellectual comfort and consistent repose; in a word, any and all who wish to flee from the confusion and disappointment of irrational religion, scientific make-shift, and philosophical quibbles, to the heights of truth and understanding."

League of Unitarian Women.

New York League of Unitarian Women held its first meeting of the season yesterday, at the Church of the Messiah, with a very large attendance. Miss Emma C. Low presided, and in her opening address welcomed the delegates from the different branches, particularly those from the Hackensack (N. J.) league, which has just started. Mrs. D. W. Morehouse of the Unitarian Club of New York, which has hitherto been exclusively an organization for men, had voted to admit women to membership. Their next meeting will be held on Nov. 17, at the St. Denis Hotel, to be followed by a dinner at 7 P. M., after which the Rev. Minot J. Savage and the Rev. John Chadwick will make addresses of welcome to the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, the newly elected pastor of All Souls' Church. The subject for the day, "The National Alliance as a Missionary Force," was discussed by Miss Emily Fifield of Boston, the Rev. Florence Buck, a woman minister from Cleveland, Ohio, and the Rev. Minot J. Savage. An hour was spent in social intercourse after the meeting, and luncheon was served in the church parlors.

Cornerstone to be Laid.

The cornerstone of the new North New York Methodist Episcopal Church, at One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Willis Avenue, will be laid at 12:30 o'clock to-morrow with appropriate ceremonies. Bishop E. G. Andrews will preach to the congregation in the Bethany Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, near Willis Avenue, at 10:30 in the morning, after which the congregation will proceed to the new structure, where the stone will be placed in position, the Rev. Jesse L. Hurlbut delivering the address. During the afternoon a Sunday school rally will be held in the tent at One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Brook Avenue, where the congregation has worshipped since the old church was torn down last Spring to make room for the new structure. At 6:30 in the evening the Epworth League will hold a rally in the tent, and the regular evening services will follow. The new structure, which was begun last Spring, is more than half completed. Services will be held in the basement, which will be ready for occupancy in a few days, until the church proper is finished. The Rev. Dr. Barton is pastor of the church.

A Novelty in Quaker Government.

James Wood and Mary S. Knowles are the New York Orthodox Yearly Meeting members of a committee appointed at the recent Indianapolis Conference of Friends to consider the compilation of a uniform book of discipline and the organization of a National Friend conference, to meet annually, to have legislative power and to form a delegate body with authority immediately above that of the Yearly Meetings. The demand for such a supreme body comes from the more progressive element among Orthodox Friends. Its need is to bind Quakerism together and make it one body, instead of many independent Yearly Meetings, which do not always agree in doctrinal and other interpretations. The method of organizing such a body will be by the united action of the Yearly Meetings.

Deaconess's Home to be Dedicated.

The new Methodist Deaconess Home, known as the Christian Memorial, on President Street, Brooklyn, is to be dedicated Tuesday. Bishop Andrews will make an address, and the donor, Mrs. Christian, will deliver the title to the property to the President, John E. Searles. The incidental exercises are to cover several days, when the Epworth League and the King's Daughters will attend, and there will be addresses by Presidents of the Epworth League, the Superintendent of deaconess work, and prominent clergymen. The new house is a commodious one, having been recently improved and refurnished.

Dr. Faunce at Harvard University.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church is to be one of the Harvard University preachers this year, which necessitates his residence at the university for three weeks this Autumn and three weeks next Spring. Dr. Faunce begins his first term of service Monday. During his absence the pulpit of his church will be supplied by the assistant minister, Mr. S. W. Richardson, the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall of Union Seminary, and the Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—Publication.....Printing House Square
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Old Homestead—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—The Idol's Eye—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—Symphony Concert—8:15.
CASINO—The Belle of New York—8:10. Matinée.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Devil's Disciple—8:30. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Cumberland '61—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—A Bachelor's Romance—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GAIETY—A Stranger in New York—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Courted Into Court—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—One Round of Pleasure—8:15. Matinée.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—The Proper Caper—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—The Cooing Dove—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—An American Citizen—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30. Matinée—2:15.
LYCEUM—Lord Chumley—8:15. Matinée—Lady of Lyons—2:00.
MANHATTAN—The First Born—A Night Session—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Lecture on Arctic Exploration—Afternoon and Evening.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11 P. M.
STAR—The Fair in Midgettown—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
WALLACK'S—A Lady of Quality—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
WEBER & FIELDS'—The Glad Hand—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 6, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

MR. M'KINLEY'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Undoubtedly it is the ambition of Mr. McKINLEY to be re-elected President. It is a natural, almost an inevitable, ambition, and if served worthily an honorable one. At the present moment Mr. McKINLEY must feel that the attainment of his object is seriously imperiled. The fact is none the less bitter because, in sober truth, he has no one but himself to blame.

The sentiment that made his election possible last year is not weakened. The belief of the American people in sound currency and impregnable National honor is as firm and clear as it was then. The delusion of free silver has gained no victims in the interval; it has, on the contrary, lost its hold on the minds of many who have seen the beginning of the renewal of prosperity, while the fall in silver has made free coinage more and more impracticable. The desire of the people for those things they elected Mr. McKINLEY to bring about is as strong and sincere and definite as it was when they cast their votes for him.

The plain truth is that that desire has been disappointed. The things they hoped for and sought they have not got, and primarily it is Mr. McKINLEY'S fault. He has devoted the power they conferred upon him to other purposes which they do not approve. He called Congress together, at his own discretion, when he was under no stress of necessity, real or apparent, to do so, to concoct an extreme tariff which only a minority of his own party—itself a minority of the voters—can even tolerate. The excuse that a new tariff was needed for revenue is doubly futile. It was not needed, for there was plenty of money in the Treasury to meet all demands for two years to come; and the tariff actually passed produces not a surplus, but a deficit. For this most untoward policy Mr. McKINLEY must acknowledge that he is accountable. He urged it, made it possible by the extra session, approved of it, and has zealously boasted of it up to the very eve of the election. It was a grave blunder.

Again, the people sought a year ago a conservative sober, businesslike administration of the Government in the public interest solely, and not for party ends. Mr. McKINLEY, while responding to that desire in the subordinate civil service, has ignored and defied it in a large part of the appointments within his complete control. He has turned these over to the Republican bosses in the several States and done all in his power to strengthen and build up the party machines run by professional politicians, not in the interest of the public, but for selfish and often corrupt ends. Where this course of the President was most offensive, here in the State of New York, it has been most signally punished. Doubtless the President was deceived by Messrs. PLATT and BLISS. He did not expect to be involved in such a wretched conspiracy for the benefit of Tammany as they engaged in. But he alone made it possible. He not only could have kept free of it, but he could have prevented it, and he did not. He was thinking more of the New York delegation to the National Convention of 1900 than of the Electoral vote. Verily, he has his reward.

The Commissioners Mr. McKINLEY sent to Europe with instructions that he has not disclosed and who committed his Government to the wildest propositions as to free coinage, are coming back baffled, discredited, ridiculous. Their errand, which, if it was to be undertaken at all, should have been performed with the utmost reserve and prudence, has disgusted the very class of voters who elected Mr. McKINLEY last year. Thousands of them in all parts of the country by their votes on Tuesday expressed their opinion of a President who has given his whole energy to an extravagant tariff bill and the farming of the Federal patronage and whose one conspicuous act as to sound money was a menace to the cause.

These are the chief reasons for the emphatic vote of lack of confidence registered at the recent elections. Will the President heed that vote? Or will he shut his eyes to it and try to misinterpret it? On this depends his future. Beyond all doubt he has largely lost the confidence of the people and of that large independent class who decide elections. Unless he can regain it his re-election is hopeless. He cannot undo all that he has done. He cannot recall the blunder of the tariff. But there is much that he can do. He can cut the ties that bind him to the bosses. He can hold officers already appointed to strict fidelity to their duty and forbid their perversion of their powers to the service of the machines. He can make future appointments of a higher grade. But above all he can immediately take a firm stand for the establishment of a sound currency on the gold standard and devote all his strength and influence to secure the co-operation of Congress. With this definite and exalted aim steadily pursued he can rally to his support the very element that he has discouraged and estranged.

It is for him to decide. If he chooses to lay a new course and pursue it with courage and in good faith, he will be followed. If he prefers merely to drift he will drift to sure disaster.

FAIR TREATMENT.

There may be a few austere patriots in this community who believe it to be a matter of pious obligation to get down on their marrow-bones morning, noon, and night and pray that Mayor VAN WYCK'S appointments may be uniformly disreputable and shocking, that Tammany may loot the public chest, and that the city may groan under a veritable plague of bad administration for the next four years. To hope that the Tammany tiger may not be so black as his stripes would be with these few treason to the Citizens' Union, while any word of encouragement to our new rulers to be wise and virtuous they would construe only as an evidence of perfect contentment with the result of the election and an admission that no further wars for non-partisan government need be waged.

This is not the prevailing disposition of Mr. Low's supporters toward the victorious candidates. It would be very discreditable to their American citizenship if it were. A few of the yelping jackals of partisanship were never able to forgive Mr. CLEVELAND his election to the Presidency in 1884, and for twelve years they unremittingly snarled and snapped at his heels, nor entirely ceased to be red-eyed and spiteful when he retired to private life. But these malignant beings have been visited with the honest contempt of the whole Nation, and no man any longer regards their utterances. Neither the virulent and abusive spirit nor the morbid, mean, nagging spirit toward a political opponent who has won in a fair fight commands any admiration among fair-minded and eupeptic Americans. We agreed long ago that the holding of the offices and the administration of the Government should be decided by a majority vote of the qualified electors. He is a poor loser who at every defeat protests that the people have made a wretched choice and condemns in advance the official conduct and policy of the elected candidates. When an election has gone against you it is too soon to despair of the country and not too late to use your influence for good government.

Therefore, when Mr. RICHARD CROKER, as Mr. STEAD reports his words, says "Tammany must give New York the best government it ever had," THE TIMES hopes he means it, and is willing to give faith and credit to his pledge until he has had a reasonable time to make it good. We are not altogether unaware, however, that Mr. CROKER'S ideas of public administration have in the past been much at variance with the ideas of many or most of the men and women who are continually striving to give this city the blessing of good government. So our most fervent hope in respect to Mr. CROKER is that he will stand back and give Mayor VAN WYCK a chance. We hear some good things about the Mayor-elect. He is said to be a very stubborn man. That is good. We hope his neck will be as thick as the neck of a bull and his backbone as inflexible as the obelisk whenever Mr. CROKER or any other person shall try to move him from his announced purpose to put only fit men in office and give the city good government.

But we are not going to assume that Mr. CROKER will offer him bad advice. He declares that Tammany must give the city the best government it ever had, and we are going to believe him so long as his behavior makes belief possible. The appointments are the main thing, and they will tell the story of the new Mayor's intentions so plainly that nobody will mistake them. We hope his appointments will be so good as to extort praise from his least friendly critics. If he sees clearly not only what is good for the city but best for Tammany he will fill the offices with the best men he can find. The community will be gratified. We do not deny that it will also be surprised. But it will have a good opinion of Mayor VAN WYCK and a better opinion of Tammany Hall than it has had for a quarter of a century.

We are unwilling to charge the new Mayor with wicked intent to do this city grievous harm. We hope he will be a good Mayor. We shall do our utmost to help him to be an excellent Mayor. We did our best to prevent his election. The more completely he disappoints our campaign expectations of him and his party the better we shall be pleased. THE TIMES is not too proud or too bigoted to suffer the city to be well governed by a man whose election it opposed. We are even reckless enough to think that this disposition to make the best of a Tammany triumph—not figuratively and subjectively but actually and by constructive help and comfort to make the best of it—is not inconsistent with good citizenship or with the public obligation of a newspaper that desires to deal fairly with its opponents and honestly with its readers.

NO COMFORT FOR SILVER MEN.

The leaders of the moribund silver party are in worse case than we thought them. They are even trying to pluck up courage and find support for their drooping cause in the New York election.

We turned the State over into the Democratic column by giving Judge PARKER a plurality of 70,000 over Judge WALLACE, partly because he was a strong and acceptable candidate, and partly because the voters thought it best to give Mr. PLATT a drubbing for his sins and President McKINLEY a warning of his mistakes. But where did 16 to 1 come in?

The Democratic State Committee that nominated Judge PARKER expressly, carefully, and with considerable antecedent public notice, refused to say anything to the voters about free silver. It was not an accidental oversight. It was a deliberate, planned refusal to put their candidate on a Bryan platform. They knew it would defeat him.

In the City of New York Judge VAN WYCK and his associates on the Democratic ticket were elected by impressive majorities. But, again, where did 16 to 1 come in?

At its convention of Sept. 30 Tammany adopted a platform in which not a word was said about silver or the Chicago platform. It dealt with local issues solely, and the campaign was altogether a local campaign. Judge VAN WYCK'S plurality of 80,000 commits the people of this city to polygamy just as much as it commits them to Bryanism.

Tammany Hall and the Democrats of the State of New York have made the important discovery that they lose elections with free-silver platforms and win them with platforms that are not free silver. The impression of that discovery will not be effaced in 1900. The New York delegation to the National Democratic Convention will not be a free-silver delegation. It will oppose 16 to 1 in the convention.

The sunshine that the silver men can extract from the New York election cucumber will cast a pale and comfortless ray upon the stiffening carcass of 16 to 1. It will not quicken the flow of its chilled blood or remove the alarming symptoms of impending dissolution.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The announcement that WEYLER is likely to be called to a sharp account on his arrival in Spain is, of course, gratifying, as a matter of general justice and decency. It is gratifying also to be told that among the charges will be those of the corrupt conduct by which he is believed to have enriched himself at the expense both of exhausted Spain and of devastated Cuba. If his insubordinate remarks at Havana shall have wrought up the Spanish Government to the point of punishing him for offenses not at all unfamiliar to his predecessors, his punishment will be regarded in this country as just and exemplary.

But it would be a great mistake to suppose that the punishment of one cruel and corrupt Spaniard, even in so conspicuous a place as that which WEYLER has occupied, will work any real relief in our own relations with Spain. The question is whether we are prepared to see the devastation of Cuba carried to the point of actual extermination of the Cubans. Whatever hopes may have been entertained that Spain would offer the Cubans an autonomy that they could or would accept must have been dispelled. The report of a conference held in this city between a visiting Spaniard of distinction and the Cuban leaders indicates that the Cubans have no intention of accepting anything short of independence. Their determination is still more plainly expressed by the declaration of CISNEROS and by the manifesto of the Cuban leaders in the field. Moreover, it is coming to be more and more widely believed that Spain has never meant to offer home rule to Cuba and that the project of autonomy outlined with so much gravity by the Spanish Minister for the Colonies had for its ultimate object to gain time by diverting American opinion. That Spain has never meant to part with any substantial part of her control over Cuba is the opinion of Mr. HANNIS TAYLOR, and his opinion is entitled to weight, no matter what may be thought of the propriety of his expression of it. If the unofficial account of the latest Spanish official communication is accurate, and Spain has announced that she would do in respect to autonomy whatever she might deem advisable, it is a fair inference that the Ministerial project of autonomy has either fulfilled its political object or has definitely failed to fulfill it, and has therefore been abandoned.

Evidently the President and Congress have a pressing and responsible duty before them. Cuba is as far from being pacified as ever, and it is clearer than ever that Spain has no hope of pacifying it except by "making a solitude and calling it peace." The duty that we have to perform is to determine whether we shall suffer the devastation of Cuba to proceed, as President CLEVELAND expressed it, to the destruction of the very subject matter of the controversy.

ARTILLERY AND COAST DEFENSE.

Upon all questions relating to the port and harbor of New York, including its security in case of war, the Chamber of Commerce is the organ of the city. A report unanimously adopted by that body on that subject ought to command the serious attention of Congress. If an invading force should once get possession of New York Harbor it could inflict more damage than if it should capture every other seaport on the Atlantic coast.

The Chamber points out that nearly twice the whole number of artillerists in the service would be required to man the present defenses of New York, and that four times that number will be needed when the works now under construction are completed. In view of these conditions and even without reference to the equally urgent needs of other seaports, the request to Congress to make immediate provision for the doubling of the existing force of artillerymen errs, if at all, upon the side of moderation.

The request is in line with the repeated recommendations of the General of the army. It is unnecessary to note what point is added to it by the conditions of our foreign relations. If there were no cloud at all upon the horizon it would still be the dictate of ordinary prudence for Congress to provide for the manning of the fortifications the construction of which it has authorized. The Secretary of War may talk nonsense on festive occasions about the potential strength of our volunteers. But he must know as well as anybody else that an army cannot be improvised, and, more especially, that artillery cannot be improvised. Artillery, light as well as heavy, is almost necessarily a professional arm of the service. In consequence it is the weakest point in even the best organized, equipped, and disciplined of the State militias. Infantry, and even cavalry, may be brought to a reasonable effectiveness without the constant practice that is necessary to train gunners. It would, therefore, be proper in any case to increase the proportion of artillery to the total force much beyond what would be necessary or desirable if we relied for the National defense entirely upon professional soldiers.

Moreover, the strengthening of the artillery for sea-coast defense is not open to the objections, whether honest or demagogic, that have been made in Congress to a general increase of the army. The objection that troops may be used "to overawe the people" seems rather absurd, when a standing army of 25,000 men is confronted with a population of seventy millions. But, absurd or not, it has no relevancy to the proposition to increase the number of artillerists to handle the big guns of our coast forts and batteries. Those weapons cannot by any possibility be used to "overawe the people." They are available for defensive purposes only. The increase requested by the Chamber of Commerce is less than what professional soldiers would recommend as the minimum of precautions. At all events, it is the minimum, and Congress should lose no time in authorizing it.

MR. HANNIS TAYLOR'S INDISCRETION.

Mr. HANNIS TAYLOR, being a private citizen, is quite "immune" from official discipline or even official criticism for what he may choose to say or write about Spain and Cuba. But an appeal may lie to his own sense of propriety. Everything he knows that makes people willing to hear him on these subjects he learned during an official residence in Spain as the representative of his own Government. He went at least very near the line of violating official confidences in his article in The North American Review. He has now followed that up by addressing the public through a newspaper, in what the newspaper accurately calls "a frank narrative of diplomatic events." This narrative relates how the American Minister, of course in his official capacity, invoked and obtained the assistance of EMILIO CASTELAR in an appeal to the Premier of Spain for a real autonomy for Cuba and how the Premier promised such a measure, only to produce a sham. He concludes by urging again our intervention in the war between Spain and Cuba.

That is an opinion which Mr. TAYLOR, in common with every other American citizen, is entitled to hold. But, considering how he came by his opinion, he is not entitled to the same freedom of expression as any other American citizen. The special grounds of his opinion were furnished in the course of diplomatic intercourse upon a negotiation which is still pending. Mr. TAYLOR'S disclosures must be distinctly embarrassing to his successor. Spanish statesmen will feel themselves under a constraint in discussions with Gen. WOODFORD, for fear that, as soon as his mission is fulfilled, he may rush to the American magazines and newspapers with the opinions which he has derived from that discussion, and even with the facts upon which he has based his opinions. There is a distinct increase of tartness in the latest Spanish dispatches, which it is reasonable to impute to Mr. TAYLOR'S indiscretion. It is to be hoped that he may hereafter, so long as the present questions are pending between Spain and the United States, resist the temptation to make profitable "copy" out of his exceptional knowledge of the subject.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—English comment on the result of New York's recent election proves little, perhaps, except a cousinly inclination to believe the worst about us and to take a view of our prospects as gloomy as that worst will warrant. None the less is it a most terrible thing to give even an excuse for such remarks as the European press is now making about us in unanimous chorus. There is enough truth in these assertions of fact and these deductions therefrom to make absolute denial impossible, and though we, of course, know that a considerable part of Manhattan Island will still be in existence four years from now, and that many of its present inhabitants will remain alive at the end of that period, we cannot hope, by then or long after, to have convinced the Britishers that they make the mistake of applying logic too strictly to human affairs. New York's malady is grave, no doubt, but the symptoms point, not to a fatal termination, but to a complete recovery. And there is at least one good point in the screams from London. The triumphators on Fourteenth Street may affect to despise them, but as a matter of fact no denunciations of home manufacture could inflict a pain half so severe as these do. Now though we love our enemies, it is well that the enemies should not be too outrageously happy.

—Lunacy reports never make cheerful reading, for, year by year, as increasing care and intelligence are devoted to that class of the community upon which the most terrible of human misfortunes has fallen, the number of mentally infirm persons in every civilized country steadily grows larger. The obvious deduction from this fact, of course, and the one always made by superficial observers, is that the conditions of modern life tend to render more difficult the maintenance of sanity. That such a conclusion is certainly doubtful and probably inaccurate has been frequently demonstrated, but this seems to do little toward silencing those who take a mournful pleasure in playing Cassandra's rôle. Both optimists and pessimists can find what they seek in the statistics just issued by the English Commissioners in Lunacy. The year ending with Jan. 1 saw the population of the asylums in England and Wales increased by 2,919 over that of the year before, and the total is now 90,446, or 31.38 out of every 10,000 inhabitants, against 18.67 in 10,000 at the end of 1859. These are grim figures, but the Commissioners take pains to emphasize the fact that they have discovered no clear evidence of increase in the number of new cases, and they are inclined to believe that the change in the percentage is due chiefly to accumulation of lunatics, and to greater reluctance to discharge as cured those who have simply been quieted.

—It is interesting, and, perhaps, a little shocking, to learn that, in The Boston Transcript's opinion, "love and matrimony are very much like catching fish and lugging them home." Men already had that old story about the street car with which to justify their failures to remain after marriage as considerate and enthusiastic as they are in the days of courtship, and it does not become so staid and virtuous a paper as The Transcript to help the monsters to justify themselves. This fish simile is horridly apt, and there is only too much reason to fear that it will be horridly useful.

PERSONAL.

—Exploration by balloon is an art so new that the expedition just sent out to look for ANDREE will not excite any large amount of hope. Almost the only safe guess that can be hazarded about the aeronauts is that they must have descended somewhere long before this, but the chances of rendering them any help is decidedly minute. If an accident brought them down soon after the departure from Spitzbergen, it makes little difference whether they landed on ice or in the water. In the latter case they were drowned immediately; in the former it is hard to see how they could have survived more than a few days or weeks. It is one thing to set out from a ship, as NANSEN did, after careful preparation and well supplied, but quite another to scramble from the basket of a balloon, which, thus relieved of weight, would probably rise again at once and leave its late passengers to face the arctic perils with the aid of little or nothing except the clothes they stood in. If the airship remained aloft as long as was hoped, ANDREE may be anywhere along the northern edges of Europe, Asia, or America, perhaps dead and perhaps slowly making his way toward the nearest place of human habitation. If he has had luck as good as he could even regard as possible, it is to be remembered that perhaps he does not yet know himself on which of three continents he landed, and the relief expedition's prospect of finding him, dead or alive, need hardly be taken into consideration. Even if the wreck of his balloon has been seen, it proves nothing as to ANDREE'S fate, and not much as to his location.

—A new artist has been discovered, and the fact that he is a product of Alaska is another indication that gold and seals are not the only possible productions of that chilly land. Curiously enough, this new artist continues a line of work that stretches back unnumbered centuries to the very dawn of human history; in other words, he carves on the tusks of mammoths pictures of the animals and landscapes among which he lives. What the man's name is nobody seems to know, for when questioned on that point the other day by a St. Michael connoisseur he only shrugged his shoulders and grunted, "Indian got no name; too poor!" He belongs to one of the Athabasca tribes, however, and that is probably definite enough for present purposes. The man's masterpiece is a noble pillar of so-called fossil ivory on which he has carved seventeen sketches of scenes along the Yukon River. The pictures, it is said, are by no means rude scratches, but surprisingly vigorous delineations, that, taken together, form by far the best panorama of the great river that has yet been made. Each view is four or five by fourteen inches in area. They are arranged in rectangular form and divided into four sections by the interposition of three brass bands disposed at intervals along the tusk to prevent the splitting of the ivory, which has started in several places. The landscapes are interspersed with figures of the various animals indigenous to the country—the seal, the walrus, moose, elk, reindeer, black bear, the salmon, and many others—as well as the implements with which they are taken—the spear, the bow and arrow, and the bidark, or Indian boat. The incisions are blackened with some stain, by the use of which effects of light and shade are much heightened. No ice scenes appear, a notable and somewhat pathetic circumstance, easily explicable on the theory that the Indian artist has enough of Winter as a reality and does not care to duplicate it even in his pictures. Apparently he is a fellow of much business sense, however, for instead of selling this tusk to some stray miner, he gave it to the Vice President of the Alaska Commercial Company, with a hint that if anybody else wanted specimens of the work they could be supplied for a reasonable consideration. The Indian's refusal to tell his name may have been a mere freak or it may have been a device to attract attention to his wares.

NOT QUINTUS, BUT METTUS CURTIUS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I saw in The World of Oct. 30 an account of the Seth Low meeting in Cooper Union of the preceding evening, in which Mr. Low is quoted as using the following language in speaking of the death of Henry George:

"According to an ancient legend, a chasm one day opened in Rome and threatened the whole people of the city. In great fear they consulted an oracle, and he declared that the only way to save Rome was for the people to cast their most precious possession into the chasm.

"Quintus Curtius at once leaped into the chasm. Rome possessed nothing of greater value than this citizen. The chasm was closed and the city was saved.

"I think this legend is a parable of Henry George's death."

Can it be possible the scholarly President of Columbia should have so nodded? Quintus Curtius, according to the recognized authorities, was the celebrated biographer of Alexander the Great, and had nothing to do with the legend spoken of by Mr. Low. This Quintus Curtius is recorded as a contemporary with Vespasian, (A. D. 9 to 79.) It was Mettus Curtius, (according to Anthon's Classical Dictionary and the Encyclopaedia Britannica,) and Marcus Curtius, (according to Appleton's American Cyclopaedia,) who, in the fourth century B. C., according to the legend, arrayed himself in complete armor, and, mounting his war horse, jumped into the abyss. None of the authorities I have ever seen ascribes this feat to Quintus Curtius.

This legend is the subject of the painting by the celebrated English painter Benjamin Robert Haydon, known as "Curtius," and, strangely enough, in D. Appleton & Co.'s book on English painters a copy of this painting is given with the name "Quintus Curtius" underneath. This probably is what misled Mr. Low into the error committed.

J. J. WILLETT.

Anniston, Ala., Nov. 1, 1897.

FUTURE WORK FOR CITIZENS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While Mr. Low was not elected, the friends of non-partisan government have made a glorious fight for good government, and if they stand by their convictions the principles they have fought for will in the end triumph. The Platt machine has already been broken, and four years of partisan rule under the Croker machine will convince the friends of good government that the best interests of taxpayers are only to be obtained through non-partisanship in municipal affairs. The principle for which the Citizens' Union stands is the same as that which the Civil Service Reform League has advocated during the past twenty years. Great reforms are not of sudden growth, for the people are not, as a rule, easily led away from party lines and tradition.

Thoughtful minds cannot forget the bitter opposition of the bosses to the principle of civil service reform from the hour of its birth up to the present time; but the principle was right and on the side of good government, and when the people witnessed the practical workings of it they indorsed it and compelled the bosses to respect it, thereby making it possible for Presidents Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison, and McKinley to extend the rules, from time to time, until its future has been made secure, so far as it relates to the affairs of the General Government.

Non-partisan municipal government is nothing more or less than an extension of the rules of civil service reform and applying them to local government. Whenever the people are ready for non-partisanship in local affairs, New York will be able to obtain home rule, and the Mayor will be free to appoint and remove officials holding positions not elective without the interference of a boss, through a Governor, for partisan purposes.

It is to be hoped that the Citizens' Union will maintain its organization, which will hold the moral and active support of the clergy, the press, and patriotic citizens, who are more loyal to good government than to party bosses, and who have made it possible for Mr. Low, an independent candidate, to receive the votes of 150,000 of his fellow-citizens, while Mr. Tracy, with the indorsement of a boss and with the assistance of a well-organized political machine, has suffered great humiliation in obtaining only 100,000 votes of machine followers. If the Union is true to the principles of non-partisan local government as embodied in the act which created the Greater New York, and which was indorsed by a Republican Convention less than one year ago, the year 1902 will see the last of boss rule and boss nominations, by proxy, in our local affairs. Then we will have good local government "of the people, by the people, for the people."

W. P. D.

New York, Nov. 5, 1897.

WORK FOR THE CITIZENS' UNION

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What is the result of the late election? The immediate and necessary result is, of course, that the occupant of the Mayor's chair for the next four years will be Van Wyck, and not Low; that the various subordinate offices of the City Government will be filled by men chosen by Mr. Croker, and not by men chosen by the Citizens' Union. This, of course, is unfortunate, as far as it goes, but regarding the question as one merely of the personality of officials, it is not of very great practical importance. Seth Low and his associates and appointees would undoubtedly have made a better showing to outsiders than Van Wyck and the Tammany gang, and we who have striven for their election would have felt a greater pride and satisfaction in seeing the men of our choice in the places of honor and authority. But, after all, these are merely considerations of sentiment; the real object that we have had—or ought to have had—most at heart is the good government of our city, and if we can get that from Tammany (don't smile, good reader, until you have read further!) our main point will be gained just as thoroughly as though our ticket had succeeded.

Evidently the only rational basis for disappointment at the result of the election lies, not in the fact that our candidates failed to secure office, but in the view that the success of Tammany means the utter defeat of our crusade for good government and the nullification of all our efforts and hopes.

This view is false. Despair is not worthy of brave men. We should rather try to see in our apparent misfortune a blessing in disguise, and to wrest victory from the jaws of seeming defeat. Can we do this? I think we can. Let us examine the situation.

If the Citizens' Union had elected its ticket we should have put in power a set of men morally bound to govern well, expected to govern well, likely to govern well. We should have accomplished—temporarily—the great object of our organized existence. For the next four years the city would probably have got good government. This would have been the direct result of our success. But what would have been the indirect result? Having perfect confidence in the ability and good intentions of our rulers, we would have felt no necessity for taking any further active interest in municipal affairs, and the organization would have gradually melted away. The party machines, which, being well oiled and well fed with fuel, keep constantly at work, and do not confine themselves to a spectacular spurt at election times, (they do these things better in professional politics,) would have found no solid organized body to oppose their united forces at the next election, and as an object lesson in good government does not appeal so effectively to the general voting public as an object lesson in bad government, (witness this election and the previous one,) the Citizens' administration would probably have had to give way to a Tammany successor.

But the Union ticket was not elected. Instead of men pledged to good government and anxious to administer their official trusts in the best interests of the city, the people of Greater New York have chosen a gang of men pledged to Richard Croker, and eager, if we may judge from experience, to use their official spoils to acquire wealth and power for themselves and Tammany Hall. These men don't want to give us good government; if left to themselves they will not do so.

How, then, are we to turn our defeat into a victory? We must make Tammany give us good government! And wherein is this defeat a blessing? In this, that it constitutes an excuse—nay, more, a positive necessity—for action! If we have not the laurels of success, it is in order that we may not rest upon them. We cannot fail now to see our duty, and every true citizen will recognize the obligation to do it.

To come down to ways and means, permit me to repeat a suggestion which I made in a letter published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 25. My suggestion was that the Citizens' Union should, in case of defeat, keep up a permanent organization, and appoint committees which should keep a close watch on the administration of the different department of the municipal government. These committees should be in the nature of permanent committees of investigation. There should be a committee for each department, and one for the Municipal Assembly. They should be composed of experts in their various lines, who should be paid salaries sufficient to insure their devoting all the time and attention necessary to the proper discharge of their duties. (The expense involved in this should not prove an obstacle to an organization which has recently been obliged to issue a public appeal to its supporters not to send it any more money!) These committees should report at frequent intervals to the central organization, which should see to the publication of these reports in all the newspapers, and should take such further action as the facts of any particular case should, in their judgment, render advisable.

We should then have a complete unofficial city administration, in the interest of good government and deriving its power and support from public opinion, keeping a constant and effctive check on the official Tammany administration. I say an effective check—it might not prove so; Tammany, drunk with success and power, might be foolhardy enough to disregard the publicity which it could no longer escape, and, crying "To hell with Public Opinion!" rob us openly instead of picking our pockets in the dark. If this should be the case, the glorious four years' campaign of education which would follow could not fail to result in Tammany's overwhelming defeat in 1901. But a different picture presents itself to my eyes. I see the emblematic Liberty of the Citizens' Union standing in faithful guard over the prostrate city, holding aloft the blazing torch of publicity. I see the hungry Tiger crouching at her feet, itching to get at his disabled prey, but cowering in dread before that steady flame; and I feel sure that while that torch burns the city is safe.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty!" It is a fair price; why should we not pay it?

ARTHUR D. GREENFIELD.

Nov. 3, 1897.

NO HOPE OF PAP FROM LOW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A member of the Republican County Committee was urged, previous to the election, by a Republican friend (a lawyer of this city, who gave me the fact) to exert his influence for the indorsement of the Citizens' Union candidate, as a matter of good politics, for the credit and prestige of the Republican Party.

"What you say is all very well," replied the committeeman; "but the trouble is this: If we should all turn in and elect Low, we know very well that he would never ask us if we had a mouth!"

The small vote for Gen. Tracy cannot exceed by many thousands the solid force of ward heelers who work on that side for what they can get out of it. Consequently, it is probable that Mr. Platt could not have thrown over to Low enough votes to elect him if he had tried. Knowing that they could hope for nothing from Low, the solid nucleus of the Platt machine would have made haste to sell out to Croker, which they could have done, before the election, at a handsome figure in promised spoils.

In short, the election of yesterday is a finality for the sort of unofficial monarchy of which Richard Croker is the present incumbent, upheld by a system of political corruption, which, again, rests securely on a sufficiently broad basis of popular corruptness. The proposition voted on was too definite, concrete, and hugely salient for any fool to misunderstand, and the people have deliberately chosen the sort of government they like—"and there's an end on't."

New York, Nov. 3, 1897. VIDI.

The Independent Voter's Position.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me briefly to correct a misconception that is shared by many persons who are independent in their politics. One of your correspondents in to-day's issue of THE TIMES states, and wrongly so, that "without such a strong personality as Seth Low has proved to be the result [of the late election] would have been less gratifying." I beg to differ from the view of your correspondent. The "independent voter" is not moved by the man. It is the principle for which he contends and votes. The man is of no consequence, nor is his personality, except and in so far as he embodies and represents the principle which the independent voter seeks to have carried out or embodied in government, municipal or other. "Ideas, not men," is the independent's motto in politics.

DAVID ALLYN GORTON.

Brooklyn, Nov. 5, 1897.

NUGGETS.

A Valued Tip.

"You want to be careful of Geezer. He don't pay his debts."

"Thanks for the tip. You see, I owe him money."—Philadelphia North American.

Needed Change.

Doctor—The residents of this city require a change of air at least once a year.

Composer—That's what; every one is sick of "Sweet Rosie O'Grady."—Up to Date.

The Happy Man.

It is said, to console a man when he loses his money, that he is now in position to find out who are his friends. That is no consolation; a man is happiest when he doesn't have to know who his friends are.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

A Contrary Woman.

"Hello, old fellow. I'm glad to hear that your wife is well. Didn't the doctors tell her she couldn't recover?"

"Yes, and if they'd told her that she must get well, she would have fooled them just as badly. I saved her by telling them her disposition."—Detroit Free Press.

Discouraging.

"Everything seems to go contrariwise," said the shipbuilder, gloomily.

"What's the matter?"

"When we build a man-of-war it goes straight to the bottom, and when we turn out a submarine torpedo boat it sticks to the surface like a life-preserver."—Washington Star.

HE WRIT A BOOK.

Frank Bell, in The Nashville Sun.

Yonder, Sir, where you see them high weeds grow,
An' briars wrapt about the slab that's broke,
They buried a man there l-o-n-g time ago
That writ a book.

Don't seem to me I ever heard his name,
But pap, who is the sexton here, he spoke
To me one day about him; all the same,
He writ a book.

What was the book about? I never knew!
Pap never tol' me that, an' never took
Interest in him further 'n I've tol you—
He writ a book.

Pap says, says he: "After the man was dead
Strangers would come from miles away to look
At that grave, an' lay flowers above his head
Who writ a book."

The years went on, an' then no more forlorn
They come with flowers an' with mournful look,
To talk about the "genius that was gone,"
Who writ a book.

An' then pap seen that 'twa'n't no use to have
The sweetes' roses in that lonesome nook,
When folks had long stop'd visitin' his grave
Who writ a book.

For what's the use, Sir, if folks never pause
Among the many gravestones here to look
For his, to plant the roses jest because
He writ a book?

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

Verestchagin and Mark Twain Attend the All-Night Session of the Reichsrath.

TURKISH WATERS NOT LIGHTED

Afridis Make Another Appeal for Help to the Ameer Before Coming to Terms with the British.

VIENNA, Nov. 5.—The Reichsrath, after another exciting all-night session, adjourned at 10 o'clock this morning until Monday next.

The Reichsrath, prior to its adjournment, adopted the motion emanating from the supporters of the Government, referring the Compromise bill to the Budget Committee.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says:

"The all-night sitting was the most disorderly ever witnessed in any Parliament. Some of the anti-Semite expressions were of such an improper character as to defy reproduction. The most frequent insult bandied about was the charge of drunkenness. Three-fourths of the members appeared to have gone raving mad. 'Liar,' 'disgraceful scamp,' 'drunken clown,' 'Your grandmother was begotten on a dungheap,' and similar villainous expletives and suggestions were common remarks. Herr Wolff called Dr Lueger (Burgomaster of Vienna) 'The Vienna thimble-rigger.'

"M. Verestchagin, the Russian painter, and Mr. Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) were in the visitors' gallery. The former made sketches of various scenes and said he regarded them as 'good substitutes for street fighting and the barricades of former days.' 'Mark Twain said it reminded him of an American lynching meeting to punish a horse thief, adding: 'I supposed somebody had been hanged, but I was not there long enough to make sure of it.' He asked Herr Lecker to give notice of his next twelve hours' speech, and said he would be there to sit it out. Herr Lecker took the observation seriously and replied that he hoped next week to repeat the performance and perhaps to improve upon it."

AFRIDIS APPEAL TO THE AMEER.

Another Attempt to Get Help Before Submitting to England.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—According to a dispatch to The Times from Maidan, in the Maidan Valley, where Sir William Lockhart's column is now encamped, it is rumored there that the Afridis have made a fresh appeal to the Ameer of Afghanistan for assistance before making submission to the British.

SULTAN PROHIBITS LIGHTS.

Gulf of Salonica and the Dardanelles Without Beacons at Night.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says:

"The Sultan peremptorily refuses to permit lights in the Dardanelles or the Gulf of Salonica until the peace treaty between Turkey and Greece has been signed.

"The order of the Palace to the Porte regarding the Bulgarian Berats is to temporize, and the Bulgarian Agent here threatens to demand his passports."

GOLUCHOWSKI OFF FOR MONZA.

Austro-Hungarian Minister Goes to Meet the King of Italy.

VIENNA, Nov. 5.—Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, after an interview with the Emperor Francis Joseph to-day, started this evening for Monza, Northern Italy, to visit King Humbert.

It is semi-officially asserted that the visit is without political significance, but in some well-informed quarters it is believed that the visit is really a special mission to the Italian Government, with a view of getting its consent to the definite and effective annexation by Austria of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

WALL STREET NOT IN PERIL.

London Chronicle Sneers at the Demand for Coast Defenses.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial this morning based upon the resolution of the New York Chamber of Commerce urging the President and Congress of the United States to increase the seacoast defenses, says:

"No doubt if the whole British navy were recalled from the ends of the earth it might put a few shells into Wall Street, into Brooklyn, and even into Jersey City; but it could not pass through Long Island Sound, and it never could get anywhere near Hell Gate.

"Great Britain, however, has something else to do than to clear the world of her ships in order to inflict a fine on New York. But when the Wall Street bear wants a pretext for a scare anything comes handy."

All the morning papers comment upon "such alarmist rumors" as a "Wall Street dodge to send prices down." None of them believes that they should be taken seriously.

Great Britain Declines to Confer.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Great Britain has declined to take part in the Florida fisheries conference. The United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, received a polite note from the Foreign Office to-day saying her Majesty's Government is greatly interested in the objects of the conference, but regretted its inability to send an official representative to take part in it.

Anarchist Literature for Troops.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—It is announced in a dispatch from Nancy, capital of the Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, that a number of soldiers have been arrested there for distributing Anarchist literature among the French troops composing the garrison of that place. The authorities also seized a quantity of revolutionary documents.

German Missionaries Slain in China.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—The Cologne Volks Zeitung announces that the Rhenish missionaries Nies and Henle have been murdered in the Southern part of the Chinese province of Shang-Tung.

French Colonial Exhibit in 1900.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—At the request of the Colonial group in the Chamber of Deputies, the Government has consented to hold a big colonial exhibition at St. Cloud, one of the most frequented environs of the city on the west, in connection with the great exposition of 1900.

MR. SEARLES DENIES A RUMOR.

The American Sugar Refining Co. Will Continue the Factor System.

Treasurer John E. Searles of the American Sugar Refining Company said yesterday that if a story was current that the company intended to abandon the factor system of distribution it was based on information that he did not possess. "We know nothing about such a plan," he added. The rumor emanated from various trade sources, among them the New York Wholesale Grocers' Association. It was no doubt based on a story that the Doscher and Arbuckle sugar refineries in Brooklyn are almost completed, and that the American Sugar Refining Company, in the excessive competition it will encounter, would abandon the factor system. The rival establishments are not yet built. It will require months before the machinery is installed and refining begun, say next June, when their joint output will be 7,000 barrels a day.

Woman Suffrage Convention.

GENEVA, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The closing session of the Woman Suffrage State Convention was held to-night. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Mrs. Chapman of Brooklyn; Vice President—Mrs. Elnora M. Babcock of Dunkirk; Recording Secretary—Mary Thayer Sandford of Rochester; Treasurer—Mrs. Priscilla Hackstaff of Brooklyn; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Isabel Howland; Auditors—Mrs. Kate S. Thompson of Jamestown, and Mrs. Eliza W. Osborne of Auburn.

AN ILLINOIS WILL CONTEST.

Edward Martin's Big Deposit in a Poughkeepsie Bank Declared to Belong to His Niece.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—After four years of conflict in the courts, Miss Serena M. Martin has established her right to receive the gift of her uncle, Edward Martin, whom she served as companion and maid of all work for forty years prior to his death. The property now amounts to more than $200,000, and it seems that nothing can prevent her coming into possession of it unless the Supreme Court of Illinois grants the other heirs a new trial and reverses its own decision.

When Miss Martin was nine years old she entered the household of Edward Martin, then a wealthy farmer of Red Hook, N. Y. That was more than a half century ago, and from that time till his death, which occurred on Dec. 3, 1893, she was his constant companion. The old man sought to make provision for her during his lifetime. He rented a safety deposit box in a bank at Poughkeepsie, and early in 1890 began to make regular deposits in it, telling his friends that he wished it understood that whatever he put into the box was for his niece. At the time of his death these securities amounted to $167,000, and of this property he made no mention in his will.

The will was filed for probate at Seward, in Kendall County, Ill., and a nephew, J. Fielding Martin, began suit to contest it, his contention being that the $167,000 in the safety deposit box should be counted as a portion of the estate and distributed among the heirs. The contest was due partly to the disappointment of the heirs, because they had supposed that their uncle was easily a millionaire, and it developed that the estate amounted to only $390,000.

The contest has been fought bitterly through all the courts. In its final decision yesterday, all the Judges concurring except Judge Magruder, the Supreme Court held that all the securities in the safety box belonged to Miss Martin. During the four years the case has been pending in the courts these securities have been accumulating interest, until now something like $20,000 has been added to them. All this will go to Miss Martin with the principal.

Her uncle took care to provide her a home before he died, and deeded her his farm at Red Hook, N. Y. This is said to be worth $20,000, and no one has disputed her title to it. While the case has been pending she has lived in Chicago. She started to-day for Iselin, N. J., to visit her parents.

GAVE A MILLION TO CHARITY.

Investigation by His Heirs Showed Where Mr. Martin's Fortune Went.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 5.—Edward Martin, who gave his niece, Miss Serena M. Martin, a fortune, which has just come into her possession through the decision of the Illinois Supreme Court, died in Red Hook, Dutchess County, in December, 1893, aged eighty-two years. He was a pioneer in railroad building and the development of the West. He accumulated a fortune through the increase in value of large tracts of land in Chicago, much of which he received in payment for his services as a surveyor in laying out railroads. He spent the last years of his life on the farm in Red Hook, which was cleared in 1751 by his great-grandfather, Hendrick Martin. While his residence was in Red Hook, he always asserted that his home was at Seward, in Kendall County, Ill. When his will was filed for probate the opening paragraph expressed the belief that a man should be his own executor as far as possible. This led to investigation, which disclosed the fact that previous to his death he had given $1,000,000 to charity, which constituted the bulk of his fortune. The testator was opposed to athletics for women, and cut off a grandniece because she rode a bicycle.

A clause in the will forbade a contest under penalty of forfeiture by the contestant of all share in the estate. This clause was avoided, as the proceedings were instituted by a nephew not named in the will.

THE MAYOR TO THE CHILDREN.

He Addresses the Inmates of the New York Juvenile Asylum.

The semi-annual jollification of the New York Juvenile Asylum, at One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Tenth Avenue, was held yesterday afternoon when the Directors and friends of the institution made their regular visit. There were 1,051 youngsters of both sexes who enjoyed the affair.

Superintendent Charles E. Bruce received the visitors and showed them a fine exhibition of the skill of the children in the various departments. The children gave an entertainment. Among those present were Mayor Strong, James T. Barrow, Dr. John E. Truax, Mornay Williams, Henry M. Humphry, and John Seely Ward, Jr.

Mayor Strong made an address, in which he started with a reference to a recitation made by little Celia O'Connor, entitled "When Maria Jane Is Mayor." The Mayor declared that he was looking forward to the day when Maria Jane should be Mayor literally, and that he thought New York would be the better for it.

GLEASON AND THE GRAND JURY.

The Mayor Says He Will Not Be Surprised If Indicted.

If Mayor Gleason has been indicted by the Queens County Grand Jury, now in session in Long Island City, for alleged irregularities in connection with the Water Department, it will be made known on Monday, when the Grand Jury will report to the Court. Assistant District Attorney Davison of Queens County said yesterday that he had no knowledge that Mayor Gleason had been indicted, and certainly no summons had been issued for the Mayor to appear in court.

Mayor Gleason said yesterday: "I would not be surprised if I had been indicted, because there were eleven of my political enemies members of the Grand Jury. They are all Long Island City politicians, and members of the Jeffersonian Party. I am not going to run. If I have been indicted I will appear in court at the proper time."

KILLED FOR A CHICKEN THIEF.

Philip Daniel Dies and Farmer Hustis of Rockland County Runs Away.

NYACK, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Alexander Hustis of Sickletown, Rockland County, last Saturday morning at 2:30 saw Philip Daniel, a colored man who had worked on his farm, coming out of a shed on the place, and accused him of stealing chickens. Daniel denied it.

Hustis fired a shotgun, and the whole charge took effect in Daniel's left leg. Daniel was taken to St. Francis's Hospital in Jersey City. Hustis was arrested for assault in the first degree, and gave bail in the sum of $1,000. Daniel died on Wednesday, and was buried here to-day. Officer Steele went after Hustis to-day, but the man had fled, and cannot be found. If caught he will be charged with manslaughter.

JAMES E. MACFARLAND DEAD.

He Was One of the Secretaries of Mason and Slidell, Who Went Abroad.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—One of the men who took part in the Mason-Slidell incident, James Edward MacFarland, has just died in this city. Mr. Mason of Virginia and Mr. Slidell of Louisiana were selected by the Confederate Government as Commissioners to England and France, respectively. They took as secretaries Mr. MacFarland and Mr. Eustis.

After the war Mr. MacFarland returned from Europe with his associates. He settled on a sugar plantation in Louisiana, where he resided until about twelve years ago, when he removed to this city, and had lived here ever since, with the exception of a brief time in 1888, when he was one of the representatives of the United States at the Brussels Expsition.

Mr. MacFarland was born in Petersburg, Va., sixty-eight years ago, and was connected with the best families in the South. Gen. Winfield Scott was his great-uncle.

Change in the Land Office.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The President has selected Frank W. Mondell of Newcastle, Wyoming, for Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the appointment will be announced soon. Mr. Mondell probably will take the office about the middle of the month. He will succeed Judge Emory F. Best of Georgia. Mr. Mondell was the Representative at Large from Wyoming in the last House. He will be thirty-seven years old to-morrow.

THE CARE OF THE HOME

A Talk on the Value of Household Economics by Dr. Mary E. Green.

MANY DISEASES PREVENTABLE

If Women Understood Better the Chemistry of Food, Laws Would Not Have to be Enacted to Protect People from Adulterations.

Dr. Mary E. Green, President of the National Household Economic Association, talked to the New York Branch about the value of a knowledge of household economics yesterday. A goodly number of women were gathered in Room 701 of the Carnegie Building to hear her.

"I have just come from Tennessee," said Dr. Green, "and there, at the gathering of the Federated Clubs and International Council of Women was interested to learn the subjects for which the individual bodies of which the organizations are composed were working. It was almost funny.

"There was the Woman's Relief Corps of the Grand Army of the Republic, there was the National Association of Stenographers, there were the Ladies of Maccabees, there was the Society to Promote the Growth of Religious Unity—almost everything except a society which had for its purpose anything connected with the home.

"Now, we will not let any State or nation take a place before us in matters of art and science, and yet we are a race of dyspeptics; we are neurotic, and we are wasters.

"We will take every precaution and go to any expense to protect our property from burglars, and yet we will allow our dearest treasures to be taken from us by preventable diseases, from lack of knowledge and care. Physicians say that nine-tenths of the diseases which prove fatal are preventable.

"But, instead of taking this view, we are more apt to fold our hands and say submissively, 'The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away.'

"How many women understand hygiene and the care of the home? I want to give you a description of the windows in the home of a bright club woman I know, a woman with three children. At these windows which are intended to give light, she has outside shutters, inside blinds, sash curtains and light draperies with heavier ones over them. It would be impossible for her to keep pants in such a room, and yet she wonders that her children are not well; she thinks it is the food.

"How many women understand the chemical changes of food? The body is a procession of materials, and when that procession ends the funeral procession begins. It all relates to the ego, the man, for what a man eats, that he thinks.

"If women understood better the chemistry of food, the State would not have to enact laws to protect them from adulterated goods. The American bread is said to be from 30 to 70 per cent. below par."

Dr. Green spoke of the great need of schools of household economics, and that the subject should be taught in the public schools.

Mrs. Larned of the Syracuse branch of the association, which has made a school in household economics a success by having it a school for the people, and not for a class, described its work.

There will be a reception to Dr. Green at Room 701, Carnegie Building, on Tuesday from 4 to 6 o'clock.

THE SYMPHONY SOCIETY.

The First Afternoon Concert Given at Carnegie Hall.

The first afternoon concert of the Symphony Society took place yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. There was a large audience, and a considerable quantity of applause of the most charitable nature. It used to be the custom to call these afternoon concerts "public rehearsals." It might be wise in view of some of the work done yesterday afternoon to return to this custom. But a rehearsal is supposed to be a proceeding at which something is learned, and, therefore, the name would not exactly fit.

The programme yesterday was as follows: Lalo's overture, "Le Roy d'Ys," recitative and aria, "Crudele," from Mozart's "Don Giovanni," sung by Antoinette Trebelli; andante from a string quartet, by Tschaikowsky; a new "Perpetuum Mobile," by Novaczek, formerly a viola player in the orchestra; Mendelssohn's Scotch symphony, the air, "Hear Ye, Israel," from "Elijah," sung by Miss Trebelli, and a chorus from the same oratorio, sung by the chorus of the Oratorio Society. The last three numbers were placed on the programme in recognition of the fact that the previous day was the fiftieth anniversary of Mendelssohn's death.

Miss Trebelli, who made her first appearance in this country at yesterday's concert is a daughter of the once famous contralto Zelie Trebelli, well-known to the local operagoers of the last decade. The young woman possesses a valuable voice. It is of clear and pure quality, but of no great warmth. The registers have not been perfectly equalized, and the singer's method of attack in the upper register is extremely faulty. She sings all her upper tones with open throat, and gives them a disagreeable quality which does not naturally belong to them. Her phrasing is not altogether judicious, and her attempts at ornamental passages were very heavy-footed. Add to this the fact that Miss Trebelli's vocalization knows but one vowel sound and that she is not at all dramatic and you have a correct summary of the qualities of a young woman whose singing is not altogether unpleasant because her production of her middle and lower tones permits their good quality to come out.

But with all her faults Miss Trebelli sang much better than Mr. Damrosch's orchestra played. The conductor had a much better conception of the tempo of the Tschaikowsky andante than Mr. Seidl had on the previous evening at the Astoria; but Mr. Damrosch seemed to be content when he had got the right tempo. The movement was played straight through in a deadly, smooth, innocuous style, that could not have stirred the emotions of an inflammable dervish. There was no attempt at nuancing, and the eloquence of the pauses was wholly neglected.

But the voice parts were brought out clearly, and that cannot be said of the performance of the symphony. That was one hopeless, soul-confusing muddle. One unavoidably thought of Capt. Corcoran standing on the deck of H. M. S. Pinafore and saying to the moon, "Say, why is everything either at sixes or at sevens?" There was little precision, and less unanimity, and the result was that Mendelssohn's tuneful and rhythmic music beautifully orchestrated as it is, was one wide blur.

It should be said that Mr. Novaczek's little piece showed a serious appreciation of the value of violin technics, and a high regard for harp accompaniment. As a piece of composition it was certainly mobile, but it will not be perpetual.

Matinee to Benefit Crippled Children.

The Myrtle Room of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel was crowded to the doors yesterday by a thoroughly appreciative audience, at Marshall Darrach's Shakespeare matinée, the programme of which consisted of recitations of scenes from "The Merchant of Venice," so-called, from the five acts of the play, as to give a consecutive story. The proceeds of the entertainment netted a good sum for the School for Crippled Children, in the Children's Aid Society Industrial School Building, on Sixty-third Street, near West End Avenue. Miss Darrach, Mr. Darrach's sister, was the means of starting the school, in which children who have been discharged from hospitals suffering from chronic diseases, and who are physically incapacitated from going to public schools or standing the work there, are cared for.

A Morning Musical Recital.

Many members of fashionable society crowded the Hall of Fair Women in the Hotel Manhattan at 11 o'clock yesterday morning to attend the first of three forenoon recitals given by Miss Cornelia Dyas, the pianist. The performers, Miss Dyas, Miss Maud Powell, violinist, and Paul Miersch, violoncellist, were pleasantly received. They rendered selections from Schubert and Dvorak, and Miss Dyas and Miss Powell also played an allegro, an "Andante sostenuto" and an "allegro non troppo" from Goldmark.

Water Color Club's Exhibition.

The New York Water Color Club will open its annual exhibition of paintings at the Fine Arts Building, in West Fifty-seventh Street, to-morrow. The pictures will be on view every day thereafter for three weeks, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

"THE FIRST BORN" TO RETURN.

Mr. Frohman Not Satisfied with London's Reception of the Play.

Charles Frohman has decided to recall "The First Born" company, which he sent abroad two weeks ago. He cabled his representative in London to send the company back to New York, as he was not satisfied with the manner in which the play was received in London.

On Tuesday Mr. Frohman was informed that the production had received great praise from the critics as an artistic one, but at the same time his representative said that he was very much afraid the English public would not thoroughly appreciate or understand the play, and he would make arrangements to transfer the company to another theatre, where it might be made a success. On receipt of this intelligence Mr. Frohman concluded that he could put the company to better use in New York than in London, and on Wednesday he cabled his representative to send the entire company back to New York on the American Line steamer leaving next Wednesday.

This sudden action of Mr. Frohman has caused a sensation in English dramatic circles. "The First Born" will open at the Garden Theatre, unless Mr. Frohman changes his plans again, on Nov. 29, with the same cast which presented it to the New York public at the Manhattan Theatre. The new company playing here will probably go on the road.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—"The First Born," having proved a failure, will be withdrawn from the Globe Theatre to-morrow, and the whole company, after six performances, will return to America.

THE SEIDL CONCERTS.

A Rule Proposed Requiring Women to Remove Their Hats.

Notwithstanding the audience at the first Seidl concert at the new Astoria Hotel on Thursday night was a brilliant one in almost every particular, many suggestions were made yesterday that there should be some rule whereby the ladies who attend these concerts should remove their bonnets before entering the grand ballroom. In order to overcome this objectionable feature, manager Carl Roewenstein will probably adopt the method used in Europe—that is, upon the arrival of the audience a ladies' maid will be in attendance, and each woman will be requested to check her hat and wraps, and under no circumstances will women be permitted to take their seats until their hats have been checked.

The next concert will take place during Horse Show week, Nov. 18, and promises to be superior to the opening concert. The programme will consist of Wagner's "Rienzi," Beethoven's "Kreutzer Sonata" for violin and pianoforte, rendered by Ysaye and Pugno, and a viola obligato by Ysaye, consisting of Berlioz's symphony "Harold en Italie."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Griffiths brothers and their Blondin donkey have been engaged to open at the Pleasure Palace week after next.

Jerome Eddy's Weekly Squib, a sheet devoted to theatrical and musical matters, has been consolidated with The Theatrical Tidings, and will hereafter be known as Eddy's Weekly Squib and Theatrical Tidings.

Mr. B. F. Keith of vaudeville fame returned from Europe yesterday after an absence of seventeen months' traveling throughout Europe and visiting the principal cities.

Weber & Fields have begun active rehearsals with their new burlesque, which will be an adaptation from the Chinese drama, "The First Born." At present they have not obtained a name for it, but are in hopes of getting one the early part of next week.

Mr. Al Hayman will leave for San Francisco to-day, to look over the theatrical territory out there and to consider the advisability of giving up the leases of the two theatres under his management—the Baldwin and the California. Mr. Hayman said last night that the managers of good attractions do not care to take their companies so far as that when they have so many good houses in the East and can utilize their companies to better advantage.

Many members of Weber & Fields's company paid a visit yesterday to the officers of the cruiser New York, lying at the navy yard, in Brooklyn. In the party were Charles Ross, Mabel Fenton, Truly Shattuck, Sylvia Thorne, Annie Robinson, Yolande Wallace, and Marguerite Sylvia. They were entertained by the junior officers of the cruiser, and on their behalf Cadet Corley presented Charley Ross with a handsome sword. In return for this compliment, these officers, sixteen in all, occupied boxes at Weber & Fields's last night.

"The Bachelor's Romance" will, on Monday night, have reached its fiftieth performance, and Sol Smith Russell has decided not to present any souvenirs on this occasion. His season in New York, which has been a most profitable one, will come to an end on Nov. 13, when the company will make an extensive tour through the country, opening in Buffalo on Nov. 15. Edith Crane will succeed Blanche Walsh, who was engaged for the entire season, but who, owing to the serious illness of her mother, prefers to remain in New York. Ninette Comstock will take the part now assumed by Annie Russell, who has engagements enough to keep her time occupied the entire season in this city.

COMING OVER ON THE ST. PAUL.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustin Daly, Ada Rehan, and Julie Opp to Sail.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 5.—The American Line steamer St. Paul, which will sail from this port for New York to-morrow will take among her passengers, in addition to William R. Cremer, the Secretary of the International Arbitration League, Mr. and Mrs. Augustin Daly, Ada Rehan, and Julie Opp.

Marie Celeste Gets a Judgment.

Marie Celeste, who is playing the leading rôle in the "Round of Pleasure" company at the Harlem Opera House, was informed yesterday by her lawyer, Edwin A. Pratt, that she was richer by $90 through a judgment rendered against Edgar A. Noblett, in the Eleventh District Court. Mr. Noblett is the young Wall Street broker who put up the money for the production of "Captain Cook" at the Madison Square Garden last July. Miss Celeste was engaged for six weeks at $45 per week. The opera lived only two weeks, and Noblett declined to pay for the time in the contract. The judgment is good, and Mr. Noblett will pay it, and Miss Celeste's two weeks' wages will come from the young broker who backed "Captain Cook."

Oscar Hammerstein's Affairs.

It was announced yesterday by Lawyer S. K. Lichtenstein, Oscar Hammerstein's personal counsel, that a schedule of the theatrical manager's assets and liabilities will not be ready for several days. A number of accountants are examining Mr. Hammerstein's books, and as soon as they have completed their work a meeting of the creditors will be called. The meeting will probably be held the latter part of next week. Mr. Lichtenstein was confident that the liabilities will not exceed $50,000. He says that his client will doubtless resume the management of his enterprises as soon as a settlement has been effected.

Reading the Articles of War.

Of the many functions which take place on board ships of the United States Navy the most solemn is that of "reading the Articles of War." This ceremony will take place on some of the vessels now moored at the Brooklyn Navy Yard at 10 o'clock today. This will be the first time in several months that so many of the larger vessels of the service have been at the navy yard at one time. The ceremony will take place on the quarterdeck of the vessels after "quarters." "The Articles of War," or "Articles for the Better Government of the Navy," as they are termed in the official regulations, are nothing less than an expression of faith which every officer of the service must give. The regulations require these articles to be read to the assembled officers and crew of every ship in the service, no matter in what part of the world they may be, at least once a month.

Dances at the Navy Yard.

The first of the fortnightly shore dances given by the officers on duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard was enjoyed in the flag loft of building No. 7 yesterday. It lasted from 4 until 6 o'clock and was well attended. Many of the officers from the ships now undergoing repairs at the yard were present. The dances, which will be given on every second Friday from now until the Lenten season, will be informal affairs. The music for the occasion was furnished by the navy yard band. Besides the wives and daughters of the officers a number of women from New York and Brooklyn attended. The dances to be given by the officers attached to the receiving ship Vermont will begin Monday.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Edward Bradley.

The Rev. Edward Bradley, curate of St. Agnes's Chapel, in West Ninety-second Street, died Thursday night after a short illness. He was seventy-eight years old. He is survived by a widow and three sons, the Rev. Edward A. Bradley, vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel; Samuel Bradley of Lancaster, Penn., and Clement Bradley of Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Bradley was born in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 21, 1819. His father, Beriah Bradley, was for many years Warden of Trinity Church, New Haven. He was engaged in secular business until he was nearly fifty years old, when he entered the Church. At the age of fifteen he entered a hardware store in Troy, N. Y. After a ten years' residence there he moved to this city, where he was associated with E. Robbins in the hardware business under the firm name of Robbins & Bradley, at 40 Warren Street. In 1840 he married the daughter of Thomas Grenelle of Troy. In 1864 his business was removed to Memphis, Tenn. There he determined to enter the ministry. He was ordained deacon in 1869. His first charge was at Franklin, Tenn., where he was advanced to the priesthood. In 1875 he removed to Madison, Ind., where he was stationed for nine years. From 1884 until 1891 he was successively stationed at Hillsborough, Ohio; Brooklyn, N. Y., and then, returning to Ohio, at Middletown and subsequently at Cincinnati.

Mr. Bradley was appointed curate at St. Agnes's Chapel in 1891. He was in charge of the finances of the parish in addition to his other duties. The funeral services will be held to-morrow at 2 o'clock at St. Agnes's Chapel. The service will be choral, and the Rev. Dr. Dix of Trinity Church will officiate. The body will be buried at Cypress Hills Cemetery Monday.

Ex-Gov. James Ponder.

James Ponder, ex-Governor of Delaware, died yesterday at his home in Milton, Del., of paralysis. He was seventy-eight years old, and was a prominent and successful business man. He was elected Governor by the Democrats in 1870, at the first election in which the negroes of his State voted, and was inaugurated in January, 1871. He was an enthusiastic believer in State's rights, and bitterly opposed the enfranchisement of the negroes. In each of his biennial messages to the Legislature he complained of and denounced what he described as the dangerous and unconstitutional encroachments of the Federal Government upon the powers of the States. During his term the long-standing dispute between Delaware and New Jersey over fishing rights in the "Twelve Mile Circle" of the Delaware River was adjusted, the Governors of the two States meeting on neutral ground in Philadelphia to arrange the terms.

Gov. Ponder's term expired in January, 1875, and since then he had not been prominent in public affairs.

The Rev. Louis Halfmann.

The Rev. Louis Halfmann, for thirty-two years pastor of Immanuel Lutheran Church, Lexington Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street, died Thursday at his residence, 181 East Seventy-ninth Street, of apoplexy. He was in his sixty-third year. He was born in Germany, and came to New York in 1863, after being ordained a minister in his native country. He is survived by a widow, who is the daughter of the late Hermann Bormann, an old resident of Yorkville, and by seven children. His pastorate of Immanuel Church dated from 1865 and continued up to the time of his death. He was a member of the Missouri Synod of the Lutheran Evangelical Church.

The funeral will be held at Immanuel Church Monday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Frey of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Brooklyn, will officiate, and many ministers from neighboring cities will also be present.

Jeremiah H. Halsey.

Jeremiah H. Halsey died at his home, 286 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, on Thursday night, after an illness of six months from cardiac rheumatism. He was born in New York in 1822. He was in the feed business at Second Avenue and Twenty-first Street until 1864, when he retired from business and removed to Jersey City. While in New York he was a member of Dr. Hatfield's Presbyterian Church, and when he went to Jersey City he became identified with the First Presbyterian Church, of which he was for many years an Elder. He was always prominent in church work. He was twice married. His second wife died in 1891. He is survived by two sons.

Jeremiah H. Merritt.

Jeremiah H. Merritt died at his home, 226 Third Street, Jersey City, Thursday night, from heart disease. He was born in Morris County, N. J., in 1837, and removed to Jersey City in 1883. He was an active member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church and Superintendent of its Sunday school for twelve years. He was also one of the Trustees and the Treasurer of the church. He was employed as a clerk in the Erie Railroad offices, and had been in the company's service for twenty-six years. He was a member of Hudson Lodge of Odd Fellows, and also of Idaho Lodge, Knights of Honor. His wife and one son survive him.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE S. SHAW, President of the Colquit Lumber Company of Colquit, Minn., and one of the best-known lumbermen in the Northwest, died yesterday afternoon.

Col. HENRY T. RUSSELL, Vice President and General Manager of the Union Drop Forge Company, died suddenly in Chicago yesterday, aged sixty-four years. He leaves a wife.

G. D. MCLEAN, the millionaire miner of Grass Valley, Cal., died in San Francisco Thursday night. Mr. McLean was interested in many mining enterprises, and with Stephen W. Dorsey owned the famous Mary-

Police Captain Lees of the Bushwick Ave-

Mrs. ANELINA MENDENHALL died yesterday at her home in Indianapolis, aged eighty-one years. Forty-five hours before her husband, Dr. Elijah Mendenhall, had passed away, at the age of eighty-two years. The couple had been married fifty-six years, and had four sons, among whom was the late Rev. J. W. Mendenhall, editor of The Methodist Review of New York.

Mrs. RACHEL HUNTER SMITH, widow of George Smith, died from heart disease on Thursday morning at her home, 118 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, at the age of seventy-one years. She was born at Coleraine, Donegal County, Ireland. She settled in Brooklyn twenty-seven years ago. Her husband for several years was connected with the Internal Revenue Service. He was a veteran of the Crimean War. Mrs. Smith is survived by six sons and two daughters. Funeral services will be held to-morrow at 2 P. M. The Rev. Horace Porter of Mayflower Chapel will officiate. Burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Vos—Graham.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 5.—Joseph Hubert Vos of The Hague, Holland, the distinguished portrait painter, and Mrs. Eleanor Kalkiliani Graham of Honolulu were married in this city yesterday. The Rev. Dr. John Paul Egbert of the House of Hope Presbyterian Church performed the ceremony, which was witnessed only by two personal friends and the two children of the bride. The personal friends were ex-Consul General Moffatt of Denver, who represented the United States in London, and Samuel R. Thayer of Minneapolis, formerly United States Minister at The Hague.

Mrs. Vos is said to belong to one of the Hawaiian dynasties by virtue of her father's family. Her maiden name, Kaikilani, is alleged to be more than a distinguished name at Honolulu. Her former husband, it is said, was a planter of wealth.

Mr. Vos has resided for years in this country, and is well known particularly in New York. Recently he has been located at Fort Totten, N. D., supposedly to study Indian types. Mr. and Mrs. Vos left for Honolulu this afternoon.

A Steamship Man Marries.

J. P. Meyer, manager of the cabin department of the Hamburg-American Line, entered the ranks of happy benedicts last Wednesday evening, and will leave for Europe with his bride on the Auguste Victoria to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer will make a six weeks' tour through Spain and Italy.

CHINESE FOR ILLINOIS MINES.

Report They Are to be Tried at Carbon Hill, Where There Is a Strike.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 5.—There is a rumor here that the mine operators at Carbon Hill are planning to import Chinese laborers to take the places of strikers, one of the companies moving its house close to the shaft, and it is said will build a stockade to inclose both house and shaft.

It is reported that soon as the company can get ready to receive them, 600 Chinamen will be shipped to Carbon Hill, and that if they work satisfactorily other operators will follow suit.

CAPT. SILSBY CRITICISED.

Many Members of Company H, Ninth Regiment, Are Not Pleased with Sergt. Lyon's Discharge.

Members of Company H, Ninth Regiment, have prepared a petition to Col. Seward, asking him to appoint a date for an election in the company. The object of the members interested in the petition is to reinstate Sergt. T. W. Lyon and make him a Lieutenant.

Lyon received his discharge from Capt. Jerome B. Silsby after ten years of service. This action met much disapproval, and an indignation meeting was called, at which the petition was drawn up. Among the signers were Sergt. Hughes, Sergt. Weiss, Corp. Valkenburgh, Corp. Babcock, Privates Goetz, Shea, Silckendick, Terwilliger, Lighte, Broderick, Plagge, Barnum, Thyrolf, Griffin, T. E. Dolan, Nelson, Hill, McDonald, Krogel, Hammond, Veasey, Moore, and Joss.

Many of the men declared they would not drill again under Capt. Silsby, and he would have to resign or the company would go to pieces. It was agreed that if an election for Lyon was refused by the Colonel the men should get no recruits and should leave the company as soon as they could.

Capt. Silsby, when seen yesterday, said: "I did ask for Lyon's retirement for several reasons, but don't feel I ought to give them now. I refused to let McDonald act as Treasurer once, as I didn't think him fit for the place. If the finances of the company are not all right, Lyon ought to know, as he has been Treasurer. I never sent in a bill for a supper, for which the boys had chipped in. On the contrary, I have always gone into my pocket since I became Captain whenever the men have had a blowout. They will all say that. I don't remember crying for Mr. Lyon's aid. If there is any talk of trouble, it is the work of only two or three kickers, that's all. I have belonged to the company since January, 1882, and the men know me pretty well by this time."

ROSENQUEST WINS HIS SUIT.

Entitled to Recover $2,250 from William Noble and Another.

J. Wesley Rosenquest, having obtained a warrant for the dispossession of Canary & Lederer from his leasehold premises for non-payment of $2,250 rent claimed to be due on the 1st of April, 1895, for that month, William Noble and another gave an undertaking to obtain a stay of the execution of the warrant, pending appeal, agreeing to "pay all rents accruing and to accrue upon the premises, not exceeding $5,000." On the 16th of the following December the order appealed from was affirmed.

In a suit by Rosenquest in the Supreme Court against the sureties upon the undertaking to recover rent for April and May it appeared that the plaintiff was in possession of the premises under a lease from Benjamin Sire, who in June, 1895, got a warrant under which he dispossessed both Rosenquest and Canary & Lederer. The defendants, by their answer, alleged that the plaintiff had received $4,500 at the time of the execution of the lease to Canary & Lederer to be applied to the payment of the rent for the two last months of the term, April and May, 1896, and that defendants were entitled to deduct this sum from the amount due for rent.

On the trial of the action a verdict was directed in favor of the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Appellate Division. That tribunal yesterday decided that the plaintiff was entitled to recover the rent for the month of May, 1895, and that the verdict must be reduced from $4,500 to $2,250 and interest.

WANTED RAWHIDE LEGALIZED.

A short, stout colored woman with a determined air entered the anteroom of the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon and produced a new rawhide whip from a bundle which she carried. She said that she wanted to see the Mayor "on the subject of law" and appeared disappointed when told that he was out.

The woman exhibited a marriage certificate showing that William E. Smith and Celia E. Bell, both colored, were wedded in Baltimore in 1884. She said that she was Mrs. Smith, and that her husband had deserted their home at 325 West Thirty-eighth Street, and was living across the street with another woman. The other woman was "sassy," she declared, and she had bought the rawhide to "settle things."

"I just brought the whip down to the Mayor's office," said she, "so that he could clip off a little piece of the rawhide and make it law. I didn't want to get arrested, but I want to show that woman not to be sassy with me. So if the Mayor will cut off a little of the end of the whip and make it law, I'll warrant you that woman won't be sassy any longer."

The Mayor's policeman told Mrs. Smith that the Mayor had no power to do as she wished.

"Why don't

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.00.
L. V. F. Randolph, Pres. John Alvin Young, Sec.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

The Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railway Company.

A majority of the consolidated mortgage bonds and of the stock of this Company has been deposited under the agreement dated September 18th, 1897, and the certificates of deposit of the Central Trust Company of New York, the Depositary of the Committee, have been listed upon the New York Stock Exchange.

The Committee has extended the time for the deposit under the agreement of consolidated mortgage bonds and of stock until **November 15th, 1897,** after which time no deposits will be received, save in the discretion of the Committee and upon the payment of a penalty of $50 for each consolidated mortgage bond and of $1.00 for each share of stock.

Dated November 1, 1897.

GRENVILLE M. DODGE, Chairman.

People's Gas Light and Coke Co.
(OF CHICAGO.)
54 Wall St., New York City.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½ PER CENT. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on November 24th, 1897. Transfer books will close on the 15th and reopen on the 26th of November.

The holders of Central Trust Co. of New York certificates, issued for certificates of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Co., may exchange their holdings for People's Gas Light and Coke Co. Stock on or before November 15th.

Checks for dividends will be mailed to the Stockholders of record of this Company only.

PEOPLE'S GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO.

Central Pacific Railroad Company
1st Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Copies of our advertisement published August 31st, 1897, respecting the Extension and Deposit of these Bonds can be obtained at our office.

Bondholders may present their bonds for Extension at our office, and deposit the same with us free of charge under the Bondholders' Agreement dated August 14th, 1897, between Depositing Bondholders and ourselves.

A large majority of the bonds have been deposited. This privilege may be terminated at any time WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.
New York, October 30th, 1897.

To the Income Bondholders of the BAY STATE GAS COMPANY (Delaware).

All holders of the income bonds of the Bay State Gas Company (Delaware) are hereby notified to deposit **on or before January 1, 1898,** their bonds with **The Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company** of Wilmington, Delaware, for redemption upon the following terms:

The **Bay State Gas Company** (Delaware) will pay $1.000 for each income bond so deposited, provided that nineteen hundred and fifty (1,950) out of the total issue of two thousand (2,000) bonds are deposited **on or before January 1,** proximo.

The **Bay State Gas Company** (Delaware) does not bind itself to redeem any bonds which may be so deposited unless a total of nineteen hundred and fifty (1,950) bonds is deposited **on or before January 1st** proximo, but the company reserve the right to accept or reject such smaller number as may be deposited.

BAY STATE GAS COMPANY (Delaware).
By its Treasurer, W. H. MILLER.
Wilmington, Del., Oct. 8th, 1897.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Acting President.
CHAS. C. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

TO INVESTORS.

Wanted, ten to twenty-five thousand dollars for extension of a well-known business of the highest character that will return twenty per cent. annually. This is an opportunity for one or two wealthy women to secure a permanent and safe investment in a business owned and managed by a thorough business woman. Fullest information allowed to serious parties. Principals only. Address INVESTMENT, Box 154 Times Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market excited and weak.

Yesterday's stock market was much more active than recently has been the average. About 600,000 shares were traded in. From opening to close the market was feverish, and quotations almost without exception went down.

It was a day of rumors and apprehension. Many influences had overnight developed to create bear sentiment. The fact that most of these were unwarranted was more than offset by the vehemence with which they were presented as arguments against market values.

The bear contingent on the Stock Exchange, which lately has been able to accumulate some successes, had in its favor these new depressing developments, and its representatives rushed lustily to the front with new smashing programmes.

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Incidental to the business of the day, canards were sent in swift circulation representing that President Havemeyer of the Sugar Trust was dying, that Richard Croker was on the point of death, that President McKinley had dropped dead in Washington. Some of these rumors were grotesque; not one of them had foundation; but accompanying every one of the reports were coincident savage raids upon the market, and the resulting declines were hardly surprising. A percentage of the business of the day was undoubtedly in the form of liquidation of long stock; but that percentage was relatively small. The volume of the business on the selling side was representative almost altogether of transactions for the account of bear speculators, selling stocks which they did not own, and which in the end they must buy to make good their contracts for delivery.

Where the really strong interests in Wall Street figured was hard to trace, but veteran observers were almost unanimously of the opinion that such interests quietly and with careful efforts at disguise were throughout the day steady accumulators of stocks at the decline. At the end of the day many conspicuous stocks were found to be largely oversold.

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Much the most interesting influence of the day—and it was the strongest influence, too—had to do with international relationships. Half a dozen incidents were mustered to show that we were close to war with Spain. The statements of a United States ex-Minister to Spain, and his urgent demand for intervention in behalf of Cuba, were regarded as an exciting cause for apprehension, but much the most potent influence in this regard was the construction put by Wall Street upon the utterances of the New York Chamber of Commerce in calling for increased fortifications here and an addition to the number of men in the artillery service. Speculative Wall Street professed to be gravely exercised over the action taken by the conservative Chamber of Commerce, and the current comment was that when such an organization felt called upon to speak so earnestly, there was warrant for public anxiety. Supplementing such helps in the bear campaign was the representation that the Spanish Government had determined to send a curt note to the United States, saying practically that Spain was going to attend to Cuba's case in its own Spanish way, utterly regardless of what the United States might or might not like.

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And so all day long bear speculators hammered away at the market with their predictions of war, and with suggestions that in any trouble with Spain we must look for complications with other and stronger European Governments.

The sanity of all this can be better judged outside of Wall Street than on the floor of the Stock Exchange. In Wall Street it was effective. Prices went down under precisely this sort of attack.

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The whole list suffered. At times the market was almost panicky. The circumstances attending the Venezuelan smash were much talked of. All day long the bear contingent raided, raided, and raided. Where there was confident buying—and there was such buying—purchasers were able to obtain what they wanted without having to do more than accept offers. Competitive bidding appeared nowhere. In every substantial sense it was a day of bear successes.

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Yet intrinsically the stock market values have not changed since the buoyancy of September one whit—except a change for the better. Railway earnings are bigger, labor is better employed, mercantile business has not slackened, the manufacturer has prospects that are improved, the produce market is sturdily maintained to the benefit of the farmer, underlying conditions everywhere and in every way grow daily in solidity.

Against such conditions the aggressive bear speculators of Wall Street raid market values on talks of war and suggestions that Mr. Richard Croker, for his health's sake, may cease to be the ruler of New York. Were Spanish warships at the Battery, and were Mr. Croker in the rôle of presenting a second Washington's farewell address, brokers and traders on the Stock Exchange could hardly be more exercised than yesterday they affected to be. All of which is more interesting than sensible.

People who own stocks and sell them on account of such guerilla warfare as prevailed yesterday in Wall Street are people who make sacrifices they are bound to regret.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $10,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 128; $10,000 currency sixes of 1898 at 102¾, and $4,000 fives, coupon, at 114¾.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stock Advanced.

Homestake Mining	1½

Stocks Declined.

Adams Express	4	Long Island	1¾
Am. Cotton Oil	2¼	Louis. & Nash.	1¾
Am. Sp. Mfg.	1	Manhattan Con.	2¾
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	2	Met. St. Railway	1
Am. Sugar Refs.	4½	Mich. Central	4½
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	3	Minn. & St. L.	2
Am. Tobacco	1½	Minnesota Iron	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
B. & O. S. W. pf.	1	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	2
Brooklyn R. T.	1¼	Missouri Pacific	1⅝
Brook. Un. Gas	1½	Mobile & Ohio	2
Brunswick, Balk'n pd.	1	National Lead	1½
Canada Southern	1¼	National Lead pf.	⅝
Central Pacific	1	Nat. Linseed Oil	1
Ches. & Ohio	⅞	N. J. Central	1½
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	1⅝	N. Y. Central	1½
Chi. & E. Ill.	¾	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	1½
Chicago Gas	⅝	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	3½
Chi. Gt. Western	1⅜	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	⅝
Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	3½	Norfolk & West. pf.	1½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	3	Nor. Pacific	⅝
C., M. & St. P.	1¼	Nor. Pacific pf.	1½
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	¾	Oregon S. Line	¾
Chi. & Northwest	2	Pacific Mail	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2¼	Penn. R. R.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	Pullman	½
Consolidated Gas	1	Reading	1⅝
Consolidated Ice	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	1⅝
Del. & Hudson	1½	Reading 2d pf.	1¼
Del., L. & West.	2	St. Jo. & Gr. Is.	¾
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	St. L., S. F. 1st pf.	1
Dut., S. S. & At. pf.	1	St. L., S. F. 2d pf.	3
Erie	⅝	St. L. S. W. 1st pf.	1½
Erie 1st pf.	2¼	St. L. S. W. 2d pf.	¾
Erie 2d pf.	¾	St. Paul & Omaha	1½
Gen. Electric	1¼	So. Pacific	⅝
H. B. Claflin Co.	⅝	So. Railway	⅝
Ill. Central	1½	So. Railway pf.	1
Ill. Steel	2½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2¼
Iowa Central	¾	U. P. 2d in. pd.	1
Iowa Central pf.	2⅝	U. P., Den. & Gulf	⅝
Kan. City, F. S. & G.	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Laclede Gas	2¼	Wabash	⅝
Lake E. & West.	4	Wabash pf.	⅝
Lake E. & West. pf.	5½	West. Union	1⅝
Lake Shore	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Kansas Pacific con., t. r.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor 1st	1	N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	1
Brook. R. T. 5s	1	O. Im. Con., 2d in pd.	2½
Cent. Ga. 1st inc.	2½	St. L. & F. M. 5s	3½
Cen. of N. J. 5s, Reg.	1	St. L. S. W. 1st	1½
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1⅝	Southern Ry. 5s	1
C., M., Ind., St. L. & C. 4s	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st	1½
Col., H. V. & T. 5s, $45 paid	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st, L. r.	1¼
Erie, prior lien	1	Wabash 2d	1
Flint & P. M. 5s	2	Wabash, Deb. B.	1
Norf. & West. Con.	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3⅝ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $140,487,510; balances, $8,006,413; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $320,001.

Money on call in London, 2½@2⅝ per cent. Discount in open market, 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were ½c higher at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¼@$4.82⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.85⅛@$4.85⅜ for demand, $4.85⅜@$4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40⅛@40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—15c discount.

SCARE WILL SOON BE OVER.

Most of the arguments used recently to depress the market are regarded by the veterans of Wall Street as of a sentimental character, and not entitled to serious attention from investors. It continues to be shown that business returns from the railroads and the industries afford encouragement, and that all indications point to greater improvement, general and permanent. One of those who cannot find in these temporary exaggerations of foreign relations or home politics any sufficient reason for discouragement, and who looks to the future with a confidence in higher values and a stronger market, is Mr. James D. Smith, head of the firm of James D. Smith & Co., and ex-President of the Stock Exchange. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Smith said yesterday:

"The course of the market to observing people is not much of a surprise. The foolishness of the anti-Tammanyites, the injudicious expression of opinion embodied in the resolution of the Chamber of Commerce, offered by a man and accepted by men who should have more sense, the reported death of Richard Croker, and the illness of H. O. Havemeyer, are sentimental causes enough for the decline which has taken place in the stock market since the election.

"The condition of the country, its business, the revenues of its railroads, the position of foreign exchange, without speaking of the various other reasons that might be given why the course of the market should be upward instead of downward, should all be arguments for an advance in the market from present quotations. And in my opinion the present scare, which should not have existed at all, will soon be over.

"Coming to the condition of trade throughout the country, we can readily see that more money is being made now than at any time since the improvement began. Exports of our manufactured products have largely increased, bringing to our traders in many branches of business the money of foreigners to enrich Americans and place them in a position to invest capital where they think it will make the best returns. There is greater activity in the industries now than we have seen for many months, and the general improvement has led to larger purchases by our own citizens. Reports show that numerous establishments are going day and night, and are still unable to keep up with orders on their books. Prices are higher in the iron trade, with good demand both at home and abroad. In fact, the business situation is full of encouragement just now, and is likely to develop features of greater encouragement in the coming season.

"Moreover, notwithstanding the fact that we are lending money to London, the money market continues in an easy condition here.

"Foreigners—dealers who do business on the London Stock Exchange—do not seem to be so much afraid of our market as some Americans themselves seem to be. Every scarecrow is paraded to cause depression and produce timidity.

"On the whole, I not only hope for, but expect, better times here in the financial and business world. The foundation is solid enough to maintain a better market for a long period."

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the fourth week of October to-day will cover forty-four roads, and will show 7.18 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. It should be noticed that the week in 1897 had two Sundays, and therefore one business day less than the corresponding week of 1896. The Chronicle's table follows:

	1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. Southern.	$41,880	....	$4,559
Atlantic & Danville	10,907	....	669
Ann Arbor	88,050	$6,639	....
Balt. & Ohio Southwest.	195,001	6,378	....
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	112,858	2,101	....
Canadian Pacific	853,000	63,000	....
Central of Georgia	197,581	....	559
Chesapeake & Ohio	319,366	45,131	....
Chicago & East Illinois	109,311	19,098	....
Chic. Great Western	163,997	6,684	....
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul.	1,149,252	....	78,878
Chev., Lorain & Wheel'g	53,853	18,699	....
Denver & Rio Grande	234,900	18,000	....
Evansv. & Indianapolis	8,738	444	....
Evansv. & Terre Haute	35,521	5,971	....
Ft. Worth & Rio G.	18,968	2,738	....
Georgia & Alabama	81,230	5,276	....
Grand Trunk—			
Cin., Sag. & Mac.	4,243	701	....
Tol., Sag. & Musk.	3,375	346	....
International & Gt. No.	131,750	8,950	....
Iowa Central	54,856	4,423	....
Kanawha & Michigan	15,844	835	....
Kan. City, Pitts. & Gulf	89,871	61,147	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	13,791	6,285	....
Lake Erie & Western	99,762	....	7,294
Louisville & Nashville	612,000	....	32,900
Mexican Central	358,613	51,555	....
Mexican National	169,932	27,026	....
Minneapolis & St. Louis	73,753	....	454
Mo. Pacific & Iron Mt.	967,000	165,000	....
Central Branch	36,000	7,000	....
N. Y., Ont. & Western	120,966	....	12,951
Ohio River	24,228	1,249	....
Peoria, Dec. & Evansv.	24,876	865	....
Rio Grande Southern	11,416	....	159
St. Joseph & Gd. Island	26,000	1,000	....
St. Louis & San Fran.	217,277	30,571	....
St. Louis Southwestern	195,400	27,400	....
Southern Railway	877,971	....	26,831
Texas & Pacific	352,865	42,415	....
Toledo & Ohio Central	56,598	5,715	....
Tol., St. L. & Kan. City	71,169	1,746	....
Wabash	417,712	68,006	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie	56,172	20,457	....
Total (44 roads)	$8,340,359	$723,137	$164,809
Net increase (7.18 p. c.)	....	558,328	....

THE BEARS AND MR. HAVEMEYER.

Mr. H. O. Havemeyer's illness was meat for the rumor mongers yesterday. Again they reported him dead, industriously spreading that story as an accompaniment to the traders' smashing raids on Sugar Trust stock. The houses who were heavy sellers of the stock on Wednesday were used in the same way yesterday for the purpose of giving color to the reports regarding Mr. Havemeyer, these houses being understood to have information from Stamford. The bear tactics were successful, and another five-point decline in Sugar was brought about.

NO REASON FOR ALARM.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower returned to New York yesterday, and was in his office during business hours. Gov. Flower says regarding the political situation and the financial outlook:

"With the results of the elections in New York City and the State I am very much pleased. If the lesson they teach is properly heeded by people in other sections of the Union we will have a united Democracy in 1900. Last year we could not win on an issue forced upon us by other States. This year we win on issues framed by ourselves. A little conciliation will be necessary in the National Convention, and the Democratic Party will be placed on a firm and enduring basis. The apparent reflex wave is natural after a Presidential year, for a successful party rests after a victory. Democracy won in this State because it deserved to, and in Greater New York because the people believed it could govern better and more economically.

"In regard to the stock market, I do not believe there is any reason for holders of stock to be alarmed by election results. We have had no issue like that of last year, and we probably will never have that issue again.

"I dislike to dignify the alleged Cuban scare by referring to it, but I know of no gun yet made which can fire a projectile nine miles that could make it more dangerous on lower Broadway than a thunderstorm. The battery at Sandy Hook, with the present guns, could blow any foreign vessel out of water attempting to bombard New York. The elevation of a gun firing nine miles is so great that it would ruin any vessel at the first fire."

LONDON BUYING AGAIN.

London bought stocks in the New York market again yesterday morning. The arbitrage houses were all buyers of the international stocks, the greater part of their operations being in St. Paul. With the continued weakness in this market, however, the London buying stopped, and in the afternoon some of the foreign houses liquidated stocks bought earlier in the day, which they could not place in London.

CHICAGO GAS RAIDED.

The bears picked out Chicago Gas as a special object for attack yesterday on the theory that the stock has not recently suffered a decline proportionate to that in the rest of the market. Chicago Gas was put under pressure, and the attacking party early in the day were made glad by the absence of any inside support. The quotation was put down to 92½. At that figure, however, inside support materialized and the stock was advanced again, much to the disgust of the early sellers. The long stock which they had hoped to dislodge did not come out.

PULLMAN STOCK FIRMER.

Again Pullman stock was under pressure yesterday, but the manipulators were not as successful as they have been of late. The stock sold down to 165, but there was a subsequent rally to 166, at which price it closed, with an insignificant loss for the day. Over 2,000 shares changed hands. The brokers who have recently been conspicuous as sellers of Pullman were again active on that side, but some support was given the stock, keeping it comparatively firm.

THE SELLING OF TOBACCO.

Tobacco's activity and weakness yesterday were said to be due to the liquidation of a part of the holdings of a recently formed bull pool in the stock. Rumor had it that the pool's members had decided to let go part of their stock, believing that it might be bought back cheaper, and that if a lower level be established for the stock, such manipulation as the pool has in view would be more effective.

MANHATTAN STOCK WEAK.

Manhattan was one of the weakest stocks yesterday, selling down to 96⅝, more than 4 points below its closing price of Thursday night. The brokers usually acting for inside interests were noticeably inactive in the stock, and the bears had things all their own way. Toward the close of business there was some commission house buying of Manhattan, which made its final quotation 98.

WALL STREET TALK.

Following are topics which yesterday received Wall Street attention.

***

Reported cutting of east-bound rates to the seaboard.

Missouri November crop report makes Winter wheat condition 53 per cent. average, which is 24 per cent. less than last year.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

No definite information of time when opinion in maximum freight rate case will be handed down.

Hopeful condition of business in the West, as viewed by President Ingalls of "Big Four." Expects improvement to last a period of years.

Inauguration of steamship line from New York to India direct on Nov. 27, with sailings once a month thereafter.

Lifting of quarantine restrictions in South, and general resumption of business looked for in that section.

Uncertainty as to whether American Sugar Refining Company will abandon factor system, owing to approaching competition. Wholesale Grocers' Association not in favor of such action.

Exports of 632,000 ounces of silver by to-day's steamer.

Certain interests in Oregon Improvement said to favor control of company going to Great Northern Railroad.

Confirmation by Third Avenue Railroad officials of report that management endeavoring to secure signatures to new petition from property owners in King's Bridge Road for extension of Amsterdam Avenue line.

Publication early next week of statement by Missouri, Kansas and Texas of net earnings for the quarter ended Sept. 30. Monthly reports to be made hereafter. Earnings for quarter expected to show about $230,000 net above all charges.

Imports of dry goods for week increased $81,000 over previous week, but decreased over $1,600,000 as compared with last year. Amount market increased $29,000 over previous week, but $1,800,000 less than last year.

Increase of $65,540 in gross earnings of Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf for September and $38,684 in net. Increase since Jan. 1, $288,145 in gross and $187,891 in net.

Plan of reorganization of Philadelphia, Reading and New England not expected for some days.

Calculation by bankers that the banks have lost for the week $200,000 through the interior movement and gained $2,400,000 through Sub-Treasury operations, a net gain of $2,200,000.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction stocks yesterday on the curb were neglected, and the group of ferries showed in some instances slight declines. A marked change in the leading stocks in the illuminating gas list was noticeable. Nearly all of the local issues found themselves supported by inside interests only, and when offerings were made the bids came far short of Thursday's.

Glucose common opened nearly 3 points lower, the sentiment in regard to it running strongly in sympathy with the stock of the American Sugar Refining Company. The preferred was fairly well supported throughout the day and showed but a slight decline from the closing quotation of the day before. Of the other industrials Malt was without sales, and Standard Oil closed 4 points lower, the transactions being few.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	203	206
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	192½	194
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s, ex int.	71½	73
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	7	8¼
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	76	77
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	49
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	94	96
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	335
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	39	40
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	70	73
Kings County Elevated	2	3
Kings County Traction	40	43
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	96	97
New Orleans Traction common	5	6
New Orleans Traction pf.	19	22
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	103½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	198
Third Avenue Railroad	149	151
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17	18
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	91	92
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	97	100
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	82	85
Union Ferry	99	98
Union Ferry bonds	104	106

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	85
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	92	94
Indianapolis Gas stock	118	125
Indianapolis Gas 1st ex int.	104	108
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	91	93
Lafayette Gas Company stock	86	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	70	78
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70½	72½

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) subs	98	99
Central Union 5s guaranteed	101	101½
Columbus Gas	90	93
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	18	21
Consumers' Gas, (Jersey City) stock, ex dividend	72	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	103	105
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	77½
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	330	350
Madison (Wis.) stock	57	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. certificates	80	84
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf. tr. rects.	100	108
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	111	111¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company con.	106	107
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	40
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	98	100
St. Joseph (Mo.)	39	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	86	88
St. Paul Gas stock	45	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	137	141
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	147	153
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	21	23
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100
Western Gas Company	84	86
Western Gas Co. bonds, ex interest	100	101

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	30	33
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Glucose common	35	36
Glucose preferred	89½	90½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	2½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	12	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	65	69
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	95	97
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Malt Trust common	24	26
Malt Trust preferred	71	75
Michigan-Peninsular Car	8	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	105	107
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	4	7
Pennsylvania Coal	340	365
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	70	75
Standard Oil Trust	338	340
Trenton Potteries	12	14
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	53
Union Typewriter	6	7½
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	77	81
Wagner Car Company	156	157
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	85	87

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	100
Anderson Tobacco Company	29	30
Central & South American Tel.	105	112
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Hudson River Telephone stock	61	65
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅜	1¼
Madison Square Garden stock	2	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	50	53
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	145	148
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf.	29	32
Wool Exchange	110	112

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,115,775, against $1,034,787 last week and $2,779,309 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,057,035, against $1,028,868 last week, and $2,831,267 in the same week of last year.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$204,659,642
Gold reserve	154,375,378
Net silver	14,471,100
United States notes in the Treasury	10,171,552
Treasury notes of 1890	6,391,455
Total receipts this day	1,070,770
Total receipts this month	4,867,213
Total receipts this year	109,617,484
Total expenditures this day	1,191,040
Total expenditures this month	6,729,000
Total expenditures this year	149,488,280
Deposits in National banks	17,538,798
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	424,540
Government receipts from internal revenue	546,633
Customs	489,065
Miscellaneous	35,071

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Directors of the American Cotton Oil Company have declared a semi-annual dividend (No. 12) of 3 per cent. on the preferred capital stock of the company, payable Dec. 1 at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau Street, New York. Books close Nov. 11, to be opened Dec. 3.

The Reorganization Committee of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company, Walston H. Brown Chairman, announces that more than three-quarters of the first mortgage bonds of each division have been deposited under the plan of reorganization, dated Oct. 1, and that further deposits will be accepted by the Central Trust Company up to Dec. 1.

PROPOSALS.

AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Room 209, Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, New York, October 22, 1897.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Bids or proposals for doing the work and furnishing the materials called for in the approved forms of contract now on file in the office of the Aqueduct Commissioners, for constructing a keeper's house and storage room extension, janitor's cottage and a stable, at the Jerome Park Reservoir, in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1897, at 3 o'clock P. M., and they will be publicly opened by the Aqueduct Commissioners as soon thereafter as possible, and the award of the contract for doing said work and furnishing said materials will be made by said Commissioners as soon thereafter as practicable.

Blank forms of said approved contract, and the specifications thereof, and bids or proposals and proper envelopes for their inclosure, form of bonds, and all other information, can be obtained at the above office of the Aqueduct Commissioners on application to the Secretary. By order of the Aqueduct Commissioners.

JAMES C. DUANE, President.
EDWARD L. ALLEN, Secretary.

Office of the Alabama & Vicksburg Ry. Co.,
833-835 Gravier Street.
New Orleans, La., October 15th, 1897.

Sealed proposals for the sale to this Company of its Second Mortgage Bonds, with all unpaid coupons attached, under Article 9 of said mortgage, to the extent of Twenty Thousand Dollars, will be received, at

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Nov. 5, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
156		100	Adams Express	156	156	156	156	—4
18¾	18¾	1,915	American Cotton Oil	20¼	20¼	18	18¼	—2¼
73½	75½	110	Am. Cotton Oil pf	74	74	74	74	— ¾
115	118	17	American Express	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	— ¼
8⅝	9¼	3,258	American Spirits Mfg	9½	9½	8½	8⅞	— ⅛
24¾	25¼	965	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	26½	26½	25	25	—2
131	131¼	86,256	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	134½	135⅛	130	131¼	—4⅛
110	110½	641	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	110½	110½	110	110	— ¾
78¾	79	17,007	American Tobacco	80¼	80¼	78¾	78¾	—1½
109	113	325	American Tobacco pf	110	110	110	110	.....
12¾	12½	2,675	At., T. & S. F	12⅜	12⅝	12¾	12¾	— ¼
26½	26½	15,934	At., T. & S. F. pf	27⅜	27⅝	26¾	26⅝	—1
13¾	13½	910	Baltimore & Ohio	12½	13½	12¾	13¼	—1
4	6	100	B. & O. Southw. pf	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....
4⅞	4⅞	8,280	Bay State Gas	4⅞	4⅞	4½	4⅞	.....
7½	8½	200	Brooklyn El., t. r	8	8	8	8	.....
31½	31⅝	2,912	Brooklyn Rapid Trans	32	32	30¾	31¼	—1¼
120½	123	318	Brooklyn Union Gas	121½	121½	121½	121¼	—1¼
3⅝	4	400	Bruns. Co., 1st in. pd	3¾	3¾	3	3¼	— ⅜
52½	53	2,430	Canada Southern	54	54	52⅝	52⅞	—1⅛
		800	Canadian Pacific	79⅝	79⅝	79½	79½	.....
13	14	310	Central Pacific	13½	13½	13	13	—1
20½	20⅝	10,907	Chesapeake & Ohio	21¼	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
92	92¼	65,061	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	93⅛	93⅜	91	92	—1⅝
53	54½	100	Chi. & East. Ill	54	54	54	54	— ½
94¼	94⅝	36,196	Chicago Gas	94½	94⅝	92¾	94¼	— ¾
12⅜	13	11,360	Chi. Gr. Western	14⅝	14⅝	12⅝	12¾	—1¼
20	23½	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	23½	23½	23¾	23¼	—3½
8	9	525	Chi., Ind. & Louis	8½	8½	8	8	.....
25	28	450	Chi., Ind. & L. pf	29	29	27	27	—3
90	90¾	54,038	Chi., Mil. & St. P	91¾	91¾	89	90	—1¼
139	139¾	940	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	139⅜	139⅜	139	139¼	— ⅛
118½	118⅝	4,085	Chi., & Northw	120¼	120½	117½	118½	—2
81⅝	81⅞	18,387	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	83¼	83¼	81¼	81⅝	—2¼
32½	33	2,955	C., C., C. & St. L	33½	33½	30⅝	32½	—1¼
21	21	530	Colorado Fuel & Iron	20½	20⅝	20	20⅝	—1¼
5	6¼	35	C. & H. C., all in. pd	4¾	5½	4¾	5½	.....
4¾	5¼	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol	5	5	5	5	— ¼
136	165	2,730	Consolidated Gas	198	198	191	193	—7
		30	Consolidated Ice	30	30	30	30	—5
31	50	100	Consolidated Ice pf	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	.....
89	89	5	Consolidated Ice pf.					
108½	110	2,079	Delaware & Hudson	110	110	108½	108½	—1½
150	152	930	Del., Lack. & West	152	152	150½	151	—2
43	45	650	Denver & R. G. pf	43½	43½	42¾	43	— ¼
6	7½	100	Duluth, S. S. & At. pf	6½	6¾	6¾	6¾	—1
13⅝	14	1,300	Erie	14½	14½	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
34	35	400	Erie 1st pf	35	35	33¾	33¾	—2½
18	18¾	230	Erie 2d pf	19	19	18¾	18¾	— ¾
25	28	100	Evans. & T. H	25	25	25	25	.....
31	31½	4,350	General Electric	33½	33½	30¾	31	—1¼
97½	98½	611	H. K. Claflin Co	98½	98½	98	98	— ⅜
39		1,450	Homestake	40	40	40	40	+1½
101	101	2,715	Illinois Central	99½	99½	98¾	100	— ¾
40	41	400	Illinois Steel Co	41	41	39	40	—2½
80	85	400	Iowa Central	88	88	84	84	— ¾
28	30	400	Iowa Central pf	20	20	28	28	—2½
22	24	150	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	24	24	23	23	—1½
350	40	3,030	Laclede Gas	41¾	41¾	38¼	39½	—2½
13½	14⅝	300	Lake Erie & Western	15	15	13½	13½	— ¾
66	68	3,930	Lake Erie & West. pf	72	72	67	67	—5½
170	171	1,140	Lake Shore	170	170	169½	169½	— ½
39	42	420	Long Island	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	—1¼
52½	58¾	18,110	Louisville & Nashville	54	54	51⅝	52¼	—1¾
33½	38¾	13,502	Manhattan Con	100½	100½	96⅝	98	—2¾
100½	101	750	Met. St. Ry	100½	101	100	101	—1
101	103	620	Michigan Central	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	—4½
22	24	200	Minn. & St. L	24	24	24	24	—2
56½	57	100	Minnesota Iron	56¼	56½	56½	56½	— ½
11⅜	12	625	Mo., Kan. & Tex	12¼	12¼	12	12	— ½
28⅝	28⅞	3,720	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	30	30	28	28¾	—2
25⅝	27	16,765	Missouri Pacific	28¼	28¼	26¾	26¾	—1⅝
22½	24½	400	Mobile & Ohio	24	24	23	23	—2
31½	31¾	5,200	National Lead Co	33	33	31¼	31¼	—1¼
100	101½	270	National Lead Co. pf	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	— ¾
14⅝	15½	300	National Linseed Oil	17	17	15	16	—1
87½	88½	6,720	New Jersey Central	88½	88½	86½	87½	—1½
104½	104¾	10,840	New York Central	106	106	104¾	104¾	—1½
178	182	35	N. Y., N. H. & H	178¾	178¾	178¾	178¾	.....
12	13½	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	13½	13½	13½	13½	.....
73	78	160	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf	75½	75½	75½	75½	—1½
31⅜	33	115	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	31½	31½	31½	31½	—8½
16½	17¼	2,150	N. Y., Sus. & West	17	17	17	17	.....
27⅜	30	2,480	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	30¼	30¼	28	28¾	— ¾
13	14	10	Norfolk & West	14	14	14	14	.....
39	40¾	940	N. & W. pf., ex div	40⅝	40⅝	39½	39½	—1½
3	4⅛	2,220	North American	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	17¼	3,025	Northern Pacific	17	17	16¼	16⅝	— ⅝
50⅛	50¾	24,470	Northern Pacific pf	51¼	51½	48⅝	50	—1½
14⅜	15	2,710	Ontario & Western	15¼	15½	14⅜	14⅞	— ⅝
17⅜	18⅛	600	Oregon Short Line	18¼	18½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅝
28⅜	28½	5,500	Pacific Mail	29	29	28¾	28¾	—1⅝
110½	111½	300	Pennsylvania R. R	111	111	110¾	110¾	— ⅝
31¼	31⅜	1,700	P., C., C. & St. L	32	32⅝	30⅜	31	— ⅝
66½	67	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	65	65	65	65	—2
166	168	2,165	Pull. Pal. Car Co	166	166	165	166	— ½
20⅜	20¼	135	Reading	21¼	21¼	19⅝	20¼	—1⅝
45½	45¾	2,252	Reading 1st pf	46⅜	46⅜	44⅝	45¼	—1⅝
25	25½	1,130	Reading 2d pf	26½	26½	25	25	—1⅝
6	7	800	St. J. & G. I	6½	6½	6	6	— ¼
6	6¾	200	St. Louis & San Fran	6	6	6	6	— ¼
49⅜	50	300	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	50½	50⅝	48⅜	49½	—1
18⅝	18½	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	18⅝	18⅝	17¾	17¾	—2
9	10	100	St. Louis Southw. pf	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	.....
120½	123½	5	St. Paul, Minn. & Man	123	123	123	123	.....
75	75⅝	3,310	St. Paul & Omaha	77¼	77¼	75½	76	—1½
19	20	600	Southern Pacific	19¾	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅝
83⅞	86	2,865	Southern Railway	9⅝	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅝
27½	27⅝	8,110	Southern Railway pf	28¾	28¾	27	27⅝	—1
4	4¼	600	Standard R. & T	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4½	.....
23½	23½	11,596	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25⅝	25⅝	22¼	23¼	—2¼
10¼	10½	3,450	Texas Pacific	10⅜	10⅜	10	10⅜	— ⅝
148	150	25	Third Avenue	150	150	150	150	.....
20½	20⅝	12,450	U. P., 2d in. pd	21⅝	21⅝	19⅝	20½	—1
6⅝	6⅞	2,265	U. P., Denver & Gulf	7⅛	7⅛	6⅜	6½	— ⅝
6¾	7¼	1,360	United States Leather	7	7	7	7	— ¼
60⅜	60¾	3,245	U. S. Leather pf	61	61	60	60	—1¼
16⅝	18	300	United States Rubber	16	16½	16	16½	.....
64¼	66	600	U. S. Rubber pf	63¼	64	63	64	— ½
6¾	7	720	Wabash	6½	6½	5¾	6½	— ½
16⅜	16½	7,600	Wabash pf	17¼	17¼	15	16½	— ½
109	111	8	Wells-Fargo Express	110½	110½	110½	110½	.....
9	10	100	Western Union. Beef	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
85	85½	11,000	Western Union Tel	86¾	86⅝	84½	85⅛	—1⅝
Sales		598,397						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98½	..	Den. & R. G.	10½	11	Northwest. Tel.	110	..
4s, r., 1907	112¾	113¼	D. M. & Ft. D.	9	11	Ont. Mining	4½	6
4s, c., 1907	113¾	114¼	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	100	Ore. Imp. 2d, in. pd	12	15
4s, r., 1925	127½	128	Detroit Gas	46	52	Oregon R. & N.	30	38
4s, c., 1925	127½	127¾	Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4	Penn. Coal	340	370
5s, r., 1904	114½	115	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	118	123	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1¼
5s, c., 1904	114¾	115	E. El. Ill. of Brklyn.	106	110	Peo. & Eastern	3	7
Currency 6s, 1898	102½	..	Erie & T. H. pf.	43	48	Peo. G. L. & C.	94¼	94⅝
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..	Ft. W. & R. G.	12	17	P., Ft. W. & C.	165	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103	..	Gt. Nor. pf.	130	140	P., Ft. W. & C.	165	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103	..	G. B. & West.	30	..	Pitts. & West. pf.	5	10
			Ill. Cent. l.	1	90	Quicksilver	1	3
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	40	..	Quicksilver pf.	8	11
Alt. & T. H.	60	..	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Rens. & Saratoga	182	186
Am. Coal	120	140	Kan. & Mich.	7	9	R., W. & O.	118¾	..
Ann Arbor	10	13	Keokuk & D. M.	2⅜	2¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	43	45
Boston & Al. pf.	103	106	K. & D. M. pf.	12	14	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	12	14
Buff., R. & P.	20	22½	Keokuk & West.	30	35	St. L. S. W.	4	5¾
Buff., R. & P. pf.	59	60	King. & Pem.	1	10	St. P. & Duluth.	19	22
Burl., C. R. & N.	70	..	Lacl'de Gas pf.	85	95	St. P. & Duluth pf.	1	..
Chi. & Alton.	160	..	L. E. & St. L. pf.	1	..	Manhattan Beach.	4	8
Chi. & Alton pf.	175	..	Manhattan Beach.	4	8	St. P. & Duluth pf.	81½	84
C. & E. Ill. pf.	93	96	Md. Coal pf.	40	50	St. P. & O. pf.	140	145
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	35	40	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼	Stl. bullion certfs.	57¼	59
Chi. & N. W. pf.	162	..	Mex. Nat. 1st pf.	83	85	Sixth Avenue.	190	200
Chi. & Pitts.	165	90	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	52	54	U. S. Express.	40	45
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.	¼	1	Morris & Essex.	169	..	Utica & B. River.	165	170
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	5	National Starch.	7	10	W. & L. E.	1	2
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	75	80	Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	80	W. & L. E. pf.	8	15½
C., H. V. & T. pf.	18	22	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	30	Wis. Central.	2	3
Com. Cable.	170	..	New Cent. C.	5	8	Wis. Central pf.	..	8
Consol. Coal	38	..	Norfolk So.	65	72			

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57⅛@59. No sales.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 338,066.01 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 26½d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 44½c.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$13,268,630
Exports in the same period	28,891,235
Net exports	$15,622,205
Net exports, 1896	24,118,138
Net exports, 1895	44,830,638
Net exports, 1894	66,284,887
Exports, 1893	12,479,135

On the Stock Exchange 500 shares of Standard Mining sold at 1.75. On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Best and Belcher sold at .48, 50 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.30, 500 Comstock at .04, 420 Fortuna at 11.12½@11, 300 Iron Silver at .25, 200 Mollie Gibson at .19, 700 Pharmacist at .10, 220 Portland at 11.25@11.12½, 500 Potosi at .05. On the Mining Exchange 500 shares of Annetta sold at .46½, 57,200 Gold Magnet at .03½@.03@.03¼, 500 Miami at .41½, 1,000 Rocky Mountain at .13½, 1,000 Waldorf at 11¼, 1,000 Alamo at .03⅝@.03¼, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 13,500 Cannon Ball at .007¾@.006¾@.007, 400 Elkton at 1.01¼@1.03, 6,000 Garfield Grand at .04½@.04¼@.04½, 5,300 Golden Fleece at .06@.04¼, 300 Isabella at .28½@.29, 10,500 Jefferson at .06½@.06¾@.06⅝, 27,000 Sentinel at .002½@.002@.002½, 100 Union at .16¼, 17,000 Work at .03¾@.04¼@.04, 76,000 Justine at .003½@.003¾@.003⅝.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—St. Paul, 1⅝, to 92¾; Louisville and Nashville, 1, to 54¾; Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 36½; Reading, ⅝, to 10⅞; Illinois Central, ¼, to 103½; Atchison, ⅛, to 13, and New York Central, ⅛, to 109½. Canadian Pacific sold at 82¼; Erie at 15, and Pennsylvania at 58¼. British consols advanced 1-16, to 112⅛, and were unchanged at 112 5-16 for the account.

The Bank of England gained £86,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes closed at 103f 52½c. Exchange on London was 25f 18c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at $70.80.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—While local prices were weak and lower, there was no such demoralization as prevailed in New York. This condition was due probably to the fact that holders of stocks knew it was next to useless to force the market. The buying power at times was almost paralyzed. Later in the day, however, insiders came to the rescue and supported their favorites. In a few instances there were rather sharp rallies, but in no case was the earlier loss fully recovered. The severest breaks were in Lehigh Valley, 1¼, to 24¾; Pennsylvania, ¾, to 55; Reading, 15-16, to 9⅝; Reading first preferred, 1¼, to 22¼; United Gas, ¾, to 85¼; Choctaw, 1⅛, to 7; Choctaw preferred, 2, to 22; Marsden, 2¾, to 13; Pennsylvania Steel, 1, to 9; Pennsylvania Heat, ⅝, to 38; Welsbach Light, 3, to 43; Electric Storage Battery, ½, to 16; Electric Storage Battery, preferred, 1, to 29; Metropolitan Street Railway, 2, to 100¾. Marsden subsequently rallied 2 and Choctaw preferred 1. The improvements in the remainder of the list were in small fractions.

The close was steady at these bid and asked figures:

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore & Ohio	22¼	24
Choctaw	7⅝	..
Choctaw pf	23	..
Con. T., Pittsburg	9½	9⅝
Con. T., Pittsburg, pf	40⅝	41½
Electric Storage	25½	26½
Electric Storage pf	28½	29½
Lehigh Valley	25	25½
Marsden	14¼	..
Metropolitan Railway	100¾	101
Northern Pacific com. t. c.	16⅝	17
Northern Pacific pf.	49⅞	50
Pennsylvania	55⅛	55¼
Penn. Heat, Light & Power	16¼	16½
Penn. Heat, Light & Power pf	38	38½
Reading 1st c.	10 1-16	10⅜
Reading 1st pf.	22½	22⅝
Reading 2d pf.	12½	12 11-16
Reading G. 4s	82⅝	..
St. Paul	89⅛	90
United Gas Imp.	85¾	85¾
Union Traction	10⅝	10⅞
W. N. Y. & P.	2½	2¾
Welsbach pf	42⅞	43

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	335	New Amsterdam	223
Central National	100	New York County	700
Chatham	200	N. Y. Nat. Exch'ge	90
City	620	Ninth National	97½
Commerce	208	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Fourth National	184	Seaboard National	172
German-American	112	Shoe & Leather	93
Greenwich	165	Third National	10
Hanover	350	Tradesmen's	102
Hudson River	155	U. S. National	200
Irving	145	West Side	270
Mechanics & Trad.	110	Western National	130
National Union	201		

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip		Flint & P M 5s		Oregon S L 1st con 5s	
10,000	77	1,000	85½	2,000	92¼
500	76¾	5,000	86	45,000	92
2,000	75	Ft W & D C 1st		Inc B & col trust	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		10,000	68	6,000	36
5,000	80½	Ft W & R G 1st		Pitts, Shen & L E 1st	
At, T & S F gen 4s		5,000	57⅝	5,000	102½
95,000	86⅞	Gal, Har & San An 2d		Reading Co gen 4s	
15,000	86¼	1,000	102⅜	5,000	83⅛
11,000	86⅞	Gen Elec Co deb 5s		10,000	83
94,000	86	10,000	101½	4,000	83⅛
40,000	85⅞	Ga Pac 1st 5-6s		1,000	83¼
30,000	85⅝	2,000	120	20,000	83
5,000	85⅞	Ill Cent 4s, 1952		5,000	82¾
Adjustment 4s		1,000	102	10,000	82½
10,000	53⅜	Iowa Central 1st 5s		10,000	82¾
30,000	53	1,000	97⅛	6,000	82⅝
5,000	53⅛	5,000	97½	1,000	82¾
20,000	53	Kan City, P & Gulf 1st		Rio Grande West 1st	
20,000	53⅛	6,000	79	15,000	81
40,000	53	Kan Pac 1st con, Trust		Rome, Wat & Og cons	
25,000	52⅞	Co certfs		2,000	118⅝
15,000	52⅝	20,000	84	St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
35,000	52½	25,000	83½	14,000	83
15,000	52⅜	10,000	83	7,000	82⅞
2,000	52⅝	20,000	83½	3,000	83¾
63,000	53	8,000	84½	St L, K & S F gen 5s	
15,000	53⅛	8,000	85	4,000	101
25,000	53⅛	Knox & Ohio 1st		St L & S F G M 6s	
50,000	53	1,000	114⅝	1,000	115¼
20,000	53¼	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s		4,000	115
15,000	53½	3,000	100⅜	St L S W 1st	
20,000	53¾	2,000	100½	12,000	70⅜
20,000	53⅞	Lehigh Val Term 5s		7,000	70½
14,000	53¾	10,000	109½	5,000	70⅜
20,000	53⅝	Lehigh & Wilkesburre		7,000	70⅞
17,000	53	con, assented		St P, M & M consld 6s	
Austin & N W 1st		2,000	100⅞	2,000	127¼
10,000	83½	Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st		Montana Cent 5s	
5,000	83¾	2,000	119	1,000	106⅜
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust		Louis & Nash, N O &		1,000	106½
Co certfs		Mobile 1st		San An & Ar Pass 4s	
6,000	80	1,000	120¾	1,000	59½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		Manhattan Ry con 4s		1,000	59¼
12,000	100	3,000	93½	1,000	59
10,000	99	Metropolitan Elev 2d		6,000	59¾
1,000	100	5,000	102⅝	5,000	59
Brooklyn R T 5s		5,000	102¾	So Pac of Ariz 1st	
24,000	88	5,000	102⅞	10,000	100
Canada Southern 2d		1,000	102¾	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
2,000	106½	2,000	103	41,000	91
13,000	107	Met St Ry gen 5s		20,000	90
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		10,000	109⅝	5,000	89⅝
1,000	39	12,000	106⅞	5,000	89¾
5,000	37	10,000	110	5,000	89¼
Cent of N J gen 5s reg		Mil & St Paul, Chi & Mil		30,000	90
10,000	110	Div		2,000	90½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		7,000	130⅝	Standard R & T 6s	
25,000	78	Mil & St P G M 4s, Se-		5,000	60
5,000	77⅞	ries A		5,000	59¾
9,000	77¾	5,000	108⅞	Tenn C, I & R 6s, Bir-	
6,000	78	Mil & St Paul, Southern		mingham Div 1st	
1,000	77¾	Minn Div		3,000	87½
4,000	77⅞	9,000	119	Tex & N O cons 5s	
20,000	77¾	Minn & St L con 5s		10,000	96⅜
Ches & Ohio con 5s		2,000	105	Tex & Pac 2d inc	
4,000	110¼	Mo, K & T 1st 4s		1,000	27
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div,		3,000	86	10,000	26½
1st cons 4s		11,000	85¾	7,000	26¾
1,000	101¼	21,000	85½	5,000	26¾
5,000	101	6,000	85¼	5,000	26¾
Chi, B & Q deb 5s		Mo, K & T 2d		11,000	26¼
5,000	102	5,000	59½	20,000	26
Chi, B & Q cons 7s		10,000	59	3,000	26¼
1,000	117½	10,000	58¾	2,000	26¼
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s		10,000	58⅝	1,000	26¼
5,000	93⅞	40,000	59	1,000	25¾
1,000	94	10,000	59½	6,000	25½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		10,000	59	18,000	25¼
10,000	100¼	Mobile & Ohio new 6s		1,000	25½
Chicago & Erie 1st		7,000	122	5,000	25⅝
2,000	100½	Mobile & Ohio G M 4s		4,000	25⅝
Chi L & C Co 1st		1,000	71¾	10,000	25¾
10,000	103½	N Y Central 1st coup		15,000	26
3,000s3	103¼	1,000	118¼	5,000	25⅜
15,000	108½	N Y O & W con 5s		4,000	25¾
Chi, Ind & Louis refg 6s		1,000c	109	10,000	25⅝
30,000	95	4,000c	108	11,000	26
Chi & N W coup gold 7s		N Y, O & W refdg 4s		1,000	26⅛
1,000	118	11,000	96	7,000	26¼
Chi & N W S F 5s		Norf & W Ry con 4s		10,000	26¾
2,000	110½	1,000	76⅝	2,000	26⅝
1,000	110¼	8,000	76½	8,000	26¼
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		10,000	76	5,000	26⅜
10,000	105⅞	Nor Pac gen lien 3s		Union Pac 6s, 1898	
Chi, R I & P deb 5s		9,000	57⅜	5,000	102
6,000	102	15,000	57⅝	Union Pac col tr 6s notes	
Chi Term'l Trans, Trust		10,000	57¼	62½ p c princ pd	
Co certfs prop		10,000	57⅝	25,000	41¼
28,000	44	13,000	57¼	U P, D & G 1st	
30,000	43½	10,000	57	40,000	46
5,000	43¾	5,000	56⅞	29,000	45
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s		58,000	57	15,000	46
5,000	101	5,000	57⅝	Trust Co certfs	
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust		Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s		10,000	45¼
Co certfs		500	91	6,000	45¼
5,000	62¼	5,000	90⅝	5,000	45
20,000	62½	12,000	90½	5,000	45⅝
5,000	62	13,000	90⅝	5,000	45¾
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M		13,000	90	Wabash 1st 5s	
& Co ctfs, $45 paid		28,000	90¼	10,000	105½
9,000	73	Oregon Imp 1st, Trust		10,000	105½
Den & Rio Grande 4s		Co certfs		2,000c	105¾
3,000	88	10,000	102½	3,000	105
Den & R G Imp 5s		20,000	39½	10,000	105¼
5,000	84	10,000	39	Wabash 2d 5s	
Det, Mack & M L G		10,000	39¼	7,000	77
2,000	17⅞	10,000	39	Wabash deb, Series B	
East Tenn reorg lien 4-5s		10,000	37½	20,000	26
18,000	91½	5,000	38	West Shore gtd 4s	
Erie 4s prior bonds		Oregon Imp Co con 5s,		23,000	109⅝
11,000	90	Trust Co certfs, 2d		10,000	109½
3,000	89¾	installment paid		Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust	
3,000	90			Co certfs	
Total sales

SCHOOL TEACHERS PROTEST

Denounce in Mass Meeting the Proposed Examinations for Promotion in the Ranks.

DISCUSSION IN THE GLOOM

Speech of Pacification by Superintendent Jasper in the Normal College Chapel—Agrees to Sign Protest to the Board of Education.

Nearly 1,000 men and women teachers in New York public schools were participants in a mass meeting yesterday afternoon and evening, in the Chapel of the Normal College, Park Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, which was remarkable among all the gatherings of the kind that have taken place this Fall. A large part of it was held in darkness so decided as to make platform figures appear like phantoms in a mist. All of it was characterized by a stormy protest on the teachers' part against the examinations imposed by the Board of Education upon those pedagogues who have earned promotion, as requisites for getting it.

The Primary Teachers' Association, composed of women, began to reach the college about 3:30 P. M., in response to a call of their President, Miss M. A. McGovern, to meet and discuss the board's proposed changes in grades and salaries. This gathering ultimately formed the nucleus of the mass meeting, for male teachers began later to troop in so rapidly as to throw Miss McGovern into a state of aggravated surprise. She was going to adjourn the meeting when she caught sight of Superintendent Jasper, who had heard that there was to be an indignation meeting, and had come to join it with a view to flourishing the olive branch.

The Superintendent was introduced, and partly won his hearers' hearts at once by referring to their loyalty as a body, and telling them that one might read all the books on psychology and pedagogy extant, and yet be unfit to teach in the public schools. When he took up the real point at issue he was a trifle astonished to hear one of the women teachers ask:

"But why are we to be compelled to take any examinations at all?"

There was loud applause at this, and Mr. Jasper did not satisfy his auditors by the answer that the by-laws of the board required it. "I agree with you," he added, "but before the time for the examinations comes something may be done." He then calmly remarked that he would answer any questions, and before he realized the situation, Principals and instructors in all parts of the hall were plying him with inquiries as to the reasons for an examination to qualify teachers for an increase in salary when they had already given proof of fitness. "Be careful, be careful" protested Mr. Jasper. "We haven't got this increase in money yet." Then he explained that it was first necessary to get $380,000 from the Board of Estimate. He started to tell how the examinations would be conducted, but his listeners were not interested.

"Suppose," suggested a woman teacher, interrogatively, "we follow the example of the Assistant Superintendents and refuse to take the examinations?" A solvo of applause followed, and some one added: "It will be a strike, but we will have the sympathy of the people."

The Superintendent made another call on his resources of pacification, and declared that the board was anxious to help the teachers and the schools. "I would take what I could get," he advised, earnestly, "and then look out for more." The audience were still dissatisfied, and then with one accord they all began to riddle him with questions about salaries in general and salaries in particular, until he looked as if he would like to retreat. He finally agreed to sign a protest that was to be entered against the proposed salary schedule.

Meanwhile the sun had not delayed to listen to the argument, and when Mr. Jasper finished, about 5 o'clock, the room was too dark for the faces of the speakers to be distinguished by their auditors. Then it was discovered that the electrical lighting apparatus would not work. The teachers were indignant, but they were too interested to withdraw. Principal Ettinger of Grammar School No. 2 was made Chairman, and as the light still failed, and various committees on lumination proved of no use, those in the room began crowding round the platform in an effort to see as well as hear.

The meeting was just about to vote on a suggestion which arose somewhere from the gloom, that a committee of delegates from all the teachers' associations should be chosen to draw up a protest against more than two scholastic examinations, when Principal Burnhardt obtained recognition and moved that the word "scholastic" be stricken out. There was a chorus of "No!" followed by a chorus of "Yes!" Mr. Burnhardt finally won his point, and it was decided to protest against all examinations except that for persons entering the school system from college, and that for competition for the position of Principal. Cases were cited of strangers who expected to win New York Principalships through the examinations, and they provoked vigorous denunciation.

The lights were suddenly turned on at 6 P. M., and the teachers applauded. It was decided to hold a meeting of the joint committee of delegates on Monday at 4 P. M. in Grammar School No. 14 in East Twenty-seventh Street. The audience dispersed with their resolves still firm.

Superintendent Jasper says he will present a communication to the board with the protest he is to sign.

MEDALS FOR NAVAL ENGINEERS.

Two Men of the Puritan to be Rewarded for Saving Lives.

For the first time in more than twenty years two men have been recommended to the Navy Department for medals of honor for heroic service. The men are August Wilson, boilermaker, and William O'Hearn, water tender.

Both are attached to the engineer's division on board the monitor Puritan. They saved the lives of several shipmates when one of the boilers exploded a few months ago, as the Puritan was getting ready to leave the navy yard.

Chief Engineer Cowie and several men were in the fireroom when the accident happened. The crown sheets of boiler E dropped down, causing the compartment to be filled with steam. Engineer Cowie was badly scalded. Through the quick action of Wilson the lives of several men, including that of Engineer Cowie, were saved. He opened the water-tight door leading from the fireroom to the deck compartment way, and helped several to escape. Engineer Cowie tried to enter the fireroom several times, but was prevented by Wilson, who stood guard at the door.

He and O'Hearn rescued the men who were in the room, and then groping their way through the blinding steam, disconnected the damaged boiler from the others, and shut off the steam.

GOOD WORK OF MERCHANTS.

Louis Windmuller Writes of the Recent Wholesale Trade Movement.

Louis Windmüller discusses the aims, achievements, and prospects of the Merchants' Association in the current number of Leslie's Weekly. This association, he explains, contains now more than 1,000 resident and 25,000 non-resident members, "forming one of the largest commercial unions in the world—larger than was ever before brought together in so short a time."

Merchants who come to New York, Mr. Windmüller says, enjoy advantages over those who rely on correspondence in inland towns and on commercial travelers. In this market everything the world produces can be seen, and the dealer who does not canvass it neglects his duty.

"New York does more than 40 per cent. of the business of the entire Union," continues Mr. Windmüller, "and next to London it ranks as the first seaport of the world. Being able to see what we have, the dealer can form a more correct opinion of the adaptability to his wants of the article he buys than he can by merely seeing samples; he can make his selections from a greater variety than he can find anywhere else. * * * The seller will have more confidence in the buyer, whom he meets face to face, and will be better able to judge of the credit he deserves, and can study and care for his wants better.

"The New York Merchants' Association does not intend to confine itself to the accomplishment of any single purpose, but it means to further the mercantile interests of this city, State, and country generally. Entering as we do on an era of widespread prosperity, the time for concerted action has well chosen."

KLONDIKE MINERS STARVING.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Nov. 5.—President Mason of the Portland Chamber of Commerce has sent the following telegram to Secretary of War Alger at Washington:

"Starvation and death confront the unfortunate miners on the Yukon through failure of the trading companies to get supplies into the interior before the close of navigation on the Yukon. The Chamber of Commerce of Portland has undertaken to relieve the distress which must appear before the ice fetters of the Yukon release the supply steamers, and for this purpose it will donate provisions and supplies. The Chamber of Commerce asks the co-operation of the War Department in transporting this relief from the City of Portland to the most accessible point on the Alaskan coast, whence the relief expedition may carry it to the imprisoned gold miners. Our duty to suffering humanity demands that the sacrifice may be necessary to accomplish this end. Will you co-operate with us in this undertaking?"

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The appeal of President Mason of the Portland (Oregon) Chamber of Comerce to Secretary Alger for help in getting supplies through to the starving miners in the Klondike region has been received at the War Department, but in the absence of Secretary Alger, who is expected to return to Washington to-morrow, no action will be taken upon it by the officials of the department.

CANADA AND THE KLONDIKE.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 5.—Minister of the Interior Sifton received an address from the Vancouver Board of Trade this morning. In the course of a lengthy speech in reply to the presentation, he said next year every possible avenue into the Yukon country from the coast would be guarded by police and customs officers. He had made all arrangements for a monthly mail service to and from Dawson during the Winter. No telegraph line will be laid this Winter.

Arrangements would be made whereby miners can exchange gold dust for drafts payable by any Canadian bank. The Government would seriously consider the question of the establishment of a Canadian mint. Possibly the royalty regulations will be changed so that the collection will be on the net and not on the gross output. He stated positively, however, that there would be no abolition of the royalty altogether. He had found that it would be impossible to reserve alternate claims so that the Government claims could be held in groups.

The Government will stand strongly for the policy that a considerable portion of the wealth of the Yukon country should be reserved for public use.

A Klondiker Reported Drowned.

EASTPORT, L. I., Nov. 5.—Information has reached Westhampton Beach that Robert Stevens of that place, who started for the Klondike gold fields, was drowned near Dawson City on Oct. 12, while shooting the rapids.

From Boston to Alaska.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Nov. 5.—The schooner Stowell Sherman, which has been bought by Boston men, will sail to-morrow morning for Boston. It is planned that she shall leave Boston Nov. 15 for the gold fields of Alaska.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS

The following decisions were rendered in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday:

James W. Culmer, respondent, vs. American Grocery Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

In the matter of Max Hallheimer.—Order reversed, with costs, report of referee set aside, and new referee appointed to take accounting. Opinion by Williams, J.

John Burns, as administrator, appellant, vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

C. Henry Mangels, as assignee, vs. Harry B. Shaen et al.—Exceptions sustained, new trial ordered, costs to plaintiff to abide event. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

The People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Insurance Company, in re George F. Platt et al., respondents, vs. William T. Gilbert, as receiver.—Order affirmed, with costs.

John H. Stetson et al., appellants, vs. Thomas F. Brennan et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

James H. Hummel, respondent, vs. Isaac Stern and others, appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

Waldemar Bendix and others, plaintiffs, vs. Clinton F. Ayers and others, defendants.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event.

J. Wesley Rosenquest and another, plaintiffs, vs. William Noble and another, defendants.—Verdict reduced to $2,250 and interest and judgment directed for plaintiffs for that amount, with costs in the court below and in this court.

Elizabeth S. Van Beuren and others, respondents, vs. Frances A. Wotherspoon and others, appellants; same vs. Sarah Lazarus and others, appellants.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Amos R. Eno, appellant, vs. Manhattan Railway Company and others, respondents.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

Margaret Keller, respondent, vs. George H. Jewell, appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered unless plaintiff consents to reduce verdict to $2,500, in which case judgment as so reduced affirmed without costs to either party on this appeal.

George W. Wallace, as executor, &c., Thomas P. Wallace, as surviving partner, &c., appellants, the Southern National Bank of New York, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

Mary E. Gugel, plaintiff, vs. Bernard Isaacs, defendant.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff for $750, interest, and costs.

In the matter of the petition of H. Herrmann Lumber Company.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursement.

Philip H. Hover and Martha Hover, respondents, vs. Daniel G. Hogart et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Phineas O. Davidson, respondent, vs. Sarah B. Weed and another, appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

Samuel Fuerstenberg, respondent, vs. American Soda Fountain Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs.

Archibald Sheffield et al., respondents, vs. Henry H. Cooper, impleaded, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Harry E. Mooney, respondent, vs. Harvey M. La Follette, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs.

Jane Carty, respondent, vs. Julius S. Ehrich et al., appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

The following orders were affirmed:

Mamie Lasar, respondent, vs. Max J. Lasar, appellant; Richard N. Dyer et al., respondents, vs. Roderick R. Mitchell, Jr., appellant; Yellow Pine Company, respondent, vs. Atlantic Lumber Company, appellant; Frederick Berenbrotck, respondent, vs. St. Luke's Hospital, impleaded, Lewis E. Stanton, appellant; Peter Green, respondent, vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company, appellant, and Annie E. Smith, appellant, vs. Edward R. Poerschke, respondent.

In the matter of Frank Muehfeld and another, motion granted so far as to direct restitution of books of account.

The following motions were denied: Michael Donnelly vs. Patrick J. McArdle; Howard M. Baker et al. vs. George W. Turner, as receiver; Virginius Ballard et al. vs. Alven Beveridge; The People, &c., vs. John Moran; in the matter of acquiring title to Beck, or East One Hundred and Fifty-first, Street, and in the matter of J. Lee Humfreville.

The following motions were granted: In re Patrick J. Hickey, deceased, (two motions,) and Alexander Lewy, appellant, vs. North German Lloyd.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 108—Roman A. Baca, appellant, vs. the United States.—Appeal from the Court of Private Land Claims.—Dismissed pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 358—The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Village of Elmhurst.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.—Dismissed, with costs, on the authority of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

No. 93—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Patrick R. Smith.—Argument continued by C. W. Bunn for the plaintiff in error and concluded by Hiram F. Stevens for the defendant in error.

No. 89—The Prinder Land Association et al., appellants, vs. Patrick P. Ford.—Argument commenced by Frank Springer for the appellants and continued by Joel F. Valle for the appellee.

Monday's calls Nos. 86, 96, 97, 101, 109, 110, 111, 112, 376, and 415.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Caroline Deltz, John C. Haug, Augusta Steffens.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.

Townsend vs. Dunn—David Leventritt.

Sillimann vs. D. W. Trowbridge Company—Herbert F. Andrews. Popper vs. McNiece—Francis C. Reed. Matter of Mollenhauer—E. L. Patterson.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.

Cicol vs. Droeshout—Delano C. Calvin. Matter of Ireland—Francis B. Delahanty. United States Trust Company vs. Woolsey—Francis P. Lowrey. Matter of Jamer—Richard M. Henry. Isola vs. Boehelm—James C. Spencer. Matter of Helmsoth—Maurice Lyman.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.

Fitzpatrick vs. Fitzpatrick—James J. Grady.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.

Theodore W. Todd vs. John D. Treadwell—Gustave Hurlimann.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Dealings by Private Contract and in the Auction Room —Other Items.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Daniel R. Kendall, executor, to Charles Riley, the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 385 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 100 by 100.11.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for McCafferty & Buckley to H. L. Wardwell, for about $47,000, the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, 47 West Twentieth Street, 25 by 92.

Arthur R. Parsons has sold for Harriet A. Hartnett to J. Carlyle Raymond, for $80,000, the two four-and-a-half story American basement dwellings, 179 and 181 West Seventy-ninth Street, 17 and 16, respectively, by 60 by 100.

It was reported yesterday that the old brick building, 119 Maiden Lane, extending through to 3 Fletcher Street, 25 by 85, had been sold.

Fitzsimons & Smith have sold for George S. Daniels to Morris Steinhardt, for about $60,000, four lots on the north side of Eighty-third Street, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive.

Charles Buermann & Co. have sold for Philip Green to Henry L. Wirth, for $8,000, the frame building with two-story brick building at rear, 244 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, 25 by 100.11.

James B. Vreeland has purchased the plot 532 to 536 West Forty-fourth Street, 75 by 100. The property will be improved immediately by the erection of three six-story limestone-front flats, each 25 by 87.

C. T. Barney will erect a two-story building, 25 by 100, at the northeast corner of Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue. The proposed structure has already been leased, through James L. Libby & Son, to William Healy for a term of seven years, at an aggregate rental of $26,750. The lessee, it is said, will use the building for a restaurant.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, the Trustees of the Sustentation Fund of the Reformed Episcopal Church, for $10,500, the five-story brick tenement, 413 East Sixty-first Street, 20 by 92 by 20.3 by 96.7.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Randall's Island, for a one-story brick hospital, 38 by 165.9, city, owner; Israels & Harder of 194 Broadway, architects; cost, $29,000.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 33.4 by 87.1, W. C. Turner of 640 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, owner; Henry Andersen of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $120,000.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 167.1 feet east of College Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 33 by 81, Jacob Wirth of 914 Prospect Avenue, owner; John Hauser of 1,441 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $35,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, northeast corner of Brook Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with store, irregular dimensions, John Meyer of 774 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, owner; Frederick Ebeling & Co. of 3,009 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $48,000.

Morris Avenue, east side, 98.9 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, for two five-story brick flats, 30 by 84.6 and 31.6 by 97.2, Schmuck & Montag of 833 Southern Boulevard, owners; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 63 feet west of Third Avenue, for two one-story frame stores, 37 by 34. Frank P. Mott of 760 East One Hnndred and Sixtieth Street, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $2,000.

Forest Avenue, east side, 455.6 feet north of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, for a two-story brick fire engine house, 24 by 92, city, owner; Howard & Cauldwell, architects; cost, $16,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Brook Avenue, for three four-story brick flats, 29 by 85 and 29.4 by 85, Charles Wahlig of 678 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $60,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Elton Avenue, for a two and one story frame stable and shed, 18 by 29 and 31 by 13.6, Caroline Jung, owner; Adolph Pfeiffer, architect; cost, $1,600.

Alterations.

No. 322 Riverside Drive, to a four-story brick dwelling, Emma S. Chamberlaine of 449 Park Avenue, owner; W. Potter of 3 Union Square, architect; cost, $900.

No. 73 Park Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, Gertrude Meyer Naughton, premises, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $10,000.

Twenty-seventh Street, southwest corner of Third Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick store and lofts, James Everard of 697 Fifth Avenue, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $300.

One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, southwest corner of Crotona Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, B. Von Mandorode, owner; Frank Ahnemann, architect; cost, $1,000.

Bathgate Avenue, west side, 360.4 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, to a two-story frame stable, Jeremiah Trexler, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $1,250.

Spencer Place, north side, 230 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Nicholas Damann, owner; R. Werner, architect; cost, $600.

Eagle Avenue, west side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, to a one-story frame mission house, German Baptist Church, owner; A. F. A. Schmitt of 604 Courtlandt Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Nov. 5.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 50.11 ft n of 101st St, 25x100; William C. Koch and another, executors, to William C. Koch 26,250

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 50.11 ft n of 101st St, 25x100; Louisa Walger and others to William C. Koch 1

D'LANCEY ST, 285, 25x100; Charles H. Krauchfield, as assignee, to Martin Heldt, Jr. 6,500

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 54.10 ft s of 137th St, 17.6x90; Henry L. Wright to Richard Flanagan and others 1

FRONT ST, 360; Charles S. Davison as trustee, to Patrick Murray 50

JACKSON AV, e s, 128.7 ft n of 168th St, 19.6x75.9; Winslow E. Busby and wife to Eunice Lewis Wagner and another 1

JACKSON AV, e s, 109.4 ft n of 168th St, 19.3x irregular; Winslow E. Buzby and wife to Frederick H. Withus 1

LOT 60, map of property of Neill estate, 24th Ward; Edward M. Neill and another as executors, to Jennie M. Tompkins 1

MINETTA LANE, n e s, 80 ft s e of 6th Av, 21.5x irregular; Abraham Bennett and wife to Rebecca Levy 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 356 ft n of 182d St, 18x115; Frank P. Lockwood and wife to Herman Klesow 5,000

1ST AV, s w corner of 96th St, 20.4 ft to 95th St x 140 ft; Robert P. Golightly to Nicholas Balevre 1

3D AV, s e s, 49.5 ft s w of 37th St, 49.4x100; Joseph Fox to George J. Fox 1

10TH ST, 31 and 33, 44.6x94.9; Richard Flanagan and others to Henry L. Wright 1

16TH ST, 208 East, 19.4x103.3; Sarah A. Sullivan to Addison Ely and another 1

31ST ST, 310 West; Isaac Foster and others to David Mainzer 12,500

35TH ST, n s, 289.3 ft e of 6th Av, 21.5x98.9; Arthur B. Whiting and another to Jennie N. Whiting 1

35TH ST, n s, 289.3 ft e of 6th Av, 21.5x98.9; Jennie N. Whiting to A. B. Whiting and another 1

46TH ST, s s, 40 ft w of Madison Av, 20x100.5; Edward L. Oppenheim to Fanny Oppenheim 1

50TH ST, s s, 128.2 ft e of 11th Av, 30.1x irregular; Henry Kropf, referee, to Henry Bogert, as trustee 10,000

50TH ST, s s, 128.2 ft e of 11th Av, 30.1x irregular; Henry A. Bogert, as trustee, to Hermann von Hollen 12,000

67TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of 4th Av, 20x100.5; Mary Hershfield to Payson Merrill 1

78TH ST, 164 East; Dora Aaron to Esther Aaron 1

86TH ST, s s, 279 ft e of Avenue A, 28x102.2; Herman Blaske and wife to Martin Kretsch and wife 21,000

93D ST, 259 West, 19x100.8; Alexander Walker and wife to Helen J. Erickson. 100

93D ST, 257 West, 18x100.8; Alexander Walker and wife to Helen J. Erickson. 100

93D ST, 255 West, 18x100.8; Alexander Walker and wife to Helen J. Erickson.. 100

93D ST, 253 West, 18x100.8; Alexander Walker and wife to Helen J. Erickson. 100

97TH ST, 147 West, 15.6x100.11; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Belinda H. Dolbear 12,500

97TH ST, 145 West, 15.6x100.11; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Louisa H. Dolbear and another 12,500

97TH ST, 145 West, 16x100.11; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Belinda H. Dolbear. 12,500

114TH ST, n s, 277.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 122x100.11; Edward Oppenheimer and others to John Acker 1

115TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x110x36.1x136.8; Louis Lese and wife to Morris Goldstein, ½ part 1

115TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x110x36.7x136.8; Louis Lese and others to Jerry Altieri 10,000

116TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Edward C. Patterson, referee, to Charles A. Goff 24,650

119TH ST, s s, 268.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.10; Marsden C. Perry to John S. Cannon 7,300

119TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 125x100.11; Joseph Petretch and wife to Charles Macdonald 1

125TH ST, n s, 228.9 ft e of 6th Av, 18.9x99.11; Leah Hays to F. E. Holmes and wife 32,000

130TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 50x135; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States 101,500

136TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 49.6 x—; John J. Berry, referee, to William H. Flitner 12,000

139TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 25x99.11; Mary Rielly to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company 7,000

155TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; The Melrose Turn Verein to Hugh Martin 6,850

190TH ST, n s, 292 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 27.6x100; Valentine Gleason and wife to Gustav Schwarz and wife 3,000

184TH ST, s s, 112 ft w of Webster Av, 44x82.5x41x81.9; the Northern Improvement Company to Lutheria M. Bolster ... 2,300

Recorded Leases.

ADAMSON, William E., to Jacob Gerdan; 3d Av, s e corner of 59th St, 5 years ... $4,000

CONNOR, Johanna, to Martin Kearney; 332 10th Av, 10 years 1,560

LEHRBURGER, Emma, executrix, to James McCabe; 79 West 94th St, 9½ years 3,600

MOESLEIN, Agnes, to Charles W. Postbauer; 422 East 48th St, 5 years 1,200

PULITZER, Joseph, to Jacob A. Hirschman; Ann St, n e corner of Park Row, 8½ years; 1st floor, basement, &c., 8 1-6 years 13,200

RISSE, Marion D., and others to Samuel Howe and another; 432 2d Av, 5 9-12 years 720

Recorded Mortgages.

ACKER, John, to Edward Oppenheimer and Isaac Metzger; n s of 114th St, 277.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year $48,149

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Louis Lese and Morris Goldstein; n s of 115th St, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year 4,000

BAYNE, Henry D., and wife to Morris Steinhardt; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 142d St, 1 year 18,000

BOLSTER, Lutheria M., to Susan A. Snedeker; s s of 184th St, 112 ft w of Webster Av, 1 year 1,300

CONNELLY, Charles H., and wife to William L. L. Betsch; Lot 89, Block B, amended map property of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years 850

DE SILVA, George, and wife to Charles Van Riper; w s of Prospect Av, 94.9 ft s of Kelly St, 1 year 4,000

DEERING, James A., and wife to Jennie M. Tompkins; w s of St. Nicholas Terrace, at intersection of centre line of 139th St, and extended runs s 206.3x e 73 to Pentz St, &c., and other property, demand 7,000

ERICKSON, Helen J., to Alexander Walker; 253 West 93d St, 1 year 6,000

ERICKSON, Helen J., to Alexander Walker; 255 to 259 West 93d St, 1 year, (three mortgages) 18,000

ERICSON, Alfred, and wife to Augustine J. Smith; s s of Freeman St, 75.10 ft e of Lyman Place, 3 years 4,000

FLANAGAN, Richard, and others to Hay Foundry and Iron Works; 40 Edgecombe Av, notes 1,350

FLANAGAN, Richard, and others to Joseph Tweth and Emil Bartolicius; 40 Edgecombe Av, notes 2,000

FLANAGAN, Richard, and others to William P. Tostevin; 54 and 56 East 118th St, 1 year, 2 mortgages 2,000

GOEBEL, Lewis C., and George C., and wives to Marie Theuer; n e corner of Cooper and Academy Sts, 5 years 5,000

GOFF, Charles A., and wife to John A. Cisco, trustee, &c.; n s of 116th St, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years 21,500

GOFF, Charles A., and wife to Thomas F. Roys and another; n s of 116th St, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 2-3 years 2,500

GOODSTEIN, Isaac and Lottie, to Abram Rosenblum; w s of Pitt St, 100 ft n of Grand St, 1 year 3,000

GRUFT, Hyman, and wife to Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing Company; 64 Eldridge St and 105 Hester St, demand. 1,105

GRUFT, Hyman, and wife to Daniel J. Lowenthal 64 Eldridge St and 105 Hester St, installments 900

HARRIS, Barnett, to Hyman Schnitzer; 160 Henry St, notes 1,500

HOLLEN, Herman von, to Henry A. Boerert, trustee; s s of 50th St, 128.2 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years 11,487

HOLMES, Frederick E., and wife to Leah Hays; n s of 125th St, 228.9 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years 19,000

KIRSOW, Herman, to Frank P. Lockwood; w s of Washington Av, 356 ft s of 182d St, installments 800

KRETSCH, Martin and Augusta, to Herman Blaske and wife; s s of 86th St, 279 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years 1,000

KLEIN, Harris, and wife to Minnie Lewinsky; 175 East Broadway, 1 year 600

KOCH, William C., and wife to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; e s of Amsterdam Av, 50.11 ft n of 101st St, 5 years 16,000

LENNON, Anna J., to Judson S. Todd; s s of 84th St, 587.9 ft w of 3d Av, demand 3,000

LEWINSON, Julius N., to Waldemar Cassuary; 129 East 95th St, 3 years 3,000

MACDONALD, Charles, to Joseph Fettretch; n s of 119th St, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 10,750

McGRADE, Ellen, to John McManus; s s of 58th St, 60 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year. 3,000

MERRILL, Payson, to the New York Security and Trust Company; n s of 67th St, 180 ft w of Park Av, 3 years 27,000

MULLER, Gerhard, to Julia Enste; 156 Waverley Place, 3 months 500

MYERS, Nettie, and husband, to Moses Goldsmith and Solomon Schutt; s s of 122d St, 115 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year 1,000

PHILIPS, Martha B., to Alexander Wyllie and another, trustees, &c., of Thomas Simpson; 68 Columbus Av, 3 years 10,000

PHILLIPS, Ella J., to Kate E. Sutton; Lots 284 and 285, map of Woodlawn Heights, 24th Ward, 1 year 500

ROSENTHAL, Rosalia, to Joseph Fox; 128 East Houston St, installments 3,000

SALTENSTEIN, to Betsey, to Hyman Schnitzer; s w corner of Pitt and Delancey Sts, notes 1,000

SCHARSMITH, John E., and wife to Victor Koechl; n e corner of Audubon Av and 187th St, 3 years 9,000

SMITH, William H., and others to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 114 East 25th St, ½ year 3,000

SMITH, Charles J., and wife to Rachel J. Muller; n e corner of Avenue A and 10th St, 1 year 2,500

STERN, Hattie, to the Manhattan Saving Institution, 15 East 93d St, 5 years ... 17,000

THACHER, John Boyd, to Caroline M. Kissel; 33 West 39th St, 3 years 25,000

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF North New York to the Congregational Church Building Society; n s of 143d St, 99.1 ft e of Willis Av, demand 8,000

TIMMONS, James H., to J. Herbert Carpenter; n s of 115th St, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 14,000

VALLANCE, Zelle Av., and husband to Charles R. Hemenway; s s of Elmwood Place, 123 ft w of Prospect Av, 1 year ... 600

WAGER, Eunice L. and Frederic M., to New York Building Loan Banking Company; e s of Jackson Av, 128.7 ft n of 165th St, installments 7,067

WALL, Jacob, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 21st St, s s, 74 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years 20,000

WEGENER, Auguste and husband, to Caroline Coby; e s of Morris Av, 92.1 ft n of 151st St, demand 875

WHITING, Jennie N., and Holland S., to Frances E. H. Lewis; s s of 35th St, 289.3 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 32,500

WILLIAMS, Thomas, and wife to Fred T. Nesbit; n s of 159th St, 300 ft w of Elton St, ½ year 2,400

WITTE, Henrietta H., and Lucy A., to New York Building Loan and Banking Company; 1,024 Jackson St, installments. 7,067

WRIGHT, Henry L., to Nettie Luning; 31 and 33 East 10th St, 3 years 145,000

WRIGHT, Henry L., to David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamershlag; 31 and 33 East 10th St, ½ year 10,000

WRIGHT, Henry L., to Julius Engel; 31 and 33 East 10th St, 1 year 15,000

WRIGHT, Henry L., to Bernerd Heller, 54 and 56 East 118th St, 2 years 3,900

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARCULARIUS, Philip E., administrator, to Andrew M. Arcularius ..... Nominal.

BANNEN, John, to Emilie J. Murray ... $1,500

CLOCKE, Euretta L. to Mary E. Simmons 2,700

FULTON, Robert C., to Harriet D. Potter ..... Nominal.

JENCKS, Francis M., to Francis P. Furnald ..... Nominal.

LOCKWOOD, Frank P., to John F. Stevens 800

MARSHALL, Susanna L. W., to Mary G. Major 1,000

MURRAY, Emilie J., to Lucia O. Schupp. 1,500

NATHAN, Marcus, to Henry Bernheim.. 1,000

NEWMAN, Jacob M., to Thomas R. A. Hall and another 60,000

PAGE, Eugenia C., executrix, to Eugenia C. Page ..... Nominal.

ROYS, Thomas F., and another to F. G. Potter ..... Nominal.

SCOTT, Thomas, to Abbie E. Wille 1,058

SINCLAIR, Mary F., to Alfred P. W. Seaman ..... Nominal.

THE NORTHERN IMPROVEMENT Company to Susan A. Snedeker 669

WRIGHT, Mary P. and Thomas S., to Bertha Burns 8,000

Lis Pendens.

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 51.6 ft n of 139th St, 16x80; Catharine McGookin against Clara E. Bliss, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. P. Mahony.

SAMUEL ST, s w corner of Mohegan Av, 75.1x132.2; John Bussing, jr., against Julia M. Morgan, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. P. Hallock.

5TH AV, w s, 73.8 ft s of 14th St, 30x107; The Union Foundry and Machine Company against Joseph B. Bloomingdale and others, (to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, M. O. Roberts.

6TH AV, e s, whole front from 18th to 19th Sts, 180x460; William B. Goucher and others against Probat Construction Company and others, (to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, W. R. Beach.

26TH ST, n s, Lot 135, map of Bellevue Lots, 16th Ward, 25x98.9; Arthur J. Levy against Catherine E. Keegan, (specific performance;) attorneys, Maas & Goldberg.

112TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, runs n 100.11 x e 78.11 to w s of St. Nicholas Av, x s e 118.5 to 112th St, x w 136.2 to beginning; John M. Slattery against Anna J. Lennon, (foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. T. Kiernan.

155TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Elton Av, 46x100; Margaret D. Wright against Matilda Williams and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke vs. Clocke.

Mechanics' Liens.

GREENWICH ST, s w corner of Perry St, 100x75; Thomas Smith and Jacob Eckhardt against Mary E. Robinson, owner and contractor $2,585

MANHATTAN ST, 48; John McGrath against Joseph Laughran, owner and contractor 86

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

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9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

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1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo, due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:50 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M., due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, to Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Utica. Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily—Sleeping cars for passengers only for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Geneva, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12.10 MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points in the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleeper leaves at 9:15 train.

9:00 A. M. and **3:35** P. M. Daily, except Saturday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO CHICAGO.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars or all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station and 261 and 413 Broadway; 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway; 225 Columbus Av.; 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and run earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time tables at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St. (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time when west 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:15, 6:40 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points. Dining car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*10:25, 10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*11:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:25, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*12:55, 1:15 P. M. Sundays only, for EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK and the coal branches.

*1:25, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions; chair-car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:30, 4:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*4:55, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*5:55, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair-car to Slatington.

*6:55, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:55, 8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & H. JUNCTION SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, and BUFFALO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:55, 9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:05, 9:00 A. M., *1:55, 2:30, *3:55, 4:20 and *5:55, 5:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 115, 261, 273, 355, 943, 1,323 Broadway; 31 East 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St. 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.

VESTIBULED TRAINS; PULLMAN BUFFET CARS; PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Gladstone, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOCLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, MONTROSE, BINGHAMTON, CORTLAND, NORWICH, Cortland Branch, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points west.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Hardy Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, daily.

CHICAGO 1:55 P. M. and 12:10 night.

PITTSBURG, 3:25 ex. Sun., 1:55 Sun., 12:10 night.

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:55 A. M., 4:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M.

NORFOLK, 11:25 A. M. daily.

NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 4:55 P. M. daily.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St. 5 minutes later.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.

Offices 113, 272, 261, 434, 1,140 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:55 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 8:30 P. M.) MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15, "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55, 11:55 A. M., 3:15, 4:55, 11:25 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Pennsylvania Limited,) 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:58 P. M. 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:15, 7:25, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 A. M., 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,325, 111, and 2 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station; and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 500 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City.

The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

J. R. WOOD, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.

Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.

On and after Nov. 3d, 1897,

Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and Whitehall Terminal.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:20, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (5:30 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00 to Reading,) 10:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, (2:00, 5:00 to Reading,) 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 10:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Points South to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30, A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:40, 5:38 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.

Week days: 5:00, 7:55, 9:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:45, 2:55, 4:25, 5:25, 6:25, 10:25, 12:00 night. Sundays, 9:55, 10:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:45, 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:30, P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:30, 5:25, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:50, 10:15, 10:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

ROYAL BLUE LINE,

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

From Whitehall Terminal, (South Ferry.)

Week days, 7:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 3:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.

Additional trains for Philadelphia, from Whitehall St., week days, 8:05 A. M., 1:25, 3:55, 4:25, 6:55, 7:25 P. M. Sundays, 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.; from Liberty St., 4:30 A. M. daily, and 7:30 and 9:00 P. M. week days.

From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.

Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.

On and after Nov. 3d, 1897,

Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and Whitehall Terminal.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:20, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (5:30 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00 to Reading,) 10:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, (2:00, 5:00 to Reading,) 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 10:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Points South to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30, A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:40, 5:38 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.

Week days: 5:00, 7:55, 9:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:45, 2:55, 4:25, 5:25, 6:25, 10:25, 12:00 night. Sundays, 9:55, 10:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:45, 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:30, P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:30, 5:25, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:50, 10:15, 10:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

ROYAL BLUE LINE,

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

From Whitehall Terminal, (South Ferry.)

Week days, 7:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 3:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.

Additional trains for Philadelphia, from Whitehall St., week days, 8:05 A. M., 1:25, 3:55, 4:25, 6:55, 7:25 P. M. Sundays, 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.; from Liberty St., 4:30 A. M. daily, and 7:30 and 9:00 P. M. week days.

From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrive Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

3:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Homellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets. Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 115, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave Pier 40, N. R., foot of Christopher Street, every week day at 6 P. M.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.

For Booklets of American, European Hotels,

FALL AND WINTER RESORTS.

Also information and rates of

APARTMENTS,

in Hotels below, call or address (stamp)

HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,

{ 63 Fifth Ave., New York.
{ 96 Regent St., London.
{ 248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Atlantic City, N. J. Hotel St. Charles, ap., $4 up
do .....Hotel Brighton, a. p., $4 up
do (J. H. Borton)..Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
Baltimore, Md....Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Stafford Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p., 1 up, a.p., 2.50 up
do .....Mount Vernon Hotel, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap. 3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Key West, Key West....A. P.
Open all year. Leon H. Cilley, Mgr.
Miami, Royal Palm.....A. P.
Opens Jan. 12. H. W. Merrill, Mgr.
Miami, Biscayne Hotel..A. P.
Opens Dec. 1. H. E. Bemis, Mgr.
Palm Beach, Royal Poinciana, AP.
Opens Jan. 15. Fred Sterry, Mgr.
Palm Beach, Palm Beach Inn, AP.
Opens Dec. 25. Fred Sterry, Mgr.
Ormond, The Ormond..A. P.
Opens Jn. 8. Anderson & Price, Mgrs
St. Augustine, Ponce de Leon, AP.
Opens Jan. 19. Robert Murray, Mgr
St. Augustine, The Alcazar, A. P.
Opens Nov. 10. Jos. P. Greaves, Mgr
Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel...A. P.
Opens Dec. 8. D. P. Hathaway, Mgr.
Winter Park, Seminole.....A. P.
Opens Jan. 17. A. E. Dick, Mgr.
Kissimmee.....A. P.
Opens Jan. 3. L. E. Bullock, Mgr.
Ocala, Ocala House.....A. P.
Open all year. P. F. Brown, Mgr.
Belleair, Belleview.....A. P.
Opens Jan. 17. W. A. Barron, Mgr.
Gt. Barrington, Mass. Berkshire Inn, a.p., $3 up
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London (Westminster)..St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Louisville Ky. Galt House, ap, $3-5, rooms, $5 up
Naples, Italy. Hotel Royal des Etrangers, a.p., $3
do (Splendid view south)....Parker's Hotel
do .....Grand Hotel de Londres, a. p., $3
New Orleans, La., New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do (B'way & 29th St.), Gilsey House, e. p., $2 up
do (5th Av. & 46 St.). The Windsor, ap, $4 up, ep, 1.50 up
do (N. B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ..Hotel Westminster, e. p., $1.50, a. p., $3.50
do (E. 11th St.)...Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)...Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.,) Hotel Hanover, a.p.
do (58th St. & Mad. Av.). Madison Av. Htl., ap, $3 up
do (L'n'x Av. & 113th). Balmoral Hl, suites, ep, 1.50 up
do (Chambers & W. B'y.). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50 up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.)..Hotel Hanover, a. p., $2 up
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p., $1.50 up
Schenectady, N. Y. The Edison, a. p., $2.50 up
St. George, Staten Isl. The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Planters' Hotel, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
do Lindell Hotel, e. p., $1 up; a. p., $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Troy, N. Y.....The Troy House, a. p., $3 up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Riggs House, Willard's, & National, ap, 3up
do .....The Colonial, a. p., $2.50 to $4

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.

4 gallons for 50c., delivered in New York and Brooklyn. Send for booklet. 99 Liberty St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON. LONDON. BREMEN.

Trave, Tu., Nov. 9, 9AM | Aller, Tu., Dec. 7, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Nov. 16, 9AM | Trave, Tu., Dec. 14, 9 AM
Spree, Tu., Nov. 30, 9 AM | Saale, Tu., Dec. 21, 9 AM
*Kaiser Wm. Der Grosse, Tues., Nov. 23, 2 P. M.

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

SOUTHAMPTON. LONDON. BREMEN.

H. H. Meier, Thursday, Dec. 16, noon.

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*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Express steamers from New York

To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

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†Kaiser W. II, Nov. 18, 10 AM | †Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
*Normannia, Nov. 20, 10 AM | *A. Victoria, Dec. 11, 10 AM

Also steamers to Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

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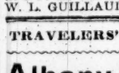

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE From New York to Plymouth. (London.) Cherbourg, Paris,) and Hamburg.

Fuerst Bismarck, Nov. 11, 10 A. M.

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Persia, Nov. 6, 3 P. M. | Patria, Nov. 20, 2 P. M.
First cab., $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $32.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)

Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

PARIS.....Nov. 10 | PARIS.....Dec. 1
ST. PAUL.....Nov. 17 | ST. PAUL.....Dec. 8
ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 24 | ST. LOUIS.....Dec. 15

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.

Noordl'd, Nov. 10, Noon | Kensington, Nov. 24, 9 AM
Friesland, Nov. 17, Noon | Westernl'd, Dec. 1, Noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

Winter Cruise TO Orient.

BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA

OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Leaving New York January 27, 1898, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga, (Granada, Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Bizerta, (Tunis,) Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Beyrout, Damascus, (Baalbec,) Constantinople, Athens, Canea, (Crete,) Palermo, Naples, Genoa. Duration, 69 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.

Another excursion at cheaper rates, and on the plane of personality conducted, has been arranged, per steamer COLUMBIA, to leave Hamburg February 12 and Genoa February 21, 1898. Duration, 54 days. For further particulars apply to

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.

IROQUOIS.....Monday, Nov. 8
ALGONQUIN.....Wednesday, Nov. 10
SEMINOLE.....Saturday, Nov. 13
COMANCHE.....Monday, Nov. 15

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

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OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY TO NORFOLK.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, P

APPRAISERS' NEW COURTS

Subdivision of the Work of the Reorganized Federal Body Under President Ham.

MAKE-UP OF THE BOARDS

First Meetings at the General Offices Next Monday—Short Fall Docket for the Classification Division Is Now in Preparation.

Pres.dent Charles Henry Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers said yesterday that the new boards of the appraisement division would hold their first meetings at the general offices, in Bleecker Street, next Monday.

These boards—or rather Courts of Appeal—are composed as follows: Board No. 1—W. F. Lunt, T. S. Sharretts, and J. A. Jewell. Board No. 2—J. A. Jewell, Charles Henry Ham, and T. S. Sharretts. Board No. 3—F. N. Shurtleff, Charles Henry Ham, and W. F. Lunt. Each individual General Appraiser has the power under the law to sit on appeal on any appraisement at any port in the country. Appeals from his decision may be taken to the general board and the subdivision of the general board into three separate boards has been so arranged that no General Appraiser shall sit on an appeal in any case once decided by himself.

President Ham also said that a short Fall docket would soon be ready for the Board on Classification. That board consists of ex-Judge Henderson M. Somerville, Chairman; George C. Tichenor, and President Ham. In case of sickness or absence of any one of these members their places will be filled by Gen. George H. Sharpe or Col. Joseph B. Wilkinson, Jr. The two last named General Appraisers are now preparing cases in proper form to be laid before the Classification Board, which is constructively in session daily. In accordance with the amended customs regulations the General Appraisers are now authorized by law to exercise joint powers only as boards of three duly designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Secretary will also designate boards of three to visit ports other than New York for the purpose of reappraising imported merchandise, and for deciding questions arising under Section 14, at such times as the interests of the public service may require.

Regular hearings of protests on classification are to be held at the Port of New York whenever the public interests may require, and the condition of the business of the board permits. Notice of hearing in each case will be mailed, at least two weeks in advance of the date set, to the protestants or their attorneys of record. All suspended protests will be decided upon the termination of the suits at law involving the questions at issue, or whenever it appears to the satisfaction of the board that the trial of the suits is being unnecessarily delayed, or whenever the protests involve frivolous claims or are found to be manifestly defective in any respect.

TOBACCO EXAMINERS AT WORK.

Mr. Hochreiter of Buffalo Gives an Object Lesson in Classification.

An object lesson in the testing of wrapper leaf tobacco was administered at the conference of Federal Appraisers and Examiners yesterday by George A. Hochreiter, the United States Examiner in Buffalo. Some samples of tobacco imported from Mexico were spread on a table for the purpose of enabling the Government officials to compare notes in the matter of classification.

The object of this conference, which was ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury, being to obtain a basis for uniform action at all ports of entry, each delegate made his own test of the sample tobacco and wrote the result on a slip of paper. When the several slips of paper were read it was found that the opinions of the experts differed widely with regard to what constitutes "wrapper" and "filler" tobacco.

Leaves of tobacco that some of the examiners thought would make good wrappers for cigars were pronounced by other examiners as fit only for filling. There appeared to be no method of uniform classification. Mr. Hochreiter, who is an old cigar manufacturer, quietly undertook to demonstrate a practical way of determining to what extent a tobacco leaf might be used as a cigar wrapper. He took a few of the leaves which had been rejected as "wrapper" tobacco by some of his associates in the conference and rolled several cigars, which were smoked and pronounced very good by the delegates. "This is my way of testing wrapper leaf," remarked Mr. Hochreiter, and the other examiners agreed that it was the most satisfactory way yet suggested.

Chairman Charles H. Roberts of this city appointed the following special committees yesterday: On Classification—William B. Baker, Examiner at Philadelphia; J. W. Magoffin, Appraiser at El Paso, and J. T. Park, Appraiser at Tampa, Fla.; On the Workings of the Tariff Law—John W. Linck, Special Treasury Agent at Tampa; C. F. Alba, Examiner at New Orleans; J. J. Reiley, Examiner at Chicago, and Examiner Norton of the Board of Appraisers in New York; On Modes of Examination—G. A. Hochreiter, Examiner at Buffalo; J. G. Richards, Appraiser at Baltimore; E. B. Youngblood, Examiner at Detroit; On General Report—W. H. H. Rideout, Examiner at Boston; N. W. Porter, Examiner at Malone, and Treasury Agent Curtis of New York. These committees are expected to report to-day, when it is hoped that some practical conclusions will be reached. If the conference is able to agree on a uniform method of classification the recommendations will be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury before being made public.

DESERTION LED TO SUICIDE.

Bertha Gahn Throws Herself from a Tenement Roof After Declaring Her Wish to Die.

Bertha Gahn, a native of Bohemia, about twenty-three years of age, died at the Presbyterian Hospital at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon of injuries self-inflicted two hours before in throwing herself from the roof of the four-story tenement at 342 East Seventy-sixth Street. She killed herself because she had been deserted by Vilo Vanj Guido, with whom she went to live several months ago without the formality of a marriage ceremony. She left a note for him and another for her mother, father, brothers, and sisters announcing her intention to die. She reproached Guido with his change of heart.

Yesterday Bertha dressed herself in black and went to Seventy-sixth Street, where she had an acquaintance, Mrs. Stuckhoe, who occupied the ground floor of the house from the roof of which she shortly afterward made her fatal leap. When Mrs. Stuckhoe opened the door in response to her knock, she exclaimed: "Oh, I want to die!" Then she hastily removed her hat and cape, and, throwing them and her purse into the room, fled so suddenly that Mrs. Stuckhoe was unable to tell in what direction she had gone.

A few minutes later Policeman Donohue of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station was notified that a woman had jumped from the roof of the tenement. Mrs. Stuckhoe also saw her fall, and she and the officer reached the spot at the same time. Mrs. Stuckhoe recognized her caller of a few minutes before. It was evident when the woman was picked up that she had received fatal injuries. She was removed in an ambulance to the Presbyterian Hospital, where she died two hours later without regaining consciousness.

Suicide with a Penknife.

Richard Byrne, aged thirty-five, a truck driver for Daniel F. Moran of 47 West Broadway, committed suicide in Cooper Union Park yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a penknife. He was seen lying in the park in front of Cooper Union at 9:30 o'clock, and Park Keeper Quinn was notified. An ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital, but when it arrived the man was dead. Nothing is known regarding the reason for the suicide. The man had $1.20 in his pockets.

Those severe spasms of choking, and gasping for breath, so frequent in Whooping Cough, can be speedily checked with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. —Adv.

The Report

of the Government investigation of baking powders shows Royal to be stronger and purer than any other.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTRACT TO GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.—James H. Hummel agreed to furnish and set up certain ventilating machinery upon the premises of Isaac Stern and others, and in the written contract were the words: "We guarantee to ventilate receiving room to your satisfaction, otherwise we will remove wheel and also material without cost to you." To a suit by Hummel for the price agreed to be paid, the defendants set up that the plaintiff wholly failed to make good his guarantee "to ventilate the said receiving room to the satisfaction of the defendants." The defendants contended on appeal from judgment given against them that by the terms of the contract they had the right to reject the machinery and compel the plaintiff to remove it, upon the expression of their dissatisfaction with it; and that the true construction of the contract was that it was for them to decide whether they were satisfied or not, and that it was sufficient that they were dissatisfied to absolve them from any liability on the contract. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Patterson, in which all the other Justices concur, has affirmed the judgment, holding that whatever might be the construction to be given to the words used in the contract, if it were an original question they were bound by the rule which has been applied time and again in the courts of this State to the interpretation of contracts of this character. The Court says that the final construction has been given that to justify a rejection of the work and a refusal to pay therefor, there must be some reason for the dissatisfaction shown. The verdict of the jury, upon the conflicting evidence as to whether the machinery was adequate to do the work intended to be accomplished by it, was held to be conclusive.

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REQUIREMENT OF LIFE POLICY AS PAYMENTS OF PREMIUMS.—After the Commercial Alliance Insurance Company went into the hands of a receiver, the referee appointed to pass upon claims against the company reported in favor of allowing the claim of George F. Platt, under a policy upon the life of James H. Platt, who died on Aug. 13, 1894. The policy was issued in June, 1890, and the premiums were payable bi-monthly. The premiums were paid up to Jan. 1, 1894. On the 29th of that month Mr. Platt sent by mail to the insurance company, in this city, his check for the premium payable in February. The check was not received until Feb. 5, and on the 17th the company returned it to Mr. Platt, with notification that the remittance was too late, and that the premium was due on the 1st of February. The insurance effected by policy was a yearly insurance, although the premiums were payable bi-monthly. The referee found that the contract was in force at the time of Platt's death, and allowed the claim for the face value, minus the premiums for the current policy year of 1894. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Patterson, has affirmed an order confirming the referee's report. "It is apparent from the foregoing statement of facts," Justice Patterson says in his opinion, "that in all of its dealings with Platt, the assured, prior to September, 1893, the insurance company placed its own construction upon the requirements of the policy respecting the payment of premiums, not only by its course of business in accepting premiums during the month, upon the first day of which they were technically due and payable, but by its express notices to the assured, informing him that he had thirty days after the first day of the month in which to pay each of the premiums necessary to keep the policy alive. To this so-called grace the assured was entitled by the terms of his policy, under the construction given to it by the company itself." Justice Barrett gave a dissenting opinion.

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BREACH OF PROMISE TO MARRY.—Margaret A. Kolsch, who was employed as a sewing machine teacher by the Singer Manufacturing Company, sued George H. Jewell, who was in the employ of his father at a salary of $30 a week, for breach of a promise of marriage, and on the trial the jury gave her a verdict for $7,500. The Appellate Division yesterday directed a reversal unless the plaintiff consent to reduce the verdict to $2,500. Justice Ingraham, who gave the opinion, said: "The position of the parties, the pecuniary resources of the defendant, and the advantages which would have accrued to the plaintiff by this marriage are not such as would justify the allowance of such a sum as damages for a breach of a contract to marry. There was evidence, however, that under this promise of marriage the defendant had betrayed the plaintiff, and the conduct of the defendant at the trial was such as would justify the jury in considering it in aggravation of damages. Considering the whole case, the situation of the parties, their methods of life, and the conditions under which they lived, we think the verdict is excessive and should not be allowed to stand."

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ORDER OF ARREST VACATED.—An order obtained by Harry E. Mooney in his suit against Harvey M. La Follette, for the arrest of the latter, was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division. The plaintiff sought to recover $27,033.12 for the breaches of two contracts, and the arrest was granted upon the ground that defendant was guilty of fraud in contracting the liability. The alleged fraud was that after plaintiff had agreed to deliver sixty-two first mortgage bonds, each of the par value of $500, issued by the Connellsville Gas and Electric Company, the bonds he did deliver were second mortgage, and therefore, instead of being worth $31,000, were only worth $21,700. The other contract was a similar one, the bonds delivered in that case being claimed to be worth $9,000 less than those contracted for, and plaintiff said he was induced to accept them in each case because there was nothing on them to indicate that they were second mortgage bonds. It appeared, however, that, while plaintiff had paid defendant in all $19,783.12, he had received from him bonds worth $27,400, being $9,616.88 more than he paid out. Justice Williams, who gives the unanimous opinion of the court, says: "The condition of things showed, therefore, that the plaintiff had made a profit in the transaction of $9,616.88 if his bonds were taken at their real value. He claimed, however, that he was entitled to bonds worth $18,300 more than their real value, and deducting the profit above—$9,616.88—from this amount would leave his actual loss $8,383.12. And yet he sought to recover $27,033.12. It seems to us, however, that the fraud alleged and shown by the affidavit was not one committed in making the contracts, but in the so-called ostensible performance of them. The contracts to sell and deliver first mortgage bonds were merely executory. There could not be said to be any fraud in making the contracts themselves. Defendant could only perform the contracts by delivering the bonds described therein. If he failed to deliver such bonds, there would be breaches of the contract."

There having been no fraud in contracting or incurring the liability under the contract, the order of arrest was vacated.

CONSTRUCTION ON THE BRIDGE.

Change in Plans by Trolley Roads Causes Complications.

The alteration in the plans for construction changes on the Brooklyn Bridge has given rise to complications. The original contract was broken by the trolley roads when the final plan for the trolley terminal was agreed upon.

The contractors were William G. Thompson & Co., and the plans called for the building of the terminal on the New York end of the bridge, 50 feet in the air, the raising of the terminal roof, and the erection of elevators. The present plan is that of a surface terminal.

When this plan was adopted, the matter of arranging for the dissolution of the old contract with Thompson & Co. was placed in the hands of President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad. Mr. Rossiter has not succeeded in coming to an agreement with the firm, and there is some talk of having the matter settled by the courts.

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You Run No Risk

when you purchase Handkerchiefs, Art Linens, Table Linens, Bed Linens, Towels or Towelings, at the Linen Store of buying cotton or half-cotton goods, because there only the pure-linen sorts are dealt in. This is not an idea of yesterday with us—to deal only in strictly pure linen and honest goods was one of our foundation principles—it is as old as our business, which was established in 1855.

Nowhere else are the assortments offered for choice so large; nowhere else are the values better.

We earnestly invite inspection and comparison of our stock in every department.

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James McCutcheon & Co.,

14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

We invite critical inspection of our $14 suits, and we are sure of the verdict.

They are shown in either double or single breasted styles. Black or blue cheviots and fancy or neat mixtures. An immense assortment of well made suits at the remarkably low price of $14.

Another superb line just $2 better at $16.

Do not forget.... Our elegant stock of Overcoats, Hats and Furnishings.

Clothes for boys.... The better kinds at lower prices than elsewhere.

STORES OPEN THIS EVENING.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO. { Broadway, Corner 13th, Corner Canal, Near Chambers.

ONE MORE MEYER JUROR

Out of the Forty-three Talesmen Examined Yesterday Many Were Objectionable.

SOME CURIOUS ANSWERS GIVEN

Twenty-two Challenges Thus Far by the Defense, Eleven by the Prosecution—Proceedings Adjourned Until Monday Because Lawyer O'Hara Has a Cold.

Out of forty-three talesmen examined yesterday in the trial of Fritz Meyer, or Constantine Steiger, for the murder of Policeman Frederick Smith, only one proved acceptable as a juror and was sworn in. His name is Carl F. Doerr, an agent, of 129 Crosby Street, who lives at 665 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

Nine men are now in the jury box. In addition to Mr. Doerr they are Emanuel Meyer, truckman, of 784 Greenwich Street; Henry W. Harris, carriage maker, of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street and Brook Avenue; Edward J. Fletcher, clerk, 147 West Sixteenth Street; W. H. Deere, dairyman, William's Bridge; Monroe Cohen, shoemaker, 116 East Eighty-first Street; Otto Weis, cigar merchant, 424 East Thirty-second Street; Andrus L. Gilbert, 58 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Hieronimus Pfannenschmidt.

The nine men have all sworn that they are not prejudiced in any manner against the defendant, and will give a verdict according to the evidence. But 165 other men have been rejected; of these the defendant has peremptorily challenged twenty-two and the prosecution eleven. The others have been excused for cause.

Some of the answers of the jury are odd. One man yesterday said that he would take pleasure in finding the prisoner guilty; another said he was not prejudiced against the defendant until he saw him. S. Taylor Baylies, a banker, who resides at 150 West Thirty-fifth Street, acknowledged that he had read the story of the shooting in the newspapers.

"Did you read the story in either The New York World or Journal?" asked Lawyer O'Hare.

"No, Sir," answered the talesman, "I never read those papers if I can avoid it."

Frank C. Reilly was asked whether he had an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner.

"Yes, Sir," he answered, decidedly.

"Upon what is that opinion founded?" asked Assistant District Attorney Carpenter.

"I knew Policeman Smith," was the brief answer. He was excused.

Another talesman testified that under no circumstances would he convict a prisoner on circumstantial evidence. Justice Fursman looked surprised at this.

"The only evidence you will accept, then, in any case is the direct evidence of eye witnesses?" he demanded.

"Yes, Sir."

"Well, you are excused," was the comment of the Justice, "and for the balance of the term."

When Lawyer O'Hare appeared in court yesterday morning he was suffering from a very bad cold. As the trial progressed his voice became more and more hoarse, until at last he arose and told the Justice that if the court would adjourn he would place himself immediately in the hands of a physician to be cured before Monday. Court was therefore adjourned until Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

The prisoner has not changed from his apathetic demeanor. He comes into court in charge of a keeper and remains almost immovable in a chair until court is over. Part of the time he nods and dozes and at other times looks at a testifying talesman with his little, cunning eyes. In all, however, he appears to be the least interested person in the courtroom.

Police Captain Lees of the Bushwich Avenue Police Station, Williamsburg, says that he is more than ever convinced that Meyer or Steiger, is guilty of the murder of bell-ringer Stelz at the Church of the Holy Trinity several months ago.

He devoted the entire day yesterday to a further search for the mysterious peddler, who, he thinks, was Steiger's accomplice. When he returned to the police station at 7 o'clock he refused to say what was the present status of the case, but acknowledged that the other arrest had not yet been made.

Ladies' Suits.

Tailor-made two-piece Suits, silk lined—in blue, brown, green and dahlia shades of cloth,

$26.50.

—Alterations without charge—

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

French Books.

BRENTANO'S, 31 Union Sq., N.Y.

TIRED OF LIFE AT SIXTEEN

Cecile Guimaraes, Daughter of a Wealthy Man of East Orange, Shoots Herself.

COULD NOT BEAR RESTRAINT

Her Father's Reproof of Her Fondness for Young Companions Caused the Deed—The Body Found After an All-Night Search.

ORANGE, Nov. 5.—Cecile Guimaraes, sixteen years old, killed herself last evening in a little clump of woods near East Park Street and Midland Avenue. She left home a little while before, angry because of a reproof administered by her father. The police and friends of the family searched everywhere for her throughout the night. In the early hours of the morning hundreds of persons passed close to the body, but because of the dense fog they did not see it.

The dead girl was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Guimaraes, who live in a handsome villa at Springdale and Brighton Avenues, East Orange. The spot where the body was found is less than half a mile from their house. The girl was reared carefully by her parents, and it is said by some of her friends that she was kept too much to herself and became morbid and sensitive.

Her father is a Frenchman, and is in business in New York. The girl did not attend the public or private schools of the neighborhood, but was taught by a governess. Recently, it is said, she developed great fondness for the company of young people of both sexes. In this, it is said, her father sought to curb her, with only indifferent success. It is said that the father and daughter had numerous clashes on this subject, and that the girl on each occasion became greatly excited.

She was in New York yesterday, and returned home about 6 o'clock. Just after her return she and her father had what is said to have been a stormy interview. She left the room in anger, and was supposed to have gone to her room. Nothing more was seen or heard of her in the house. When the dinner bell rang she did not respond, and after waiting several minutes her father called to her. There was no response, and he went to his daughter's room to summon her, supposing she was sulking.

The Girl's Last Message.

The girl was not in her room, and a search of the rest of the house proved fruitless. Then another examination of her room brought to light a note lying on the dressing case. It read:

When you find this I shall be gone, never to return. Your daughter,

CECILE.

Mr. Guimaraes informed his wife of the contents of the note and summoned a neighbor to remain with her. He then hurried to a telephone and summoned Dr. Thomas Harvey of this city, the family physician, to proceed to the house and care for his wife, who had become hysterical. His next move was to notify the East Orange police, who sent out an alarm to the police of New York, Newark, Bloomfield, and Montclair. Mr. Guimaraes offered a reward of $500 for the return of his daughter.

An All-Night Search.

Chief of Police Blaurock of East Orange took personal charge of the case. An examination of the girl's wardrobe showed that she wore neither hat nor coat when she left home. She was dressed in a changeable silk waist, a gray cloth skirt, and wore a white apron trimmed with lace. Chief Blaurock, Detective Bell, and Chanceman Fennessy of the East Orange police; Edward George, a special watchman employed by the residents of North Park Street, and John D. Scott, a colored constable, made up the party of searchers. Their conclusion was that the girl had killed herself. During the night they searched every place that could be suggested, but no trace of the girl was obtained. Several times the searchers passed close to where the body was afterward found.

The father was out all night. He did not believe the police theory of suicide, and called upon every one with whom his daughter was acquainted. He reached the house again about 8 o'clock this morning. At that time the police party, with the exception of Scott, had gone to distant points. Scott's round brought him back to the neighborhood of the Guimaraes house, and, after ascertaining that the girl had not been found, he started on his bicycle for this city.

Finding of the Body.

He had gone but a short distance from the house when he was hailed by Gustave

You don't need to wait until the thermometer registers 20° below Zero to believe Winter is near at hand, and buy overcoats.

You should be looking now.

Why not look here?

The variety is unusual even for us.

Same with suits.

If satisfied with our clothing why shouldn't you be with our shoes—both are guaranteed.

For boy or man.

We talk a deal about underwear for short, stout men, at $1.50 a garment, because it's the best value we ever offered.

But that's no reason why if you want silk you shouldn't come here.

Lively boys and shoddy clothes make a poor combination—perhaps you've found it out.

The best in boys' suits, overcoats, shoes, hats and furnishings.

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Thirty-second and Broadway.

Gabel of 106 South Orange Avenue, Newark. Gabel is the driver of a brewery wagon and was passing through East Park Street when he saw something bright in the clump of trees. He stopped and investigated and found the body. He took Scott to the spot and then Scott sent for Chief Blaurock. Scott also went to the girl's home and told Dr. Harvey of the finding of the body. Dr. Harvey cautioned those having the care of Mrs. Guimaraes not to allow her to be told of the death of her daughter, and then went to the spot where the girl's body was found.

The body lay face downward. The face was buried in the earth and was covered with dirt. The girl's white apron was also soiled. Otherwise there was no sign of the fact that the body had lain where it was found for more than twelve hours. An examination of the body showed that the girl had shot herself in the left breast. The bullet had passed through her body. There were a few blood stains on the breast and her waist was stained with blood on the back. There was a faint trace of blood from where the body was found to a point thirty feet away, and there the pistol was found. The girl evidently had dropped the pistol as soon as the shot was fired and then staggered forward to where her body was found. The pistol was of thirty-eight calibre and had five chambers loaded.

William Daily, a colored lad, says he saw the girl walking toward the spot where her body was found at 8:30 o'clock last night. Oliver Ackerman thinks he saw the girl walking with a young man earlier in the evening, but is not certain that the girl he saw was Miss Guimaraes.

Chief Blaurock gave permission for the removal of the body, but it was thought best not to take it to her father's house, as in that case the mother would learn the truth before it was deemed safe to tell her. Mr. Guimaraes directed an undertaker to look after the body.

GROUNDING OF THE FAVORITE.

The License of Capt. Burns Suspended for Thirty Days.

The report of the investigation of the grounding of the steamer Favorite at the entrance to Whitestone Harbor on the night of Oct. 19 was filed yesterday with Chief Inspector Starbuck of the local Board of Steamboat Inspectors. Capt. Peter C. Petrie and Thomas H. Barrett, who conducted the investigation, find Frank P. Burns, the master and pilot of the Favorite, "guilty of recklessness and unskillfulness in the navigation of his vessel, in leaving the pilothouse in charge of an unknown man when so close to the land that when he again entered the pilothouse he had no time to act to avoid the beaching of his vessel."

The Inspectors suspended the license of Capt. Burns for thirty days.

BROOKLYN NATIONAL BANKS.

Clearing House Will Continue to Require Cash Reserves from Them.

A question has been raised as to whether Brooklyn National banks will be required to maintain a 25 per cent. reserve of cash after that city has become part of New York. At the Clearing House it is positively said that the 25 per cent. reserve will be required, as no charters of the individual banks have provisions that take precedence over the National Banking Act requiring 25 per cent. in a depository city, which Greater New York will, of course, be.

The Brooklyn National banks are already keeping 25 per cent. The Clearing House requires 25 per cent. from both members and non-members, whether they be State or National banks. The law stipulates only 15 per cent. for State banks.

MRS. ELLEN PECK SENTENCED.

The "Dowager Queen of Confidence" to Serve Five Years.

Mrs. Ellen Peck, whom ex-Chief of Police Byrnes called the "Dowager Queen of Confidence," was sentenced to five years in prison yesterday, by Judge Cowing, in Part II. of the General Sessions. She was convicted last week of having swindled Christopher Gini, a jeweler, at 31 East Twentieth Street, out of $1,200 worth of jewelry by the use of bogus notes.

Mrs. Peck was introduced to the jeweler by a mutual friend, and first got the jewelry on memorandum, saying that she wanted to show it to her daughter. She afterward purchased it, paying with the bogus notes. She then disappeared and it was discovered that she was living in New Jersey. She was arrested and held in Jefferson Market Police Court, and at the time a railroad bond for $1,000, supposed to be bogus, was found in her possession, and afterward returned to her. She has served several terms in prison for swindling, and is now seventy-three years old.

Judge Cowing gave the old woman a severe lecture when he sentenced her, and said he supposed that this would be the last time the authorities would have her in charge. She took her sentence stoically.

Lives with His Spine Broken.

William Foley, forty-three years old, of 227 West Sixty-sixth Street, is in the Hudson Street Hospital with a broken spine. He is completely paralyzed, but is conscious and able to speak. Foley was knocked down by a truck at West Broadway and Worth Street and run over Thursday afternoon while on his way home from work. He says that after being knocked down by the truck a horse car ran over him, the wheels passing over his neck. The surgeons say that there is a possibility of his recovery.

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BOYS' CLOTHING

FALL and Winter styles in Suits and Overcoats for Boys—at reasonable price. Also a selected stock of Hats and Caps, Blouses, Shirt Waists, etc.

TO-DAY—SATURDAY.

BLUE CHINCHILLA REEFERS, all wool and fast color, with Ulster collars; sizes, 8 to 15 years,

$4.50

TOP COATS, of Blue Kersey cloth, velvet collars; sizes, 7 to 15 years,

$5.00

DOUBLE-BREASTED SUITS, of neat mixed cheviots and Scotch effects; sizes, 9 to 15 years,

$5.50

NINETEENTH ST. & SIXTH AVE.

Lion Institute, 18th St. and 5th Av. FIRST DEMONSTRATIONS IN AMERICA. LION'S INFANT INCUBATORS, SHOWING THEIR PRACTICAL WORKING WITH LIVE BABIES.

Infants received from now on at institute. Daily 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., Sunday included. Admission, 25c. Family and season tickets, $5.

All the Latest Books

At New Era Prices.

Monthly Bulletin mailed free upon request.

BRENTANO'S, 31 UNION SQ., N. Y.

ELECTRICITY TURNS TURRETS.

Successful Test of New Apparatus on the Cruiser Brooklyn.

A successful test of the electrical apparatus used in working the big turrets on the cruiser Brooklyn was made at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday. The Brooklyn is the only vessel on which electricity is used for this purpose. The turrets on the other ships are worked by steam or hydraulic power.

The test was begun early in the morning, and lasted about two hours. The big turrets were moved in all directions, both slowly and rapidly. It was found that the large guns could be trained more rapidly and with greater accuracy with electricity than by the other powers used. The turrets were turned thirty times in less than that many minutes, and stopped within an inch of the circle in which they revolve.

The apparatus was placed on the Brooklyn as an experiment. It has worked so satisfactorily that it will be added to the battleships Kearsarge, Kentucky, Illinois, Alabama, and Wisconsin.

The apparatus is simple. The power is generated by the dynamos used for lighting and operating the ventilating fans.

AMUSEMENTS.

Broadway Theatre. EVE., 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY, 2. FRANK DANIELS AN ENORMOUS SUCCESS! THE IDOL'S EYE

Regular Prices, $1.50, $1, and 50c.

Koster & Bial's. ADM. 50c. Matinée To-day. Last 2 Performances of Cleo de Merode and Paola Del Monte. Continued success of Marie Lloyd, Faust Ballet, and Foreign stars. Nov. 8th.....Anna Held

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. DENMAN THOMPSON and original production, THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinées To-day & Wed., 2. Eve., 8:15. Extra.—Sunday Eve., Miss Esther Lyons. Illustrated Recital on "The Klondyke Gold Fields."

WALLACK'S Evenings at 8:15 sharp. Mats. Wed. & To-day at 2. MISS JULIA ARTHUR. Supported by Mr. Edwin Arden. In Frances Hodgson Burnett's and Stephen Townesend's play. A LADY OF QUALITY.

MAT. TO-DAY, SAT. WEBER & FIELDS' The Glad Hand Burlesque "LONDON'S IDOL." VestaTilley MAT. TO-DAY, SAT.

DALY'S Last Two Performances. THE CIRCUS GIRL. Last Matinée To-day at 2. Last Time To-night at 8:15. Monday, Nov. 8, "THE GEISHA"; new version, new music, new dances, new costumes.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. MAUDE ADAMS. THE LITTLE MINISTER. Matinée To-day and Wednesday. Evenings, 8:20. Mats., 2:15. Monday—John Drew in A Marriage of Convenience

EDEN MUSEE. THE WORLD IN WAX. New Tableaux. To-Day MAYOR VAN WYCK. and HENRY GEORGE. CINEMATOGRAPH. Every hour from 1 to 5, 8 to 10.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY, cor. 38th St. MR. N. C. GOODWIN AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. MATINEE TO-DAY. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.

Eve. 8:15. A Tremendous Hit. IRVING PLACE THEATRE Sat. Mat. 2 JULIE KOPACSY in the charming operetta, "THE COOING DOVE."

MANHATTAN THEATRE. B'way & 33d St. LAST MATINEE. LAST NIGHT. THE FIRST BORN and the Comedy, "A Night Session." NOV. 8th—MISS FRANCIS OF YALE.

LYCEUM. 4th Av. & 23d. at 8:15. Last time SOTHERN. Lord Chumley. Matinée To-day: LADY OF LYONS (last time.) NEXT WEEK: AN ENEMY TO THE KING.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Last 2 Weeks. SOL SMITH RUSSELL Evenings, 8:15. Mat. To-day at 2. A BACHELOR'S ROMANCE.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way. Last Matinée—Last Night. THE PROPER CAPER. Monday—Hoyt's "A Stranger in New York."

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near Broadway. Evenings 8:20. Matinée To-day. Hoyt's A Stranger in New York. Monday—Maude Adams in "The Little Minister."

CASINO! LAST WEEK BUT ONE! Last Matinée To-Day But One! The Belle of New York! Nov. 10—Golf Night! Nov. 12—Multi-Photo Night! Nov. 13—Last Matinée and Night of "Belle!"

14TH ST. THEATRE, near 6th Av. Nights 8:15. Prices 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. CUMBERLAND '61.

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MARIE ANTOINETTE!

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Newport Coil

are now on exhibition on 5 beautiful Wax Figures in the Show Windows. This new Coiffure has never been equaled as to beauty, comfort, and the great simplicity of adjusting same.

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Our reputation for manufacturing the best class of clothes for boys, reaches from Ocean to Ocean.

It did not come to us by accident either.

There's an exclusive character and originality about our Boys' Clothes that is appreciated by the best trade.

Prices are no higher than the ordinary sort.

Junior Suits, sizes 3 to 7, $4 to $10.
D. B. Suits, sizes 7 to 16, $3.50 to $10.
Reefers, $4 to $11.
Top Coats, $6.50 and up.
Boys' Long-Trouser Suits, $9 and up.
Boys' Furnishings.
Boys' Hats and Caps.

From Ocean to Ocean.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. November 6th Afternoon and Evening. NANSEN The Eminent Scientist and GREATEST Arctic Explorer. SEATS NOW ON SALE. 50c. 75c. $1.00 $1.50 $2.00

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Boston Symphony Orchestra. Thursday evenings, Nov. 11, Dec. 16, Jan. 20, Feb. 17, and March 24. Assisting Artists: Mmes. MELBA and NORDICA, Messrs. JOSEFFY, KNEISEL, and LOEFFLER. Mr. EMIL PAUR, Conductor. Tickets, with reserved seats for the series of five concerts, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3. Boxes, $50, $40, $35, and $30. Now on sale at box office, Metropolitan Opera House.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. To-morrow (Sunday) Evg., at 8:15, First Popular Sunday Concert. Mme. Sembrich. Anton Seidl and His Orchestra. WILLIAM LAVIN, Tenor. MAX KARGER, Violinist. Popular Prices, Res. Seats, 50 Cts. to $1.50. GENERAL ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL. SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF N. Y. Walter Damrosch Conductor. To-night at 8:15, NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (INC.) Soloist: Mlle. Trebelli, Soprano. Chorus of Oratorio Society. Programme includes work by LALO, MOZART, TSCHAIKOWSKI, and NOVACZEK. Part II. (in memory of MENDELSSOHN, the 50th anniversary of his death.) Scotch symphony and other works. Res. seats, 50 cts. to $1.50. Boxes $12; at box office.

500 SEATS IN BALCONY, 50 CENTS.

ASTORIA HOTEL, Tuesday Evening, Nov. 9, at 8:30. DynaBeamer. SEIDL AND ORCHESTRA. Reserved seats at Schuberth's, The Waldorf, and leading ticket offices. Parquet, $2. Boxes seating seven, $15 and $20. Admission, $1.

5TH AV. THEATRE. Broadway & 28th St. EDWIN KNOWLES..... Manager. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2, TO-NIGHT AT 8:30, MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE, BY BERNARD SHAW.

PROCTOR'S. High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11. ROBERT HILLIARD in "Fra Giacomo"; Gardners, Musical Act; 21 Month Living Pictures; Sisters Lane, Dancers; Deonzos, Acrobats; 40 other stars. 25c., 50c.

PLEASURE PALACE. 58th St. & 3d Av. All Orch. 50c. All Balc., 25c. Res'd. Russell Bros., Lina Pantzer, Caron and Herbert. Aft., 1:30; eve., 7. Shun speculators. Buy in advance; box office from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.

HORSE SHOW. The box office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN will be open to the public from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M. on Wednesday and Thursday, the 10th and 11th of November, for the sale of reserved seats and boxes for the season, and on and after Friday, the 12th of November, for reserved seats for any single performance.

CARNEGIE HALL. SEASON 1897-1898. THE SUBSCRIPTION SALE for the afternoon and evening concerts of the Oratorio Society of N. Y. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. Will open on Monday, Nov. 8, at the box office, Carnegie Hall.

BIJOU Mats. To-day and Wed. TO-NIGHT. WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES. Positively last performance Sat., Nov. 13th.

HARLEM Eve., 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2. Klaw & Erlanger's Opera House. "ONE ROUND OF PLEASURE." Next week, The First Born, from Manhattan Thea.

STAR. LAST NIGHT. LAST MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. THE LILIPUTIANS in THE FAIR IN MIDGETTOWN.

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES
Saturday Edition,
with REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART,
$1 per year.

"Let Those Who Love Us Edit Us."

No careful reader of the memoir of Lord Tennyson can have failed to conclude that his son studiously aimed to respect his father's wishes in every part of the book. The book is pervaded by restraint from beginning to end. If one false step was taken it was in publishing two or three lines in the letters to and from the Queen. Severer critics might say it was an error to publish these letters at all.

Lord Tennyson's distaste for biography as he saw it in his time—as it was practiced by Forster and Froude, not to name others—is familiar. Not only had he distaste, but positive horror of it. It is therefore interesting to learn from an article in The Quarterly something further that is positive and authentic on this subject. The writer is vouched for as one who "belonged to the inner Tennysonian circle." He was dining at Farringford twenty years ago when by chance the subject of biography was brought into the conversation. After leaving the dining room the party had assembled in "that most informal but charming room, which was as nearly representative of a conventional drawing room as any room could be in that unconventional house," when some one spoke of Forster's life of Dickens, whereupon another remarked: "Tush! it's all Forster; you can't find Dickens in it, and when you do he seems to be either boasting or maundering." Still another, a person described as without critical capacity of any kind, then said: "It was love of Dickens; nothing more." Thus far the poet had said not a word; but now he spoke:

> "Love of Dickens; yes, that is the clue to it. The biographer who loves his man either paints his man as he saw him and knew him, always loving him; or leaves the man to tell his own tale through his letters and conversations. In the one case the biographer may be called a bore, and in the other his work may be dubbed incomplete. But, for God's sake, let those who love us edit us after death."

In the case of Lord Tennyson this wish has been faithfully observed. But there is more to be said for Hallam, Lord Tennyson. He edited the book not only with love, but with intelligence, with taste and judgment. Forster loved Dickens and Froude Carlyle. Their errors were not errors of love, but of taste and judgment. It is not theories of biography that count; it is the man who writes. Combined with love we must have sense of the fitness of things—regard not alone for effectiveness, but for truth and justice. Neither Forster nor Froude gave us true and just portraits. The correspondence of both Dickens and Carlyle, the reminiscences of other men besides Forster and Froude, have since been printed to afford the public adequate means of learning what manner of men the two really were.

More recent than either the work of Forster or Froude have been the works of Hare and Hamerton, dealing each with his own father. The portrait each gave was nothing short of shocking. From Hare perhaps better things were not to be expected—there was always something queer in Hare—but from Hamerton, the man of placid mind, the reverent writer on art, the author of "The Intellectual Life," no such portrait of a father by a son was to be anticipated. Here again it is the man, not the method, that confronts us.

How, therefore, can any man ever be certain that his biography will fall into hands which will write it with truth, taste, and love, each in its proper proportion? It does, indeed, seem as if all were mere matter of chance, and that no man can hope to know his best friend until that friend has written a biography of him.

New Books and Reviews of Them.

The leading article which Mr. Henry D. Traill prints (and obviously himself wrote) in the first number of The London Times's paper, Literature, contains an expression of opinion concerning book reviewing which may be commended to many minds. Contemporary criticism, he says, is running the real danger of "forgetting that the special recognition which it owes to writers of genuine literary merit is necessarily depreciated in value by association with a too liberal complaisance of attention to all writers whatsoever."

Few persons not familiar with the publishing business are conscious of what would be the consequences were the editor of a literary paper to undertake to review all the books that come to his office. Not only would he need a staff of reviewers about half as large as the entire editorial staff of a daily metropolitan newspaper, but he would need a much larger paper to print their contributions in. There would arise a situation undesirable from all points of view. By this method would be produced about the dullest of all periodicals—a dreary waste of perfunctory, unimpressive, valueless notices, with here and there a notice of real interest lost in a waste of rubbish.

During the present month more than 400 books, some of them in more than one volume, will be sent to this office for review. To notice them all would mean to print over 100 reviews in each weekly number of THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. Does there exist on the planet an individual who could be expected to read each week one hundred book reviews? Would ten persons read half of them? The result probably would be that a half dozen reviews, attractive from their titles or the authors, would be selected for perusal and the remainder ignored.

Only one course lies open to him who would ride safely in this sea of new literature. He must select the interesting, the vital, the able books and place them before his readers. The stupid, the purposeless, the vicious ones he must ignore. All this means naturally that his notices will in the main be favorable. He can only hope to act the part of the severe censor when presumption calls for rebuke, dangerous ignorance for exposure, vicious influence for castigation. And hence the day for slashing reviews has in considerable degree passed away. The book worth reviewing has come to be in most cases a book possessed of merit. The positively bad book is better left alone, save when a good purpose can be served by its condemnation. Even to condemn it is often to advertise it.

The literary paper has therefore acquired as its distinctive function the function of guide and interpreter—the medium by which shall be selected for its readers the few volumes in the great overwhelming mass that deserve to reach their hands. This function has acquired new and greater importance with the enormous increase in new books, due to the facility with which books can now be got printed, and with the increase in the number of persons who can write books—due to the spread of education.

The munificent gift of the Duc d'Aumale to the Institute of France will pass formally into the possession of the institute next Spring. A report just made to the institute fixes the value of the gift and specifies certain items in an interesting way. The value of the collection is set down at 15,000,000f., of which sum 1,500,000f. represents additions made by the Duke after he executed the deed of gift. The library alone, containing 28,000 volumes and 1,400 manuscripts, is valued at 5,000,000f. There are over 500 paintings, 700 sketches by various masters, 580 portraits, (400 being of the sixteenth century,) 500 water-color portraits by Carmontelle, 600 portraits and sketches by Raffet, and 3,000 engravings. The annual receipts of the estate from lands, fisheries, and timber are estimated at 400,000f., but the outgoes will reduce them to 40,000f. There are annuities from the Crédit Foncier of 86,000f., but these will expire in 1934. Gifts so truly munificent as these seem not to have been made by a European. More properly they accord with what is familiar in our own land of new and suddenly acquired fortunes.

Mrs. Janet Hanning, youngest sister of Thomas Carlyle, and the last of James Carlyle's children, still lives in Toronto, at the age of more than fourscore. She possesses many letters written to her by her famous brother and his famous wife. Throughout his life her brother constantly wrote to her. Whenever he published a book he sent her a copy, duly inscribed, after some such fashion as this: "To my dear sister Janet, with my best love and blessing. T. Carlyle." Under the will of her brother Mrs. Hanning was comfortably provided for.

A Paris house that has long had peculiar interest for Englishmen is about to be sold—the place called Bagatelle, where lived the late Sir Richard Wallace. The vast collection of art objects possessed by Sir Richard and left to his widow, (whose public bequest of them was about the most interesting feature of art news early this year,) must forever be associated with this place. Situated in the midst of the Bois de Boulogne, Bagatelle is surrounded by a noble and well cared for park. Other houses in Paris belonging to the Wallace estate are also to be sold—those in the Rue Lafitte, in which formerly dwelt Lord Seymour and the Marquis of Hertford. Wallace was the Marquis of Hertford's heir, and the life of the Marquis of Hertford is immortally pictured for us in the greatest of Thackeray's books. The fashionable quarter of Paris has vastly changed since Hertford's time. No longer is the Rue Lafitte an aristocratic neighborhood. Further west lies the goal of the newly rich and the socially ambitious.

Daniel Defoe, fifth in descent from the great writer, died last year in San Francisco in his twenty-second year; but his father, James William Defoe, still lives in England at the age of seventy-seven. This last representative of the author's family is an outdoor pauper in receipt of 3s. a week. Again and again has his condition been made publicly known in England. Appeals have been made that some prosperous persons who, in childhood reveled in the pages of "Robinson Crusoe," would come forward to free this old man, last of his line, from the shadow of pauperism. But they have been made in vain.

Oliver Cromwell is to have his statue at last within the precincts of Westminster Palace, and thus it will stand not far remote from the scene of Charles's execution, or from his own first burial place, from which the Restorationists exhumed his body. Hamo Thornycroft has made the statue under a commission from a private person, said to be Lord Rosebery. He has represented the Lord Protector with a sword at his side, his hand upon it, and in the other hand a Bible. His head is bare and bowed, and under his arm is a soft felt hat. Two years ago a motion for a public statue of Cromwell was made in Parliament, but the motion was withdrawn. Then came forward this private donor, believed to be Lord Rosebery.

Discoveries of remarkable ruins in Rhodesia continue to be made. Two explorers named Neale and Johnson report that they have found no fewer than eighty-five groups of ancient remains, including one ruin resembling the famous Zimbabye building which the late Theodore Bent explored. The same men have good reason to believe that in a more remote place than any they visited there exists a certain mysterious building with massive stone doors "that have never been opened," which the natives hold in superstitious reverence. This mysterious structure stands in a region that is very unhealthy, and the explorers hesitated to visit it. Among the ruins they have seen are some aqueducts which they describe as very remarkable. Strange, indeed, have been these discoveries of vast ruins in parts of Africa that were wholly unknown to modern Europe until very recent times. Of all lands it is Africa which after an era of civilization has known the longest epoch—cycle, rather—of dark ages, reaching as they must to some thousands of years.

The first number of the weekly paper Literature, devoted to book reviewing, which The London Times has begun to issue, (following, as may properly be said here, the example of THE NEW YORK TIMES, with its REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART,) has reached this country, where the Messrs. Harper are its publishers. The name of Mr. Henry D. Traill appears upon its title page as editor—a notable departure from the practice of anonymity traditional with The London Times. Literature is of about the size of The Athenæum, is printed on a heavy quality of pure white paper, and has wide columns and open type. Books of real importance are put to the front among the reviews—books with which the readers of THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART have already been made acquainted, such as the Tennyson memoirs, the Wilberforce papers, the memoirs of the house of Blackwood, Stevenson's "St. Ives," Miss Wilkins's "Jerome," and Dr. Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne." Literature aims to review books promptly. Mr. Traill's efforts to deal with books as a part of the day's news will be regarded with unfailing interest by THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

Bernhardt, Coquelin, and Others.*

MRS. SHERWOOD'S RECOLLECTIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF THEM AND THEIR ART.

It was in 1880 that I saw Sarah Bernhardt on her first visit to America. She was met at the theatre by a most superb and attentive audience. This modern Parisienne, born for Frou-Frou and Marguerite Gautier, made a lamentable failure in Phèdre. That masterpiece of Racine was too large for her. Even her poetic admirer William Winter declared that there was neither "majesty nor tenderness in her impersonation, and that the nameless agonies of self-contempt, the remorse for degrading and remorseless sin, she did not feel."

Now, as this is about all that there is to Phèdre, this was a most discouraging criticism. The "rhymed anguish of the great Racine" wore out even William Winter. Measuring her with Rachel, she was a failure, but as an emotional, clever, dramatic artist of the second class, superb in depicting the modern morbid, (which is a school by itself, not the antique morbid, which is another school,) there was a versatile cleverness and power in her which won admiration and wonder. Her beautiful voice, her exquisite French, caused her to become a real teacher of that wonderful language. The singularity of her appearance, so thin that she was

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To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why do you not make more of Mrs. Sherwood's reminiscent articles? The greater prominence they deserve could only help your paper. They have that rich and piquant flavor of mature taste. The presumption that one who knew so many best worth knowing was best worth knowing herself is established by her papers which you print without the distinguishing mark due them. J. T. C.

New York, Oct. 30, 1897.

said to sleep in an umbrella case; her long arms accentuated by spotted, sleeves, hands like snakes; her fondness for disagreeable animals—all these eccentricities were published by her advertisers until she had to deny some of the things said of her in print. "No, I do not sleep in a coffin," she wrote. "I prefer a bed. I do not eat stewed cats, lizards' tails, and peacocks' brains. Do I like to play at croquet with skulls! Perhaps! I have the skeleton of a man who died of love for me! Perhaps!"

"No! You ask me what my theory of life is? It is represented by the word 'Will,' just as my art is represented by the word 'nature.' Quand même, you know, is my device."

Sarah Bernhardt is the daughter of a Dutch Jewess mother and a Parisian Catholic father, the latter causing her to be brought up in a convent at Grandchamps, as a Catholic until she was fifteen. After that her Jewish mother took her from the nuns, who were distracted with her pranks, and declared that she should be an actress. She was presented for examination at the Conservatoire. To gain admission she had to recite a piece of poetry. All she knew was the "Deux Pigeons," by Lafontaine. Auber presided on the occasion, and as she boldly trotted up on the stage he said he saw all her future in her strange eyes—"comedy, tragedy, drama, and a bit of madness."

"Assez, assez," said Auber, "you have told your fable very well, and are admitted." Instructed by Prévost and Samson, she made her début in "Iphigenie en Aulide" in 1862. She did not make a success; Sarah has never been classic. She forsook the "Maison de Molière" for the Gymnase, from which she ran away to Spain; reappeared at the Théâtre Port St. Martin under an assumed name, played the part of the Princess Desirée in the "Biche au Bois," and even sank so low as to sing in the choruses. Afterward she made an engagement at the Odéon, where she appeared in 1867 in Molières birthday, as Armand in the "Femmes Savantes" and began to be famous.

Here in the next five years this original and eccentric woman produced "Zacharie in Athalie," her first theatrical success, to be followed by a great day of triumph, by the creation of Zanetto in François Coppée's "La Passant," in 1869. "Ruy Blas," in which she played the part of the Queen of Spain, and showed herself an artist. These two pieces attracted the attention of Perrin, the reconstructor of the Comédie Française, who offered her an engagement. This to a French artist is the culmination of human hopes. She, however, made two failures—first one in "Delila," and the other as Cherubin in the "Mariage de Figaro." But Octave Feuillet's "Sphinx" brought the extraordinary powers of this fine, passionate, gifted actress to the fullest development, and although, after her, Croizette, who appeared in the same piece, gained the greater applause of the multitude, Sarah always commanded the approbation of the critics.

I have seen her at her best, in Theodora, a part absolutely made for her, and at her very worst as Joan of Arc. I can conceive of no greater power of failure than she displayed in this familiar story, in which she was dwarfed by her dress, by her monotonous monologue, which William Winter found so tiresome; nor anything so consummate as her success in the wily wife of the learned Justinian, where she jumps from the feeder of the bears to a throne, the great Theodora. It was immense.

She can die better than any other actress on the stage. I once saw her die from slow poison. I forget the name of the play, but she hears as she is losing sight and hearing the voice of the man she loves seeking to enter. Her groping for her lost senses, her effort to shake off the clouds of the insidious draught, the final sudden drop forward dead as her lover enters, was perhaps the finest dramatic death ever seen.

It is horrible; it is bad art to represent death on the stage; but if it must be done, let Sarah do it. She has a terrible gift that way.

At times she is very pretty, exquisitely graceful; her soft brown hair curls in fringes about her forehead; she can be as feminine, as alluring, as coquettish, as sweet as she pleases.

She made capital out of her defects, and made her thinness so attractive that she was sought for by all the artists in tea gowns. There were 150 full-length portraits of her in the Salon in twelve years.

Of her curious taste in animal pets I once had an illustration. I was staying at a hotel in St. Louis. She came along in her own car to play an engagement in that city. She desired to take up her quarters at my hotel. I think it may have been the Planters' House, but she declared that she must bring her beloved snakes, a box full of them, to sleep in her room. All the ladies in the house protested, and the divine Sarah and her snakes slept in her car.

She also pets a scratching wildcat, which tears her hands. Here comes out that character which she assumes so well in Theodora—of the daughter of the bear trader. She dresses her parts superbly. "Wedges of gold! great anchors, heaps of pearls, inestimable stones, unvalued jewels." Splendid, brilliant, fantastic, odd, Sarah Bernhardt is an exceptional creature, a new departure of the human race. She is very rich, she saves her money—here her Jewish blood comes to her rescue, although French actors are apt to be provident. Berthelier, whom some one called the Lester Wallack of Paris, died in 1887, very rich, leaving two large houses and a splendid collection of pictures. He had played an enormous number of rôles and died universally respected. I saw him in "Le Dragon de la Reine," very handsome and gallant, just before he died.

Sarah Bernhardt is said to have given her son, Maurice Bernhardt, a handsome dot, 50,000f., when he married the Princess Jauboulouski, who was a fellow-student of some American artists at Julian's, in Paris. They described her as "pretty but dangerous."

A very handsome actor in Paris, named Damala, is called "Sarah Bernhardt's husband." I believe that she went through a marriage ceremony with him, but soon divorced him. When I saw him he was playing "The Iron Master" with Jane Hading, one of the most beautiful women I ever saw on the stage. They were neither of them such great geniuses as is Sarah.

This distinguished woman has now grown rather stout. She is not herself, but she is something very fine still. Born in 1845, she is but a little over half a century old, and has twenty years yet before she will reach the age at which many a French actress has made a conquest of her public.

All good Americans who have been to Paris will feel a pleasant sensation as I name Coquelin, prince of the great dramatic art. I had the pleasure once to cross the ocean with him, and to talk of the curious tribute to him paid by the Comédie Française when he tried to leave it. He was just then returning to Paris, out of which he could no more live than a humming bird could live out of a flower garden. He was a Boulevardier in his heart, but he had enjoyed America and his great American triumph. He had never been more admired or appreciated.

I showed Coquelin what had been written about all this and about his coming to America. He laughed, and refused to talk of it, but he acknowledged its correctness:

Coquelin argues that he has served his time out; that he has made them laugh a quarter of a century, and that he has been but poorly paid. It is evident that he was sighing for some of our American dollars. No one can deny that Coquelin has been one of the most active and useful of all the workers at the Comédie. What will it be without him? He is the best comedian in the world; no one can speak too highly of him. To see him play "Le Parisian" is to see the dramatic art at its culminating point. But will he be so good out of his setting? There are thus two sides to the question. What has the Comédie Française done for Coquelin?

Among his celebrated contemporaries are Delannay and Got. The former, it is argued, does not claim his right to leave and does not go to make money in the provinces of his renown gained at the Français. Got is still in his place, although legally he has won the right to "retire into the cheese." Public opinion is against the literal interpretation of the legal contract which enables an actor to retire after twenty-five years' service with a pension, and also to commute, so to speak, his vacations, taking them all in one lump. That is to say, so intensely do the Parisians desire Coquelin, so immensely do they appreciate him, that they do not intend to give him up.

Still, no one can compel Coquelin to play at the Comédie any more than we can compel a nightingale to sing. He will go to America if he chooses, and happy shall we be to get him. Coquelin cannot reproach the Comédie with any neglect or inattention. He has the highest position which an artist can desire. They have put him in the best place, the highest rank. He is the first comedian of his day in the city where theatrical fame is most considered and most to be desired. Indeed, people have stopped praising him, as no one speaks of the light of the sun—it is an established fact. His presence has made the fortune of the Comédie, his absence threatens it with ruin, and even the public asks almost plaintively, "Can you forget, Coquelin, all our flowers, all our praises, all our tears, when you were sublime and inspired—all our smiles when you were funny, all our applause when you were clever? Of all our applause does no souvenir remain in your heart?"

They urge that an artist has above all his moral contract with the public, and that every great artist respects it. I was much touched to hear the message which old Aboni sent in before she began to sing at Aix. She was so lame and so heavy that she could not stand, but she sent a polite message that she "trusted her audience would forgive her, and would not think her disrespectful if she sat during her song." Now, that was the feeling of the true artist, respecting herself and respecting the public. The Parisian press feels aggrieved at the cool manner in which Coquelin takes the key from the door and shuts it behind him, as if it were a house he had hired, and now leaves, without a regret for the house or for the public or for his comrades or for his friends. They remind him that for him the authors have written important rôles, that for him they have all worked, that the French dramatic literature has been influenced in his favor, and they claim that he simply balances himself upon his "talon rouge"—great toe—and says, "De quoi te mêles tu, faquin?" They are wounded to the quick!

But they must remember that Coquelin has rescued Molière for their repertoire, that indeed upon him has fallen the mantle of his distinguished predecessor. The renown of a comedian is never, however, his own property; he has to consider his author, his public, his collaborateurs. Again, if he does not wish to play here he cannot be forced. "He is not Mascarille, between two gendarmes." Genius is always free, alas! it is sometimes freaky!

It is doubtful whether his marvelous diction, his exquisite fun, his superhuman cleverness, will be as much appreciated in Buenos Ayres and New York as it is in Paris, where people go to the theatre every night and make the dramatic art a study—and a profound one. These admirers claim that if Coquelin thinks more of money than of his fame as an artist, that it is a sign of approaching decadence. In fact, the critics try every possible art of satire, of abuse, of suggestion, of advice, of threat, even, to make Coquelin stay here with them. They say if he comes back hungering and thirsting for his Paris, as he doubtless will, that they will then not receive him.

Paris is an exceptional city as regards theatricals. There are no such audiences elsewhere. A Parisian audience will mark the slightest shade of the delicate art of the comedian. It is a city of artists. Its bourgeoisie live at the theatre, and, as one of the papers wittily says, there is a subtile agent in the air, a sort of microbe, which enlarges the mind for the critical faculty, which excites the fancy and improves the taste. It is this neat decision which gives an artist the "medalle d'or," the appreciation of Paris. Ask any painter, musician, or actor if he feels the same inspiration out of Paris that he does in it. He will tell you that away from Paris he feels no inspiration; that he does not work with the same energy or spontaneity. When Coquelin, after dining in the Rue Lafayette, goes to the Théâtre Français he is full of this Parisian fever; he burns to be superior to himself.

This is so unlike our way of looking at things in America. We do not hold the dramatic art in the same esteem. I was one day talking with a lady, eminent in literature, of a high social position in Paris, whose daughter had gone on the stage. She said that an eminent tragedian in America whom we all knew had just broken his contract with her daughter, treating her very badly. That she intended publishing all the letters. She said that the one evil the young lady had not been warned against, the utter unreliability of managers, was the great evil attending the dramatic art in America, and that it was a most severe evil for the young artist. She quoted, with some decided expressions of approval, the better system in France, by which both parties are bound."

After enjoying seeing Coquelin and his son, who is his image, play together on the steamer some charming farces, I had the pleasure to see them together at the house of Dr. Brachet in Aix les Bains, a hospitable house, always open to actors. We went to picnics together, and Coquelin brought his old mother, to whom he was most kind, like all French sons. Coquelin Cadet, his brother, was of the party, and as funny and as awkward as he can be on the stage when he prefers to play the gawky. The pretty little Reichamberg was with him, as soft and sweet an ingénue as there ever was on the stage.

I once saw at Mrs. Mackay's, in London, Coquelin Cadet and Mme. Reichamberg play in a little interlude two people who had been left by the train. They did not know each other, and they were left there for the night. The only stage property was the lady's trunk, which she sat upon. Coquelin Cadet attempted to share her seat, but she immediately rose. He then took his umbrella, as if it were a rifle, mounted guard, and marched up and down to protect her. He finally asks her if she is married, and her "No, Monsieur, Je suis veuve" was accompanied by such a look of supreme modesty and ladylike caution that the whole audience shrieked with laughter. Out of this very slight material these two great artists, imported by Mrs. Mackay at immense expense to amuse the Prince, kept us laughing for an hour.

I saw Mounet-Sully's Hamlet, which struck me as hysterical. I never could admire that actor. Indeed, it seemed to show what a great dramatist Shakespeare was, that he could draw two characters so diametrically opposite as Booth's Hamlet and Mounet-Sully's Hamlet. As in portrait painting, it is not the person painted, but the artist who paints himself. Therefore,

"This is the Jew
That Shakespeare drew"

cannot be exact; it is the actor's interpretation of the part.

Coquelin impressed me as a very remarkable person, of great ideas and of learning. Unlike most actors, he was a very good talker, and eloquent in his own words, besides those which were set down for him.

I once asked him why he never played Romeo. He said:

"Nature decided that question for me by putting my nose on my face the wrong side up."

Yet with all the turned-up nose, and the highness of his features, Coquelin can look like any body—hero, General, gentleman, poet, priest, and lover. His face is a willing mask, obeying the impulses of his versatile, original, and remarkable brain.

The most famous of Coquelin's successes is doubtless Mascarille, in the mingled wit, impertinence, and glorious rollicking humor of this king of dishonest varlets. The French will go to see him play it twenty times in one winter, and if he varies a hair from his well-known impersonation, they will hiss him. He loves this demand; it shows such appreciation.

The part of the drunken man in "L'Aventurière" is again the triumph of genius, as he sits in a chair in a sort of drunken sleep, yet by his wonderful facial expression plays the whole comedy. Equally perfect is he in the "Gendre de Monsieur Poirier," as he assumes the suddenly rich Parisian grocer. Far greater and more delightful is he in these parts where he can indicate the nobler emotions, for Coquelin is a true artist, and he knows that, as much as his audience may laugh with him, it is well to give them a good heart thrill occasionally.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

Mr. Crawford's New Romance.*

It will be good news to the reading public and especially to the host of admirers of Marion Crawford to know that he has returned in his last novel, "Corleone," to his Italy which he knows so well, and, as has been well said, "whose life, beauty, heart, and soul are at his finger tips." The last book which preceded "Corleone" from the pen of this prolific writer of fiction, notwithstanding its poetic and charming title, "A Rose of Yesterday," was even more than a Homeric nod and was so distinctly disappointing as to make us fear that the pen which indited Mr. Isaacs, Dr. Claudius, and that most delightful and able series dealing with the old Roman family of Saracinesca had at last lost its cunning. But now comes not only perhaps one of the strongest and finest romances that Mr. Crawford has ever conceived, but pleasant surprise to those who feared they had heard the last of the Saracinescas, whose very names have become household words, another chapter which carries further on the remarkable fortune of the great family. For "Corleone" is a sequel to "Don Orsino," which, it will be remembered, was in turn a sequel of "Sant' Ilario," which followed the first story of "Saracinesca." More delightful still, the story, while complete, gives a suggestion that we are not yet to part from the last generation of the Saracinescas, and, although Don Orsino is about to be happily married at its conclusion, may we not expect that so noble a scn of so noble a race may have children of whom we can in time read? The family, to be sure, although a long-lived one, should soon lose its head; the old Prince, who is Corleone, is still alive, and we can afford to wait a while to mourn his death and to welcome a possible Don Orsino, Jr.

"Corleone" is a tale of Sicily, but through it is interwoven a continuation of the life of the Saracinescas in Rome and many of those charming descriptions of latter-day Roman society which Mr. Crawford has so often given us and of which we never tire. We grasp again the hand of Sant' Ilario, we study the fine old character, with its bursts of anger like November sunlight through clouds, of the old Prince Saracinesca, and the serene dignity and beauty, albeit now matronly, of Corona Astrardente, and we journey and encounter perils with the fine old giant San Giacinto. But with all its delightful suggestions of the past and its recalling of tender memories, "Corleone" is played upon a new and fascinating stage—that of the Sicilian mountains—for on the slopes of the great volcano of Etna its principal scenes are enacted. It is by far the most stirring and dramatic of all the author's Italian stories—perhaps, if anything, too crowded with dramatic situations. The plot is a masterly one, bringing at almost every page a new surprise and keeping the reader in wild-eyed suspense until the very end. Mr. Crawford's power of plot has never been better shown than in this his last work. In the hands of a less able writer such a problem as he set himself out to solve and such a plot as he has unraveled would have been filled with absurd and absolutely impossible situations and anti-climaxes. There is not one episode of "Corleone," however, which is not perfectly possible, and yet so cleverly are the scenes made to fit into each other that the most acute must read on perforce to get the solution.

No story of Sicily, it has been said, can omit mention of the brigands who still roam through its mountain fastnesses, and Mr. Crawford admits the truth of this statement by making the brigands play a

*CORLEONE. A Tale of Sicily. By F. Marion Crawford. 2 vols. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

prominent part in his story. The Corleones are an old impoverished Sicilian family whose title is better than their characters or reputations, and in whose veins flows some of the worst blood in Italy. They have been suspected with reason of too close companionship with the band of brigands headed by the famous chief Mauro. When at last they sell their old estate of Camaldoli on the southern slope of Mount Etna to the Saracinesca's cousin the wealthy giant, San Giacinto, who buys it with the idea of building a railroad from the neighboring town of Randazzo to Messina, they move to Rome with their sister Vittoria, who has been educated in a Palermo convent. Vittoria is afterward proved to have been adopted by the Corleones from the brigands as a child, and is really the daughter of the noble Don Fornasco of Rome.

San Giacinto goes to Sicily to take possession of his new estate accompanied by Don Orsino, who has meanwhile become engaged, although against the opposition of his parents, to the Corleones' supposed sister Vittoria. They are attacked by the brigands, and Don Orsino kills Ferdinando Pagliuca, the second of the Corleone brothers, who did not consent to the sale of the estate, and who had joined the brigands. From this misadventure spring unnumbered woes. Don Orsino returns to Rome, is cursed by the mother of the Corleones, whose son he had killed, and of course feels that Vittoria and he can never be united. Returning again to Sicily with his brother, the young priest Ippolito, they are followed by Francesco Pagliuca, the youngest of the Corleones, who in turn has been drawn there by his love for Aliandra Basilli, a young Sicilian girl, who has become a famous opera singer at Rome, but who goes back home for a few weeks to nurse her old father, who is ill. Tebaldo Pagliuca, the eldest of the Corleones, who is also in love with Aliandra, and who is madly jealous of his brother, follows him, finds him making love to the singer, pursues him on horseback when he flies, and kills him at the foot of the altar of a little church where Ippolito, the priest, is practicing on the organ. He confesses the crime to Ippolito, of whose presence he was not aware, and then when the murder is discovered and the villagers pour in, accuses Ippolito himself of the murder. The priest's lips are sealed by his vows, he is arrested and taken to Messina, and finally released on bail to rejoin his family in Rome, but bears with him his dreadful secret.

Meanwhile Tebaldo, having to employ the services of his former friends, the brigands, to recover his knife with which he had slain his brother, dropped through the church grating, puts himself in their power, and is forced by them to lead an attack on Camaldoli in an endeavor to capture San Giacinto and hold him for a heavy ransom. At the last moment he betrays his comrades, they are slain with two exceptions, and he flies, only to be stricken down with a fever and to die in Messina, confessing all, and especially that Vittoria is not his sister. With him the bad blood of the Corleones is quenched and all ends happily.

Such is the brief outline of the story of Corleone. It will suffice to whet the reader's appetite for an individual perusal of the details of this truly masterly and remarkable plot. Through the whole tale runs the idea of the Mafia, that strange attribute of Sicilian life and character of which we had a striking example in New Orleans a few years ago. The relentless purpose and the unquenching thirst for revenge of the Mafia have never been more powerfully portrayed than in this book. The author has evidently spent much time and devoted months of study to the country and life of the Sicilians. His descriptions of the scenery of the island, of its villages and its people, are fascinating, and will undoubtedly result in an increased tourist travel there. Perhaps, the most powerful scenes in the story are Tebaldo's chase of his brother on horseback, with the resulting murder, and the night attack of the brigands on Camaldoli. The characters which stand out the most strongly are San Giacinto, Tebaldo Pagliuca, Carolina, his mother; the priest Ippolito, the singer Aliandra, and above all the brigand Moccio. All these will live in fiction.

Second of the Ashburnham Sales.

As already announced in THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, the sale of the second part of the splendid Ashburnham library will be held next month in London, beginning on the 6th, which is a Monday, and ending on the following Saturday. The number of lots amounts to 1,654, and the alphabetical arrangement extends from Gadbury to Petrarca. Although the rarities in this part are said to be considerably fewer than those in the earlier portion sold in June last, (bringing over $150,000) there will be found many volumes of the first importance. From an article in The London Times describing the collection we have the following particulars:

There are no fewer than six specimens of Caxton's press, of which, unfortunately, five are, as usual, imperfect. The perfect Caxton is the finest copy known of Le Fevre's "Boke of the Hoole Lyf of Jason," printed about 1477, and one of the earliest productions of the press at Westminster; of this edition Blades records only seven copies; the Ashburnham copy is nearly an inch taller than any recorded copy; it was formerly Richard Heber's, at whose sale Payne acquired it for the absurdly low sum of £87. There are two copies of Le Fevre's "Recueill of the Hystoryes of Troye," one of the editions printed abroad by Caxton about 1472-4, the first book printed in English, of which only one perfect and fifteen imperfect copies are recorded, the Ashburnham example wanting forty-nine leaves, and a copy of the same in French, also printed abroad about 1476, by Caxton; it is one of six recorded copies, only two of which are perfect, the Ashburnham example wanting thirty-three leaves. A good copy, but wanting thirty-one leaves, of the first edition of Gower's "Confessio Amantis," 1483; a very fair one of Higden's "Polychronicon," printed about 1482 and wanting forty-six leaves; and one of fifteen copies known of the "Mirrour of the Worlde," 1481, peculiarly interesting as containing some of the earliest specimens of wood engravings used in an English book.

But the second portion of the Ashburnham library is more remarkable for its series of Books of Hours than perhaps for anything else. This series is unquestionably one of the finest ever offered for sale; most of these are printed upon vellum, and are of the uses of Paris, Poitiers, Rome, Rouen, and Sarum. They include a copy of Kerver's edition of 1522, with extraordinary illustrations; two copies of Geofroy Tory's edition of 1527; and two of the same printer's exceedingly beautiful edition of 1525, one having the illumination done for François de Balsac, Chevalier de St. Esprit, who married Jacqueline de Rohac; the exceedingly rare Verard issue of 1502; and many others, of which several were entirely unknown to Brunet. But quite the most interesting of these beautiful little books—to English people at all events—is that which formerly belonged to Queen Katherine Parr, and with signatures and sentences in the autograph of herself and her relations and friends, her own contribution running: "Madame, wan you your tyme beste do fynde, I pray you remember and have in mynde, your louvynge Cousin to her lytel pouer Katherine Parr." The rarest of the missals include that priated by Ratdolt in September, 1493; one of the very few perfect copies of the edition printed at Venice by Johannis de Spira, 1493 (IV. Kl'Mail), and the equally rare example from the press of Sensenschmidt at Bamberg, 1481, described in Dibdin's "Bibliotheca Spenceriana," Vol. I., P. 133. The Officia also include fine copies of exceedingly rare issues.

The second portion of the Ashburnham library is rich in books which once belonged to very distinguished owners. In addition to those which we have named, mention should be made of the large-paper copy of Ben Jonson's "Workes," 1616, with autograph inscription by "rare Ben" on reverse of title—"Ben Jonson's Guift and Testimony of Observance"; but far more interesting is the copy of Grafton's "Abridgement of the Chronicles of England," 1570, formerly the property of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, who was beheaded on June 2, 1572, on Tower Hill, for supposed complicity in plots against Queen Elizabeth. This book has the following autograph letter written on the blank spaces of the last leaves: "Good frynd George fare well; I have no other token to send my frynde but my booke, and I know how soryfull you are amongst them for my hard hape; wheroff I thanke God because I hope Hys mercyfull chastisement will prepare me for a better world. Looke well thowrowe thys boke and you schall fynde the name of a duke verye unhappy. I praye God ytt may ende wt. me and others maye spede better hereafter. But yff I myght have my wysch, and weare in as good state as ever you knewe me, yeat I wold wysche for a lower degre," &c.

Boston December Magazines.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—Mr. Frederick Burk's Atlantic Monthly paper on "The Supply and Training of Teachers" has caused no little commotion in the Normal Schools, for the pupils read the magazine, and, being no more and no less reverent than other American girls, they have since shown a marked tendency to regard their teachers with an "I-don't-think-you-know-everything" air decidedly unpleasant to encounter. The teachers have been less disturbed, for it is unfortunately true that public school teachers read few books, even when granted the teacher's discount, claimed as a right on the books and magazines which they desire to buy. The wicked are accustomed to add that their spelling is eccentric, and their syntax and rhetoric very defective, and newspaper editors who have sent out circulars requesting answers from teachers tell really frightful stories about the result.

One of the consequences of Mr. Burk's paper is that School Superintendents have received a circular, dated State Normal School, Fitchburg, and inquiring whether or not certain allegations quoted from Mr. Burk's paper are "true as far as their ideals and work is (sic) concerned." The author of the circular carefully refrains from mentioning either Mr. Burk or The Atlantic, vaguely saying "It has been charged."

Meanwhile, any traveler desirous of decorous amusement can find it by visiting a Massachusetts Normal School while a class in mental philosophy is reciting, and the December Atlantic will contain a paper on "The Supply and Training of Teachers and the Work of Normal Schools," written by the entirely undismayed Mr. Burk.

Mr. Paul Leicester Ford will contribute a paper on "American Historical Novels" to the December Atlantic; it will show what parts of our National history have been really illustrated by novelists, and will generally criticise the whole subject. Prof. J. S. Tunison will continue his article on "The Coming Literary Revival," venturing a guess as to the current poems which will endure, and another as to the scope of the next great poet's work. Mr. Henry G. Chapman will discuss "The True Basis of American Art and Letters," inquiring as to the American sources of original work, and the unique position of art and letters in the American democracy. These three articles give the magazine a tone very like that of the old-fashioned review, but "The Negro and the Trade Unions," by Mr. John Stephens Durham, formerly Minister to Haiti, and "Our Immigrants and Ourselves," by Miss Kate Holladay Claghorn, belong to a very different order.

The December number of The New England Magazine will contain a paper by Mr. Charles Akers entitled "Personal Glimpses of New England Poets," and describing some of the great writers who have been among his sitters. The illustrations will be portraits, many of them hitherto unprinted, and among them will be a photograph of Lowell made by Dr. Holmes almost forty years ago, in the days when he wrote "The Stereoscope and the Stereograph," invented the best of the small stereoscopes, and revealed in examining into the details revealed by instantaneous pictures. The portrait is not only a good likeness, but very characteristic in attitude.

Editing children's magazines and children's departments is the most complete of all forms of literary seclusion, for no child ever inquires who provides its amusement, and their elders are equally indifferent. Wide Awake, now absorbed in St. Nicholas, was once its dangerous rival, and even bade fair to equal "Our Young Folks," to which the whole Atlantic circle was tributary, but who, of all its former readers, remembers that its editor was Miss Ella Farman, who afterward married its art editor, Mr. Charles Stuart Pratt, the author of the coming Black Cat prize story, "A Celestial Crime." Her name first appeared as the author of an Atlantic story, "Two Girls that Tried Farming," a chapter from her own life, and the other girl came East with her when she accepted Mr. D. Lothrop's invitation to edit Wide Awake, but she did not remain long, and it was Miss Farman whose really amazing energy brought the magazine through those first years in which all periodicals seem daughters of the horseleech to their publishers, and in a wonderfully short time made it paying property. Wide Awake had a doll show twenty years ago, long before London Truth dreamed of such a thing; it frequently changed its cover design in those staid and solemn times when nothing but the utter annihilation of its cover die would have persuaded any other magazine to such an act.

Now, her husband and she are bringing out a new magazine intended for very young readers, and called "Little Folks," and the first number appears in November. A continued story, "The Littlest of the Browns," by Sophie May, or Miss Sophie Swett, the author of "Little Prudy"; "What Did the Black Cat Do"; a series of puzzle pictures, by Miss Margaret Johnson; a "Booboo" story, by Miss Gertrude Smith, and "The Alphabet Beautiful," by Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, are some of the promised things, and once a quarter there is to be a "baby show," that is, a display of babies' photographs. The publisher will be Mr. S. E. Cassino.

HARPER AND BROTHERS

PUBLISH TO-DAY:

Marchesi and Music

Passages from the Life of a Famous Singing Teacher. By **Mathilde Marchesi.** With an Introduction by MASSENET. Illustrated. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, Deckel Edges and Gilt Top, $2 50.

The reminiscences were written for Madame Marchesi's family, but at the solicitation of her friends she has given them to the world. This remarkable woman's life has been singularly rich in its association with the very best and highest of cultivated people. One of the first of the great men to come into her young life was Mendelssohn, who remained her steadfast friend to the end. Liszt was another of her warm friends, as was also Rossini. For fifty years she has been an important figure in the musical world, and many of those now famous on the lyric stage were her pupils, among whom are Calve, Melba, Eames, and Gerster.

Lorraine!

A Romance. By **Robert W. Chambers.** Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 25.

Taking as his background the fiercely contested province of Lorraine, Mr. Chambers has given us in this romance a vivid story of the strenuous days of the Franco-Prussian War. The book abounds in brilliant scene and character description, and is characterized by the wealth of life and color which his readers have learned to expect from Mr. Chambers's pen, while the plot is one of strong and sustained interest. "Lorraine" will appeal irresistibly to those who appreciate the best type of adventure story, and is to be further commended for its historical color and for the delicacy of its love element.

The French Revolution

By **Justin H. McCarthy.** Vol. II., Completing the work. Post 8vo, Cloth, $1 50.

One volume of this scholarly and able history of the French Revolution has already been published, and in this second volume the thread of the narrative is carried forward with the author's well-known vivacity and strength. Mr. McCarthy is recognized as a popular historian, and "The French Revolution" is the most important work he has undertaken. The second volume completes the work, which furnishes a remarkable story of a thrilling period in history.

Unkist, Unkind!

A Novel. By **Violet Hunt.** Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 25.

"Unkist, Unkind!" is a novel of notable literary merit and originality of construction, full of striking and novel situations. It is briskly told, and readable to the very last line—a book which holds the reader's interest successfully and never flags from start to finish. In plot, in dialogue, and in ingenuity of plan and execution it ranks high among the worthy books of the season.

A History of Methodism

By **James M. Buckley.** New Edition. With over 100 Portraits and Views. Two Volumes. 8vo, Cloth, $5 00.

The object of this important work is to distinguish Methodism from other forms of Protestant Christianity in the United States; to trace its origin and follow its development, and to perform these functions for the different denominations into which, in the course of one hundred and thirty years, it has divided. Dr. Buckley is a distinguished authority upon the subject, and his book an exhaustive history of the Methodist Church in this country.

Harper & Brothers, New York and London.

The New York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 6, 1897.

The Late Richard Holt Hutton.

It was the wish of the late Richard Holt Hutton, of whom so much has been written, that no memoir or even laudatory article should appear about him. There has resulted from this an interestingly curious effort on the part of many who knew him to respect the wish and harmonize it with one of their own, to pay a loving—and will it be called cynical to add, commercially negotiable?—tribute to the recent gifted editor of The Spectator. As in the similar case of an editor nearer home, we have had descriptions of his methods from personal friends, co-laborers, contributors, and rivals. They have related anecdotes, given facts, and, though cleverly leaving the comment between the lines, have yet made it obvious. Mr. Hutton's wish is therefore their law—one of those acts that are to be respected in letter, not in spirit.

One of these friends, more loyal than docile, says, in The Contemporary Review, that nothing which Hutton wrote "is bitter, or stinging, or pregnant with innuendo." Then, with a greater fearlessness than the others, she makes this comment, which really is interesting:

"Think of all that he cut off in that renunciation! Remove ill-nature, and how much of what the world counts wit would remain? Perhaps the best, but how vastly reduced in amount! Think over all the temptations to smartness which beset a writer who has to consult the exigencies of the hour and weigh the renunciation of one who always refused the cheap efficiency of renunciation."

That is one of the highest of journalistic tributes, and a striking thought. A writer must choose between three courses: Perfect justice, imperfect justice, and not even an attempt at justice. The first, which is nearly unattainable, would be perfect literature; the second, which at best is only well-intentioned failure, lacks the piquancy of slashing abuse. Does it not speak well, therefore, for one who must live by his pen, that he should renounce the latter?

There is a saying in journalism that the things which a newspaper does not publish are the things which make it; that the conclusive test of a good newspaper man is not in the articles he writes, but in those he does not write; that it takes a higher talent to know what to leave out than what to put in. That is the origin of the belief that the newspaper men have no illusions, no extravagant expectations of humanity, because they know, as no others do, mankind's foibles and weaknesses. They are believed, occasionally, to be at heart the greatest cynics in the world. There is unconscious tribute, then, to the care with which they sift their knowledge in thus implying that they do not infect the still innocent, trusting, hoping world with cynicism.

But because the act is one of repression, not expression; negative, not positive, it has suffered the lack of praise that is renunciation's commonest lot. Hutton's high and earnest effort would have been less noticeable were newspaper wit less frequently ill-natured.

AUTHORS AT HOME—II.

MISS MARY E. WILKINS AT RANDOLPH.

The pretty and pleasant village of Randolph, something less than a score of miles from Boston, contains the home of Miss Mary E. Wilkins, the most delicate and appreciative delienator of rural New England characters who has written within a generation. In the placidity of the little town she weaves her stories, and from the clear air and sightly outlook over a part of picturesque Norfolk County she draws inspiration and the strength to work. Here and there, perhaps, she obtains a type to transfer to her pages, but not often, for the people her genius creates are no longer to be found even in the sleepy village to which she owes allegiance.

As one steps from the train into what he has translated the brakesman's shout to be Randolph, he receives first impressions that are anything but promising. A well-spring of pure literature seems inconceivably far away. A bleak shoe shop or two loom up from the dusty flatness. The road is ill-kempt, and the straggling houses are cheap and hideous. But out to the east graceful spires pierce the sunny sky and waving elm branches suggest better things. The real Randolph is over there, away from the noise and smoke of railroad traffic, and only faintly troubled by the mallow whistle of the locomotives as they pass to and from the city.

After a short walk, the literary pilgrim reaches the heart of the village. It is of the familiar country type, being one long street, stretching itself out for over a mile and lined with trees and gravel walks. Here are plenty of the good old square, flat-roofed houses of sixty years ago, some with grass plots in front and some directly on the street. Many are adorned with pillars, speaking of former prosperity; all breathe an air of contentment and peace. To one just from the pent-up bricks of Boston this long double row of quaint dwellings is a gracious sight, indeed. The few would-be modern shops that disfigure every village are in evidence, of course, but to atone for them there is a fine old square guarded by a town hall of the rustic-Doric style of architecture and a sprinkling of churches of the Sir Christopher Wren type of steeple.

Miss Wilkins is not a householder herself. Having no family connections in Randolph, she has for some time had rooms at the old mansion of John Wales, whose ancestors once owned most of the town. The house is perhaps half a mile from the region of stores. It is solidly square and comfortably large, as befits a farmhouse of a hundred years' standing. Its white paint and green blinds tell of thrift, and its quaint flower garden in front, with its neat encircling fence and gate, betokens some one's artistic sense. There is a big barn in the rear, and back of that lie the smooth and fertile acres of the Wales farm.

To the northwest are the fine undulations of the Milton Hills, those blue sentinels that seem to guard every part of Norfolk County. Swinging around to the south the smoke of Brockton's score of shoe factories fills the October air with haze. At this season everything is brown and gold, with occasional flashes of dull scarlet from some stout maple whose vitality the frosts of Autumn have not yet wholly subdued. The Wales house is almost the last in the thickly settled portion on its side of the road. Across the way there are clustering dwellings of no particular style, and behind them on a hillock a huge iron water tower, that certainly does not adorn the landscape. Truth to tell, the more picturesque part of Randolph is away down at the opposite end of the single street, "down t' the Baptist," as the odd expression is, giving the name of the dominant church to the special locality.

Once inside the Wales homestead, one sees at a glance the influence of books and a maker of books. Miss Wilkins assures her visitor that she has no home, but a home atmosphere pervades the roomy parlor, and she who receives you in it seems a part of her surroundings. Of course, it is difficult for a stranger to differentiate between her belongings and those of the family, but the new books and the photographs of literary lights on the antique mahogany table must be hers, while the excellent pictures scattered about the walls hint at her suggestion, if nothing more. Here is the modern spirit of literature in a dwelling a century old, modern chairs swelling with comfort, brushing doors with delightful latches and panels, modern hangings on walls that once re-echoed the laughter of those long gone to their rest. Through an open space is a glimpse of a rear room, whose chief feature in view is a big pile of gay Turkish pillows. Who would suspect such coloring from the sober exterior of the square-cut house?

The author of "Jerome" is a most cordial hostess. The stranger within her gates is made to feel that he has wandered to a friendly place. If he be a book man, so much the better; if not, she will take any subject he may offer, and handle it deftly and with entertaining comment. Upon this official visit for THE TIMES the talk ranged from ancient New England customs to the recent Boston visit of Anthony Hope, whom Miss Wilkins found a very agreeable gentleman of the best English type. Her sense of humor is keen and active, and it is scarcely necessary to say that there is no trace of the traditional blue stocking in her make-up. She chats of books and authors with delicate and penetrating comprehension, but there is one writer whom she does not like to discuss, of whose success she will not speak, and that writer is Mary Wilkins.

Her literary workshop? She has none, at least no special place that can be so called, for she writes wherever the mood seizes her, in any room and on any table, or even on a pad held on her knees. So the whole house is more or less sacred to her muse. There is at present no extended work of fiction under way here, but Miss Wilkins feels that she must soon begin one again. After a year, in which both "Madelon" and "Jerome" were written, she has been giving herself a bit of a rest. But the habit of work, she says, is strong upon her, and idleness is not for long.

Society in Randolph is a rather negative quality, and Miss Wilkins finds her social recreation in numerous trips to Boston, where she has many warm friends. She is to be seen at the theatres occasionally when some particularly good thing is holding the boards. She dislikes to be lionised, but at times this process is not to be escaped.

Randolph boasts of a Woman's Literary Club, the second to Boroosis in point of age in the country, but Miss Wilkins is not a member, nor does she take active interest in any of the minor organizations of the village; she cannot do it, she says, and still give her best time and thought to her chosen work. That the world of letters is better for this recreation must be clear to him who can understand and appreciate the exquisite care with which all her stories are penned. WILDER D. QUINT.

Comment in Letters to the Editor.

"Par Nobile Fratrum."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thackeray was the novelist to whom The London Times referred in its obituary of the late Francis W. Newman, and the "touching and brilliant passage" occurs in a conversation in "Pendennis," Pages 429-430, (Fields, Osgood & Co.'s Household Edition.) Pendennis, who is "finding himself," Dimbula fashion, and Warrington who has "found himself" by the irresistible force of an irretrievable error, are discussing Pilate's question "put to truth itself that deigned him to reply," and Pen says, imperturbably:

"The truth, friend? Where is the truth? Show it to me! That is the question between us. I see it on both sides. I see it in the Conservative side of the House and among the Radicals, and even on the Ministerial benches. I see it in this man who worships by act of Paliament, and is rewarded with a silk apron and five thousand a year; in that man who, driven facally by the remorseless logic of his creed, gives up everything—friends, fame, dearest ties, closest vanities, the respect of an army of churchmen, the recognized position of a leader—and passes over, truth-impelled, to the enemy, in whose ranks he is ready to be henceforth as a nameless private soldier; I see the truth in that man, and as I do in his brother, whose logic drives him to quite a different conclusion, and who, after having passed a life in vain endeavor to reconcile an irreconcilable book, flings it at last down in despair and declines, with tearful eyes and hands up to Heaven, his revolt and recantation."

The Bishoprics worth £5,000 a year are Bath and Wells, Gloucester, Oxford, Salisbury, and Worcester, and possibly somebody may be able to guess who it was who in 1850 worshipped by act of Parliament and had his reward. The names of the two brothers were perfectly well known in London, and the hidden meaning of the passage was expounded in The Galaxy for November, 1871, by Mr. Justin McCarthy, in a paper entitled "Par Nobile Fratrum—the Two Newmans." G. H.

Boston, Oct. 30, 1897.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to an article in The Saturady Review of Books and Art of Oct. 23, entitled "Two Brothers Estranged," concerning which there is an inquiry in the current (Oct. 30) number, I wish to suggest that the reference is quite certainly to Mr. John Shorthouse's romance, "John Inglesant." At least the lines of life of the brothers Inglesant are sufficiently coincident with those of the Newman brothers to make it extremely probable.

LUDWIG SCHUMACHER.

Morristown, N. J., Oct. 31, 1897.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The passage that L. V. inquires for from "a great English novelist" inspired by the story of the two brothers Newman, is in "Pendennis," Chapter 23, Vol. II. It begins: "The truth, friend!" Arthur said, imperturbably, "Where is the truth?" &c.

F. F. S.

New York, Oct. 30, 1897.

Appreciation from Friends.

To the Editor of The New York Times.

Yesterday's issue of The Review of Books and Art was a delightful number. I enjoyed all and every part of it. Perhaps most of all the Blackwoods article. That is a book I am very anxious to read and own.

I am so glad to see that a daily paper can publish a literary supplement which is at the same time a financial success. It's just what I've always hoped to see done.

Flushing, Oct. 31, 1897. F. T.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a subscriber to the Saturday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and shall continue to be so long as it continues its present excellence.

ARTHUR ROBINSON.

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1897.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some days ago at an eminent club in this city, composed mainly of literary men, I chanced one afternoon to speak with the Vice President, the Treasurer, and the former President of the club. It may interest you to know that all of the gentlemen spoke highly of The Review of Books and Art, the ex-President being especially enthusiastic in his words of praise. F. R.

New York, Nov. 1, 1897.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I congratulate you on the success of The Saturday Review of Books and Art. You have made it the most delightful paper in the city. E. W.

Highland Falls, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1897.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I don't think there is any sort of doubt about that review of the New York houses being the most elaborate ever written. Such things hitherto have been notices of advertisers only. I am going to keep the New York summary for reference and as a shopping companion for Christmas. W.

Boston, Oct. 31, 1897.

As to "White Horses."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading and enjoying "White Horses," cool assumption and all, the proper thing for an American to do is to set a clothespin on his nose—a good clothespin with a spring—and quote from Lowell:

"We own the ocean tu, John;
You musn't take it hard
Ef we can't think with you, John,
It's jest your own back-yard."

G.

Boston, Nov. 3, 1897.

The Return of the Native.

SURFACE IMPRESSIONS OF NEW YORK AFTER AN ABSENCE OF YEARS.

I.

At sea off the Isles of Shoals the air seems clearer than at any time during the passage, and the stars glow with a more splendid flame. Off Sandy Hook the atmospnere is more stimulating. This American air stirs the nerves, and at the same time the mind is influenced by the swift gait of outgoing steamships, of the sea tugs and sailing craft, as well as of the steamboats that ply to Coney Island and the Shrewsbury. At the Narrows appear new ferryboats that connect Long Island with Staten Island, and as one passes on toward the lighthouse at Robin's Reef the Kill von Kull opens up with all its plumes of smoke waving from yet more forges and factories—these suggestive, too, of that energy to bestir one's-self in labor or in travel with which the breeze is laden.

Yachts and tugs and sailboats pass up and down, or darf or tack from shore to shore. The big ferryboats are seen scuttling across the Hudson and the East River. With the Giantess of Liberty waving her torch against the sky above the long flat Jersey shore, the green slopes and army quarters on Governors Island seem to call for some marvel of architecture with pillars and airy loggias, not too tall, rather long and low, something in the line of those temporary buildings at the Chicago Fair which made the success of that exposition.

Our bay is singularly beautiful, but its beauty is not like that of famous women we read of which needs no adornment, nay, who are most beautiful when unadorned. It is so big and the shores that form it are comparatively speaking so low, that architecture and art are needed to bring out its best looks, as one may observe by trying to imagine the Liberty statue away. In natural picturesqueness it must lower its topsail to the harbors of Naples and Rio de Janeiro. But that is not to say we can never make it as interesting and beautiful a spot, though we have no Vesuvius or Capri or Ischia to do the work for us. That energy which thrills in American air can work wonders hereafter as it has worked wonders before.

The nearer approach to New York is dignified by more than one object full of grandeur besides the Liberty statue. There is the broad mouth of the Hudson; then there are the high-piled edifices of the city; there is a glimpse of a long, beautiful arch connecting that city with the higher parts of Brooklyn. But as yet there is no distinct gateway or portal to New York from the bay, as there might be. The Barge Office and the Aquarium, as we must now call Castle Garden, were never very impressive in mass or elevation; now they are still less noticeable. It is just on the sea wall of Battery Park that a monumental entrance to New York is desirable, a "water gate" at which might touch the passenger launches that will some day ply about the bay, a landing for the gigs and steam launches of men-of-war and other ships that swing from their anchors in the stream. Here might rise in white or colored marbles, or in an iron skeleton clothed with terra cotta and decorated with bronze statuary, a noble arch or portal dedicated to our navy and our naval heroes.

It need encroach neither on the area of Battery Park nor on the navigable tideway, for there is space between; it would put the stamp of patriotism and of art on the first nearer view of the city as one approaches from the south and the ocean. Here we can imagine the Naval Militia embarking for practice, having been brought down to the Battery by surface and elevated cars; here might land the jolly tars engaged for some procession through the principal avenues of the city. A spot by the ferries, the Barge Office, the statue of Ericsson, and the Aquarium, and over against the Liberty statue, would be the place for a memorial to those who fell at sea in defense of their country. When a President or some foreign magnate were to be received he might land at this spot and be welcomed before he passed up Broadway. Here might begin or end the processions on days of National rejoicing when New York arrays herself for a festival.

If there ever were a city whose natural advantages might be used to magnificent effect in pageants of this sort, it is our city; but if there ever were a community

that seemed incapable of selecting and employing the men of brains who could devise and execute such popular festivals, it is ours. Politics of the crudest sort interfere to deprive the citizens of even the right to enjoy the most harmless diversions, of even the right to be gay.

If the bay strikes the returning native as lively, the Hudson and East Rivers fairly boil with energy. And then that singular disease of Lower New York, those excrescences in the way of architecture from which steamclouds issue—not buildings for manufacture or for storage, though the Western grain elevator seems to have originated them, nor residences for a race of giraffe-men, nor church towers of the Italian sort, though on closer approach some do resemble huge campaniles with all their grace subtracted! The native gazes with irreverence upon this amazing silhouette of New York and asks himself whether he or his fellow-townsmen have gone quite mad during his long absence.

Taken one by one, there is found in some of them a groping after beauty, a feeling that the colossal sums wrapped up in these structures should not be invested altogether in four square slabs or irregular slices of brickwork, that a small portion should be spent in making the roof and the entrance of the human hive agreeable to the eye. Where both sides of one of New York's old narrow business streets have been invaded by these ruthless plies the people down on the level of the street find it shady enough of a bright day, but when the sky clouds over it becomes so dark that lamps must be lit in midday.

Here we are, therefore, notwithstanding our pride in our brilliant atmosphere, no better off than the Londoner, whose sky is hung with crape. But we have manufactured the crape and hung it in the brightness of our sky. Surely the authorities of Greater New York will pass such a municipal law as the cities of Europe, which forbids the erection of a building beyond a certain height. Otherwise New York will become like an Italian city of the Middle Ages, in which warring nobles raised tall square towers to overlook and fire upon the lofty palaces of their neighbors.

If the outlying parts of Greater New York understand their rights and privileges, their inhabitants will see to it that the height of hotels, apartment houses, and office buildings be limited, in order that the expansion of the city shall not be up in the air, but in all lateral directions. Then the values of property will not be so disproportionate as they now are. Land in Brooklyn, for instance, will rise in value, as will that in Harlem and beyond. It is not only uncomfortable, but unsafe; it is not only unfair, but bad policy to crowd comparatively small areas with people in the way things are moving in New York. Here is one of a thousand new problems before the citizens of Greater New York which clamor for solution.

The distinction of Washington Square has been lessened, its air of quiet respectability cheapened by the loss of the old gray front of the university, but it is still one of the most pleasing squares of the city. The Washington Arch does not, if I am not mistaken, perform for the square all that was expected of it. In itself this arch is somewhat meagre; it is hardly more than an excuse for sculpture. But the sculpture has not made its a[illegible]ance, although Washington himself has lost none of his glory as the hero beyond all others in American history, and though, moreover, New York people cannot fairly be taxed with meanness.

Here there is an almost virgin soil for the plowing of the Municipal Art Society. Would that men would subscribe to a fund for beautifying a Washington Arch with half the alacrity that they pour into the sticky hands of a local boss subscriptions to a fund for a political campaign, the end of which is the election of some ignoramus whose honesty is on a par with his brains!

Lower Broadway has many surprises for the traveler returned, but it must be confessed that much of its old monotony remains, while the average roof-line has ascended. What it sorely lacks is a square or park, or even a glimpse of a park down a side street, in all that long stretch from the City Hall to Union Square.

Hereabouts, again, has business encroached on residence quarters. More shops have entered Lower Fifth Avenue, and from Madison Square upward Central Fifth Avenue has rid itself almost completely of dwellings. There is a limit to the movement northward of dwellings; the great business buildings are driving a wedge up the heart of the city, separating east from west. Pretty soon our city will rival London in the distances that must be traversed for work or play. More time must be spent in getting to the theatres or reaching a dinner, and the hour of dinner, that fateful thing in modern civilization, must become more and more, as in London, a movable feast. People who cannot afford the time to live in Harlem or Brooklyn or near Morningside Park are forced to hire houses to the eastward or westward if they wish to be within reasonable distance of their friends and of amusements.

Great indeed are the changes that appear to the returned native, but what fills his soul with joy is the sight of miles of smooth asphalt pavements, and with amazement close to incredulity to find New York's streets clean! What though streets and avenues have been torn up in the effort, apparently, to lay the new gas and water mains, the cable and underground electric car tracks all at once—New York is at any rate clean! CHARLES DE KAY.

THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART will be sent to any address one year for $1, (the regular news pages of Saturday's NEW YORK TIMES included.)

Letter from Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—One of the special attractions of the forthcoming exhibition will be an immense Javanese kapong. It may be remembered that in 1889 a number of Javanese dancers were brought over to Paris by a Dutchman, a Mr. Bernhardt; lithe young girls, whose appearance was universally thought to be highly attractive in spite of their bronzed skins. Their performance was more of a pantomime than a dance, recalling the sacred dances of pagan times. Mr. Bernhardt, who generally resides in Java, has just completed an extensive tour throughout Europe accompanied by a troop composed of twenty Javanese from the District of Soera-Karta, where the Javanese race is considered to be the most pure. The troop was not particularly successful in Italy, but in Vienna and Berlin made up in enthusiasm for the indifference of the Italians. Winter coming on, Mr. Bernhardt has gone back to Java to make his preparations for the exhibition of 1900.

It is his intention to bring over to Paris for the occasion a vast kampong containing over a hundred inhabitants of the Javanese archipelago, selected from the various races that inhabit the islands. He will enroll more particularly a certain number of dancers of both sexes attached to the Javanese Courts, who will wear the magnificent costumes employed in the sacred festivities given by the native Princes at solemn seasons of the year. An orchestra is also to be brought over, composed exclusively of native musicians. The Javanese colony at the exhibition will rival in interest the Annanites whose quaint theatrical performances created so much interest in 1889.

The rush of new pieces still continues, and we are promised several premiers for the end of the week. The Français is counting on a great success for Armand Sylvestre's "Tristan de Léonois," which will succeed "La Vie de Bohème." Armand Sylvestre is one of the greatest masters of the poetic "line" among contemporary writers, and for perfection of versification seems to have inherited the mantle of his father-in-law, Théophile Gautier., to an even greater extent than that subtle poet who married another of Gautier's daughters—Catulle Mendès.

"Le Spahi," the opera founded on Pierre Loti's novel, by M. Lambert, which was produced at the beginning of the week at the Opéra Comique, has not proved either a dramatic or a musical success. As in all Pierre Loti's novels there is an absence of scenic action for which the merest thread of a plot fails to compensate, so the libretto of M. Lambert's composition has no power to seize and hold an audience. The music has the merit of serious, well-intentioned work; the production of a man of talent with possibilities of a considerable career before him. The modern musician in France, as elsewhere, has any amount of talent, but it would be difficult to place one's finger upon any composer of genius, unless, perhaps, Saint-Saëns and Massenet are to be excepted, and there are many to dispute this. The principal soprano rôle, that of the negress Faton, was taken by Mme. Girandon, who earned applause, not only for her cultured vocalization, but for her sprightly acting. The scenery, which is exotic and loaded with color, was admirably mounted, and one recognized Loti far more in these dreamy Oriental visions than in either the music or the plot.

On the minor stage we have had a revival of Loie Fuller, whose electrical antics seem never to pall upon the Grand Lounge of the Folies-Bergères—this time she has a fire dance, and something else the name of which I have forgotten—and, as a further tribute to American music hall talent, all Paris is crushing to the Nouveau-Cirque to witness a wonderful performance of cowboys, who plunge with their horses into a tank three yards deep, disappear beneath the surface, and then struggle gallantly to dry land amid salvos of applause.

In literature the event of the day is the publication as a serial of M. Zola's "Paris," which is also appearing simultaneously in an English Sunday paper, with certain necessary excisions. Though the excisions, it is only fair to add, will not be many, for M. Zola has written a book which ladies—married ladies—may read with impunity. It has been the author's aim to do this. The older he gets the more "collet-monté" he becomes, but this does not seem to bring him any nearer the Academy. The style of "Paris," so far as can be judged from the first few numbers, lacks something of the verve of the earlier books. It is easy and fluent, rather too much so, in fact, and suggests Xavier de Montépin or Emile Richebourg, those indefatigable and inexhaustible caterers for the readers of half-penny feuilletons. What, for instance, could be more banal than such a description as this of the Baron Duvillard, a great modern financier, the "putrefyer, the devourer, corrupting and engulfing all that he touched; and he was the tempter also, the buyer of consciences for sale, who had understood the new times in face of the democracy, in its turn hungry and impatient.

And this modern Mephistopheles, in a white waistcoat, lives in a royal mansion in the Rue Gaudot de Mauroy, near the Boulevard de la Madeleine, which, when the reader makes the Baron's acquaintance, "was beflowered with the rarest flowers, the Baroness's passion, which changed the lofty, sumptuous rooms, incumbered with marvels, into warm and odorous conservatories, where the sad, pale Paris light became a caress of infinite sweetness. The grand reception rooms were on the ground floor, overlooking a vast court, preceded by a little Winter garden, which served as a veranda, and in which two lackeys in light green and gold liveries constantly stood. A celebrated gallery of pictures valued at millions occupied all the north side." And so on in the most approved Petit Journal style, and the Baron was a man of sixty, "tall and thick, with a large nose, heavy cheeks, large, fleshy lips, and wolf's teeth, which were still sound." He dyes his hair, and there is "audacity in his gray eyes, and his laugh rings with conquest."

A newspaper which most people will recognize as a defunct Boulangist organ attacks him as the organizer of a vast financial swindle and a corrupter of parliamentary consciences, and so we find ourselves plunged again into the midst of that dreadful Panama business, which, even in its reality, is quite the most boring topic of the day, and is not a bit more interesting when served up as fiction. The Baroness comes on to the scene, a dreary old woman with dull virtues and duller vices, and so "Paris" drags its long length along. M. Zola was much more amusing when he was less academical. ROWLAND STRONG.

Taine's "Journeys Through France."

These notes made by M. Taine on his trips through France are still, after the lapse of years, extremely interesting, since their interest depends not so much upon the things seen as upon the way in which they are seen.

It is a great pity, although it may have been unavoidable, that dates were not scattered with a freer hand. The trips were made at intervals, places revisited, and impressions renewed, or replaced. The absence of any measure of time teases the mind, and sets it to the task of calculation, when it should simply enjoy. And there is much to enjoy. M. Taine had the mind of a philosopher and the eyes of an artist. On his way from Rennes to Le Mans and Tours he writes:

"Especially after passing Tours, nothing could be more cheerful, or give better indication of comfort and prosperity. There are beautiful meadows, abundant crops, fruit trees, and rows of poplars, with every now and then a peaceful farm. Hemp, corn, various kinds of fruit are plentiful; there is no more buckwheat, as in Brittany. The sky adds to the pleasantness and cheerfulness of the country.

"The velvet Southern sky begins at this point, a radiant blue infused with light, like the clearest crystal. This lovely color, sparkling and tender, sheds a glow of happiness over the trees, over the long stretch of fertile fields; the whole landscape resembles a garden, not the formal, plotted, economized garden of England, but somewhat casually tended, with a suggestion of neglect, though man's light-hearted negligence rob him of no whit of earth's prodigality. A few white castles, with picturesque turrets, perched like pigeons among the foliage, raise their blue-pointed roofs and survey the plain from their vantage ground. They bring to mind the happy life of the Valois, and Diana of Poitiers, and Francis I., and Rabelais; the careless, gallant ways of life, the hunting, the boating parties on those bright and wayward streams."

There is much of this sensitiveness to landscape and minute recording of variations in weather and sky and the surface of the earth. And there is also an abundance of reflection on the sway of the Church. In the last chapter of the notes, undated, we read:

"It is a special characteristic of the Church in France that it is a temporal institution and a machinery of government. The religious sentiment properly, so-called, the moral, mystic, artistic feeling, such as one sees in Germany, in Italy, and in England, is almost non-existent, and at best spasmodic or rudimentary. The main thing is the feeling of docility, the necessity of conforming to certain rules and acquiring certain habits, an acquiescence of the reason in the working of a beautiful machinery and a regular organization with unity in the sense that Bossuet enjoined. In short, the Church is a powerful, well-disciplined body, which finds places for its members and which exacts obedience from them."

Upon one visit to Douai, M. Taine is entreated by visions of provincial life:

"If one had a house of one's own, a house of glazed bricks, it should have wide windows, looking out on a line of poplars, and a stream close by, with well-graveled banks, where one might walk every day at five in the afternoon. A nice, good-complexioned wife, not too lean, placid and shapely, unfolding like a tulip in a flower-pot, and never disturbing my calm. Servants should wait on us, without any fuss, punctual to a minute," &c.

But at Toulouse the vision changes:

"Provincial life soon deteriorates the individual. What a change fifteen years of married life have made in Mme. L—. She gets red after dinner; she has three chins, is fuller in her figure and deeper in complexion. And how she talks! Journalese about the selfish, grasping English who rob us of our colonies; satisfaction that her husband does not hunt, ride, or fish, and so put his life in danger; all the solicitude of a nurse for her children, with a nurse's grumbling over the slavery which it implies. She was full of her working routine, of desire to see her husband promoted, even if they had to live six years at Quimper or Deauguignan. F—— was describing two houses which he visits. In one there are four daughters, who make all their own clothes, even to their shoes, and he meets them at balls. In the other the lady of the house has a taste for hats, and makes a dozen in the year for her friends as well as for herself. These are all society folk. Englishmen are quite right when they say that neither trade nor domestic cares are degrading in themselves, and that one may be high-minded and large-hearted over the mending of stockings or casting up of accounts.

"But it is the consequences, the slow results of such occupations, which imply deterioration. One ceases to read or to travel, shuts one's self up in a narrow circle, is afraid to take liberal views, thinks of nothing but the education and dowries of one's children. Leisure and independence are necessary to one's full development."

It was not for nothing that M. Taine went from Vouziers to Paris before he was twenty! His books from the "Philosophes" to these random scattered notes have the quality that age cannot wither nor custom stale.

*JOURNEYS THROUGH FRANCE. Being Impressions of the Provinces. By H. A. Taine, D. C. L. With seven illustrations. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 1897. Price, $2.50.

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Carlyle and Delia Bacon.

John Fiske, deep as he always is in the study of American history, finds time in The Atlantic for November to enter another field of study. Under the title "Forty Years of Bacon-Shakespeare Folly," he devotes himself to what he calls "the silliest mare's nest ever devised by human dullness." Delia Bacon's book on this topic, which has been followed by so many others, has behind it the story of an uncommonly pathetic career. Those who have read Theodore Bacon's biographical sketch of Delia Bacon, or who know anything of her life, with its Quixotic devotion to an inadequate cause, will remember her as one of the most vivid and tragic figures among American writers, or indeed among writers of any time or place. The people in this world who are capable of absolute and unswerving devotion to one purpose are so few that their names should not be lost,

even if, as in Miss Bacon's case, the end of it all is the great bitterness of a failure which had been foreseen by every one except herself.

Nature, training, and circumstance had combined to give her one of those intense and subtle minds with which old New England used to endow her children; she was sensitive, imaginative, brilliant, fascinating, but overintrospective and morbid, for the old Puritan system lashed the mind forward into an almost ungovernable activity, only to confront it with dead walls on every side which it was forbidden to pass. To grow up in poverty and sorrow was, to a nature like hers, a preparation for some inevitable extreme of thought. A little happiness, a little luxury, or even comfort, might have quieted her into something commonplace, but these things did not come to her, and her mind sharpened itself on despair until finally a theory, coming out of her work as a teacher of literature, took possession of her, and she gave all her intensity to demonstrating it to the world.

This theory, her great discovery as she called it, was simply that Shakespeare was not the author of Shakespeare's plays. The idea and the arguments for and against it are familiar enough now, and they were not entirely new even with Miss Bacon, and yet her announcement was antipathetic to most of the people who cared about such things, while to other people it was a matter of absolute indifference, and her zeal to convince the world only made it laugh. No reformer was ever more fired with a belief. One would have thought the whole mental, moral, and physical well-being of humanity depended on her ousting "The Old Player" or "Leicester's Valet," as she contemptuously called him, from his comfortable pedestal of fame, and placing a coterie of Elizabethan writers, with Sir Francis Bacon at their head, in his place. She determined to write a great book which should establish her belief, and to that end she went to England, armed, among other literary facilities, with a letter of introduction from Emerson to Carlyle.

Carlyle's answer shows how much he thought of Emerson, for only regard for his friend could have made him so cordial to a stranger coming from afar off upon a quest which we should characterize nowadays as "impossible." But after he had met Miss Bacon his continued and thoughtful kindness is certainly due to his knowledge that here at last was an absolutely earnest soul. These letters of his which are here copied from the biography by Theodore Bacon, show a very different side of him from that which we see when he is contemptuously tumbling his contemporaries out of the scales with a harsh "Thou hast been weighed in the balance and found wanting." This is the first, in answer to the letter of introduction:

5 Gt. Cheyne Row, Chelsea,
5 June, 1853.

My Dear Madam: Will you kindly dispense with the ceremony of being called on, (by sickly people in this hot weather,) and come to us on Friday evening to tea at 7? I will try to secure Mr. Spedding at the same time; and we will deliberate what is to be done in your Shakspere affair. A river steamer will bring you within a gunshot of us. You pronounce "Chainie" Row; and get out at Cadogan Pier, which is your first landing place in Chelsea. Except Mrs. C. and the chance of Spedding, there will be nobody here. Yours very sincerely,
T. CARLYLE.

The call was made, and shortly after it Carlyle wrote again as follows:

Chelsea, 14 June, 1853.

My Dear Madam: Mr. Collier, it seems, does not habitually reside in town at present; but comes from time to time. If you forward the enclosed note to him, merely adjoining your own card with your address on it, I am given to expect he will appoint some day to call on you, and have some talk about the Shakspere affair. I do not know Mr. Collier; the writer of that note is John Forster, (Editor of the "Examiner," &c., &c.,) a friend of his and mine.

Richard Monckton Milnes, of whom you may have heard, wishes to see your paper on Shakspere which is now in my hands; if you give me permission I will send it to him; not otherwise.

My Wife reports the finding of a beautiful Pockethanderchief which was left by you here; she keeps it safe against your return to us,—not a distant date, as we hope. Any day at 3 P. M., (or most days,) I am to be found here; my wife, on fine days, is not certain; I apprehend, after 1 P. M.; and very generally in the evenings we are quietly at home. Believe me, Dear Madam, yours very sincerely,
T. CARLYLE.

From this it appears that the crabbed Seer of Chelsea, in spite of "sickliness" and the hot weather, was bestirring himself to do what he could for the enthusiast whose confident assertions as to her discovery had first amused and then impressed him, as is shown in Miss Bacon's own account of the visit in a letter to her sister:

"My visit to Mr. Carlyle was very rich. I wish you could have heard him laugh. Once or twice I thought he would have taken the roof of the house off. At first they were perfectly stunned—he and the gentleman he had invited to meet me. They turned black in the face at my presumption. 'Do you mean to say' so and so, said Mr. Carlyle, with his strong emphasis; and I said that I did; and they both looked at me with staring eyes, speechless for want of words in which to convey their sense of my audacity. At length Mr. Carlyle came down on me with such a volley. I did not mind it the least. I told him he did not know what was in the plays if he said that, and no one could know who believed that that booby wrote them. It was then that he began to shriek. You could have heard him a mile. I told him that I should not think of questioning his authority in such a case if it were not with me a matter of knowledge. I did not advance it as an opinion. They began to be a little moved with my coolness at length, and before the meeting was over they agreed to hold themselves in a state of readiness to receive what I had to say on the subject. I left my introductory statement with him. In the course of two or three days he wrote to me to ask my permission to show my paper to Mr. Monckton Milnes, who had expressed a wish to see it, inviting me to come there again very soon. That was five weeks ago."

The way in which she did battle for her beliefs, absurd though he thought them, was evidently the very way to win the favor of as crusty and opinionated and yet broadminded a man as Carlyle, and Leigh Hunt, if he had been there, might have taken example by Miss Bacon's fearlessness, instead of "seeing that I [Carlyle] dissent from him, fearing that I despise him."

Both from natural reserve and from dread of imposing on the kindness of busy people, Miss Bacon did not visit the Carlyles very often—indeed she was only at their house three or four times during the five years she spent in England—but Carlyle did not flag in his good offices on that account. On the 12th of August we find him writing again, evidently apropos to what had been said on a second visit, which she had finally made.

My Dear Madam: Here is the Paulini letter which I did not show to Milnes, as quite superfluous in his actual state of knowledge about you; and will now return to avoid risks of losing it.

I yesterday delivered your paper to Parker, the Publisher of "Fraser's Magazine,"—with such testimony about it as you desired; name, country, sex, all is left dark; and Parker's free judgment of the MSS., "Fit for 'Fraser's,' or not fit?" is the one thing he is requested to deliberate upon and then pronounce to us. You, of course, shall hear of it the instant it arrives here; which ought to be in some two or three weeks; probably early next month, for I think the September No. must be already made up and in the printer's hands. We will not anticipate his verdict; he is a clever little fellow, (our "clever," and yours too, I believe;) and his voice will in some considerable degree represent for us that of the "reading public" of England.

On Wednesday I forgot to say that the printed Harley MSS. Catalogue which I spoke of your buying, lies for consultation on its table in the Museum; and that you can examine it to all lengths, either as a preliminary or as a final measure. * * *
If you can find in that mass of English records (the main collection that exists) any document tending to confirm your Shakspere theory, it will be worth all the reasoning in the world, and will certainly surprise all men.

Finally come to see us, whenever it is not disagreeable, without misgiving, in spite of nerves! Almost every evening we are both of us at home, (tea at 7;) and at three any day I am visible here. Believe me, dear Madam, yours very sincerely,
T. CARLYLE.

One can but wonder whether it was his nerves or hers that were to be disregarded. At all events it would be hard to be more charmingly cordial than that letter shows him. Perhaps it was because the hopelessness of her mission had touched him far more than he could show to her, as a letter to Emerson attests:

"As for Miss Bacon, we find her, with her modest, shy dignity, with her solid character and strange enterprise, a real acquisition; and hope we shall see more of her, now that she has come nearer us to lodge. I have not in my life seen anything so tragically quixotic as her Shakspere enterprise; alas, alas, there can be nothing but sorrow, toil, and utter disappointment in it for her! I do cheerfully what I can, which is far more than she asks of me, (for I have not seen a prouder silent soul;) but there is not the least possibility of truth in the notion she has taken up; and the hope of ever proving it, or finding the least document that countenances it, is equal to that of vanquishing the windmills by stroke of lance. I am often truly sorry about the poor lady; but she troubles nobody with her difficulties, with her theories; she must try the matter to the end, and charitable souls must further her so far."

Unfortunately for her, kindness without entire sympathy with her views was not altogether satisfactory to Miss Bacon; and, let the Carlyles be as hospitable as they would, she held herself apart from them with a sort of fierce pride, even changing her lodgings without letting them know, until they chanced in some way to find out. But they were very patient with her, and, what was better than patience, Carlyle was always willing to help her in just the way that her sensitiveness suggested, instead of trying to replace her judgment with his own. The way in which he submitted her manuscript to the editor of "Fraser's" shows this, and it is shown again when the manuscript—worse luck to it!—comes back.

The Grange, Arlesford, Hants,
(The Lord Asburton's,) 10 December, 1853.

Dear Miss Bacon: We are here since Monday on a visit, and are not to be in Chelsea again till Christmas pass.

Somedays before leaving I received from Parker a Parcel, with which his man appeared to have tried first at your old Chelsea lodging; my address had then been put upon the cover; it contained your MS. and an open letter to Miss Bacon, full of due civility, admiring, regretting, &c., and in fine returning the offered Paper. As you say, might have decided sooner. I found that the smallest urging on my part would have made him insert the piece; but you had prohibited; nor do I know that it was in any way desirable; at any rate, here is now his decision, and with him we are done. Not knowing your new address I locked the Parcel into a safe place; and there, were Christmas over, it will lie awaiting your convenience, and be sent at any time.

I am sorry to hear from my wife of your headaches and distresses in that solitary place; I hope you will appear again some morning soon after our return, and shew Chelsea that those were but temporary clouds. Pray be not so shy of us! We cannot much help you, indeed; but there is no lack of will, were a possibility offered. Believe me always, yours sincerely,
T. CARLYLE.

About this time, probably owing to the lack of belief of everybody to whom she expounded her theory, Miss Bacon seems to have given up the scheme of research on which she had first started, and to have begun working out her proofs from her own mind and from the inward testimony of the plays, and Carlyle, as ever kindly and shrewdly mindful of her and of her methods, writes again about her to Emerson:

"Miss Bacon has fled away to St. Albans, (the Great Bacon's place,) five or six months ago; and is there working out her Shakspere problem from the depths of her own mind, disdainful apparently, or desperate and careless, of all evidence from Museums or Archives; I have not had an answer from her since before Christmas, and have now lost her address. I sometimes silently wish she were safe home again; for truly there can no madder enterprise than her present one be well figured."

It is needless to follow the story further, or to copy more of the hearty, kindly letters with which both Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle tried to reach across the despairing zeal and the bitterness which were holding Delia Bacon aloof from the world, but which gave her an almost superhuman endurance in the work she had undertaken. The Carlyles begged her to return to Chelsea; they invited her to make her home with them for an indefinite time until she could make any other arrangement she chose which would keep her within reach of them; Carlyle went plodding about to her old lodgings—having lost the address and the name from his mind, but remembering the location—and when he did not find her, for she seems to have been flitting almost constantly, still trying again until he succeeded, and extracted a promise of another visit from her; but it was all useless. Neither their persistent kindness nor that of other friends at home and abroad could save her from the monomania and finally the absolute insanity which developed out of her earnestness preceding her death by about two years. The great book was finished before her mind finally gave way, but although publishers were found for it, it met with no sale and almost the whole edition is still lying upon the shelves. Hawthorne, who was another of Miss Bacon's kind and devoted friends, said that he knew of but one man who had read the whole of it, in spite of the fact that it was full of some of the most brilliant criticism that has ever been made by any English author. "It was founded on a prodigious error, but it was built up on that foundation with a good many prodigious truths."

There are only a few bits of relief in this last end of her life, for the tragedy of the final yielding of her mind is a very pitiful one; but through it all shines the friendship of the Carlyles and the Hawthornes, and none knew better than they how to deal tenderly with an overwrought mind. She had appealed to Hawthorne for advice about a publisher after she had become quite certain that Carlyle had no sympathy for her work on its own merits, and for a time the Hawthornes quite supplanted the Carlyles in her life; but when her book was completed, and just before her actual insanity, she seems to have remembered the faithfulness of her earlier friends, and to have turned to them again. They had not seen her for so long that Carlyle had written to Emerson:

"I have not seen nor distinctly heard of Miss Bacon for a year and a half past: I often ask myself, what has become of that poor Lady, and wish I knew of her being safe among her friends again. I have even lost the address, (which at any rate was probably not a lasting one;) perhaps I could find it by eye, [as he had once already]—but it is five miles away; and my non plus ultra for years past is not above half that distance. Heigho!"

"But now," says her biographer, "when she felt that she was above the need of friends, her pride no longer disdained to speak to them." She wrote to Carlyle and received the following answer:

Chelsea, 14 December, 1856.

Dear Miss Bacon: I am greatly pleased to hear from you again; my thoughts about you have been many, and my inquiries many in America and here; but nothing would come out of them. Not long since—having a House in these days, and your old lodging having thus become accessible to me again, I pulled at the door of the old House-door, (House and Street recognizable to me by eyesight, title of them entirely forgotten,) pulled there for several minutes, again and again; but nobody would answer; I considered withal that probably nobody might in the least know.

But now we again hear from yourself; that you are still well; nay more, that you have achieved a manifest success in what has long been the grand Problem of your life. Well done! You could not have a better Publisher than Parker; I am really thankful, along with you, that your word is at last to go forth.

My incredulity of your Thesis I have never hidden from you; but I willingly vote, and have voted, you should be heard on it to full length; and this, whatever farther come of it, will be a profit to the world, and to yourself—I need not say what profit it will be!

When you return to London let us, as soon as possible, see you again. We are in our old way, except that my Wife is rather poorlier than in common Winters, (which are always unkind to her,) and that I myself am sunk deeper than ever toward the very centre of Chaos—in fact overwhelmed with such a mud-ocean of confusions, and inexecutable businesses, late and early, as are likely to drown me altogether, I sometimes think. But they won't either! Yours always,
T. CARLYLE.

As far as we have record, this is the last message that passed between them, and the ring of courage with which he ends it—a courage which was meant more for her than for himself—is a fitting close to a passage in his life which shows the strong warm heart of the man, divested of all the harshness and sarcasm with which he was so fond of hiding it.

Mr. Henley's Severe Views of Burns.

It looks as if Mr. William Ernest Henley is likely to stir up a regular Scotch hornets' nest by his edition of "The Poetry of Robert Burns"—at least for his part of it, an essay on "The Life, Genius, and Achievements of Burns," in the fourth volume.

There are fanatical worshippers of Burns. As the years pass, there comes no diminution of his praise, nor is his greatness ever likely to be diminished. Perhaps Mr. Henley lays a trifle too much stress on the man himself, and unites him too closely with his work, and yet the two are in a measure inseparable. It will then be taken by the fervid admirers of Burns as out of place that Mr. Henley should describe him as one "absolutely of his station and his time; the poor-living, lewd, grimy, free-spoken, ribald old Scots peasant-world came to a full, brilliant, even majestic, close in his work."

Some of these words have a certain rasping sound about them, and certainly are not pleasant traits. Mr. Henley creates for himself the grand, impassioned Scotchman, and will have nothing to do with those who construct "the tame, proper figmentary Burns, the coinage of their own tame, proper brains, which some fanatics have done their best to substitute for the lewd, amazing peasant of genius, the inspired faun, whose voice has gone ringing through the courts of time these 300 years and more, and is far louder and far clearer now than when it first broke on the ear of man."

Still, the ugly impression remains, and the question arises, Was Burns precisely as Mr. Henley makes him out? Taking up the story of Burns's life, Mr. Henley writes:

"Ellisland was a mistake, not so much because it was a farm as because it was not Burns's own. [He would have liked the life well enough, he says, had he tilled his own acres. But to take care of another man's, at the cost, too, of a horrible and ever-recurring charge called rent—that was the devil.] He was essentially and unalterably a peasant, and as a peasant-poet, a crofter, taking down the best verses ever dictated by the Vernacular Muse, he might, one would like to think, what with work in the fields, and work at his desk, and the strong, persuasive inducements of home, have attained to length of days and peace of mind, and the achievement of still greater fame, at the same time that he realized the ideal which he has sublimated in some famous lines:

"'To mak' a happy fireside clime
For weans and wife,
That's the true pathos and sublime
Of human life.'

"Plainly, though, it could not be. He had too much genius, too much temperament for it to be; with too much interest in life—which to him, however diverse and however variable his moods, meant, largely, if not wholly, Wine, Women, and Song. Also, he had been too hardly used, too desperately driven, in his youth, and too splendidly petted and pampered in his manhood to endure with constancy the work by which the tenant-farmer has to earn his bread."

Classicism now carries Mr. Henley away, and he talks of "Pan" and his "goat foot father." You can't apologize for Burns, says Mr. Henley. "We must accept him frankly and without reserve for a peasant of genius perverted from his peasanthood, thrust into a place for which his peasanthood and his genius alike unfitted him, denied a perfect opportunity, constrained to live his qualities into defects, and, in the long run, beaten by a sterile and unnatural environment."

Of verbal contentions relative to Burns's English, his "vernacular," Mr. Henley writes:

"If he read Milton, it was largely, if not wholly, with a view to getting himself up as a kind of Tarbolton Satan. He was careless, so I must contend, of Shakespeare. With such knowledge as he could glean from song books, he was altogether out of touch with the Elizabethans and the Carolines. Outside the Vernacular, in fact, he was a rather unlettered Eighteenth Century Englishman, and the models which he must naturally prefer before all others were academic, stilted, artificial, and unexemplary to the highest point. * * * In essaying the effects of Pope and Shenstone and those other unfamiliars, he was like a man with a personal hand set to imitate a writing-master's copy."

For Burns's occasional blending of English and Scotch, what care we? Will the "sae" ever take the beauty and the passion out of those lines:

"Had we never loved sae kindly,
Had we never loved sae blindly,
Never met, or never parted,
We had ne'er been broken-hearted"?

Substitute "so" for "sae" and the pathos is gone. Burns has made us understand his naturalness. His emotions were not Scotch, but belonged to every man—and whether "ae" means "one" and "fareweel" means "farewell" we care "naething" about. We cannot think for a moment that in his "Essay" Mr. Henley the least inclination to belittle Burns; who will live as long as a man, be he Scotch or English or American, exists.

Fine analysis has its faults. The components of things we may want to know about. The fountain of poetry rises in mid-air and flashes in the sun, and we drink of it. If it is beautiful and allays our thirst, we do not care to know exactly what are the mineral salts that sparkling water contains in solution.

Perhaps, in a conscientious life portrait, the precise method of writing Mr. Henley employs was a necessity, and yet it must have been a task for the cleverest, the most subtle, the nimblest of modern English verse makers—for Mr. Henley is all of that—to have constructed this historette of Burns. Maybe the London poet is not in sympathy with Robbie Burns. Had he been, we should have had fewer particulars of the Scotchman's love follies. There are many things which jar in this book—matters you do not care to know about.

*THE POETRY OF ROBERT BURNS. Edited by William Ernest Henley and Thomas F. Henderson. Vol. IV. Songs. Unauthorized Poems. Glossary. Indexes. With an Essay on the Life, Genius, and Achievement of Burns by W. E. Henley. Edinburgh: T. C. & E. C. Jack.

Exhibition of This Season's Books.

It is announced that the Committee on Literature and Art of the Aldine Club is arranging for an exhibit of this season's books, to take place in the rooms of the club from Nov. 4 to Dec. 18. The committee aims to bring together as interesting

and complete a collection of books which have been published since July 1, 1897, as it is possible to accommodate in the space allotted. The committee reserves to itself the right to select and arrange the books sent in.

Long Island Wills of Long Ago.*

The finding of the manuscript volume known as the "Lester Will Book," containing copies of the early Long Island wills of Suffolk County from 1691 to 1703 was a bit of good fortune. The county clerks, past and present, to whose custodianship these precious documents were consigned, supposably kept them in their hats, or, what was about the same thing, wherever they happened to live, so the copy of the wills went from one set of hands to another until the beginning of this century, when Ezra L'Hommedieu was clerk, and he died in 1811. Then the book was apparently lost, for his successor, Thomas L. Lester, made no mention of it. Nevertheless, unrecognized, it was still in Lester's possession. Finally his son, Thomas S. Lester, Jr., came across it among his father's private papers, and it was in 1871 transmitted to the proper authorities, after having disappeared for sixty years. The handsome volume, as it now appears, had been carefully edited by William S. Pelletreau, and with many interesting genealogical and historical notes.

There is a certain phraseology with which wills open, and their similarity is observable in these early testamentary documents. For instance, the will of Joseph Davice of Brookhaven, 1689, opens: "Being sick and weak body but of perfect mind and memory thanks to God for it therefore, calling to mind the mortallity of my body and knowing that it is appointed to all men once to die do make and ordain." Then follow the bequests. All these wills are without punctuation, save that a sentence concludes with a period. Sometimes the preamble is long, as "I John Tooker of Brookhaven in ye County of Suffolk on Long Island in the Province of N Yorke very sick and weak in body but of good and sound memory thanks to God calling to mind ye uncertain state of this life do make and ordain this my last will and Testament, hereby revoking and omitting all former will or wills formerly made by me either by word or writing. In primis I commit my soul into ye hands of God who gave it and my body when dead to be decently buried in such place and manner as to my Executors hereafter named shall seem convenient," &c., &c. The briefest preamble is about this: "In ye name of God Amen."

From old wills we gain an excellent idea of what was "portable property" in the past, and goods and chattels the legatees became possessed of. Joseph Davice bequeaths to his son "a black horse and mare in ye woods," and to Benjamin, another son, he gives "one mare which I bought of Richard Clerke my loom and tackling belonging to it which I charge him never to sell." But Benjamin is charged to give his Sister Mary the "first mare calf of his mare one cow the day of her marriage and the other two that day twelve month following." In 1688 Benjamin Horton leaves to his survivors "eighty bushels of wheat and Indian corn twenty swine twenty sheep," and more than that—he gives "ten oxen for a bell for the meeting house to call ye people together to worship the Lord God," nor did Benjamin Horton forget his man Joseph, for he received "one sow one gun one sheep and his time which ends next May Day."

Bequests of small household furniture are constant. For instance, Mary Halsey, relict of Thomas Halsey, leaves to her daughter Abigail "one silver spoon one pewter plate." Mistress Phebe Platt of Huntington, who departed this world some time toward the close of the seventeenth century, was a pious lady and much given to reading the Bible—and she must have had many copies of the Sacred Word. She leaves Epenetus Platt three Bibles, her daughter Phebe Tredwell a Bible, and to her youngest children, Jonas, Jeremiah, Ruth, and Sarah, "four pieces of Arabian gold for the purchase of Bibles." When there were no electrical calls, servants were summoned in old-fashioned ways, so this lady leaves to her "well beloved daughter Sarah my silver whistle bells and chain." When Mary, relict of Thomas Halsey, passed away, she remembered her four granddaughters, Mary Hand, Eunice Howell, Elizabeth Moore, and Zervish Howell, and each of them had from their grandmother "twenty shillings in money one silver spoon one pair of sheets one pewter plate two napkins one pillow drawer and one sheep." To her daughter she left "a brass kettle hetchill (hatchet) Iron Skellet a green rugge a white filled blanket a pair of steelyards and an iron bound pot." What may be the "iron hake" Caleb Horton gives his son Jonathan. A hake may be a hook, but it is also a frame for holding cheese. In this case it must be an iron hook, used for hauling lumber or pulling out stumps, for it is classed with "my husbandry implements of all sorts excepting my log chain."

Property in negroes is shown in many of these wills. John Tooker of Southold by his last testament of 1690 has it: "Furthermore, my will is that if my negro man called Richard or Dick shall behave himself faithfully and diligently to my said dear wife Hannah truly observing and performing all her lawful commands, not absenting himself by night and day from her service without her leave then my said wife shall at her death fully free discharge and set ye said negro Richard or Dick at liberty giving his freedom, but if the said Richard shall behave himself as a stubborn unfaithful and disobedient servant to her then my Will is y't she shall and may at any time sell him to her own best advantage and behoof." In 1700 letters of administration were taken out giving power to William Whiting of Hartford to dispose and secure for Sibilla, wife of Alexander Bryan, who "was deceased within the County of Suffolk, "certain negroes," which formed part of Bryan's estate. James Parshall of Southold, whose will is of Oct. 14, 1692, gives his wife "her choice of my Indian girls," and bequeathed to his daughter Mary "my other Indian girls." The legator adds "my will is y't if my two grown Indian girls do serve faithfully five years (that then and not else they shall be set free.") And shall we not remember Horton, he who set aside cattle for the purchase of a church bell? He, too, gives "the rest of my cattle to the poor." All the old families of Long Island have their place in the volume, beginning with Aldridge (Mehitable) and ending with Youngs. Besides the historic interest found in the book, it verified many an old land boundary. The indexes are excellent.

Lafcadio Hearn in Japan Again.*

While none of Mr. Lafcadio Hearn's later studies of Japanese life has given to his readers the fresh and unalloyed delight which his "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan" afforded, yet each one has been original in its way, and has added much to our growing comprehension of the uniquely beautiful spirit which animates the life of that far-away island. Other travelers, almost innumerable others, have detailed their journeyings in Japan, described the quaint and curious customs of her people, become enthusiastic concerning their admirable traits of character; it is only Mr. Hearn who has made us understand something of the Japanese way of looking at life and things, something of that religion which is the very soul and substance of Japanese existence, thought, and action.

The title of his latest volume of sketches, "Gleanings in Buddha-Fields," is proof that this most interesting phase of his adopted countrymen still occupies his attention and charms his mind.

In all his writings about Japan Mr. Hearn has insisted upon the superiority of the Buddhist faith, for the Japanese at least, to any that has more recently been imported to her shores. In these essays he gives us every reason to suppose that he himself is now far from looking at the matter from an outsider's point of view, but that the Buddhist idealism with which he says "the mental soil of the race has been saturated and fertilized" has become to him the most satisfactory interpreter of the great terrestrial enigma. Certainly he is capable of presenting its votaries in Japan in a guise so attractive as to make Occidentals almost envy a belief that is the source of such simple and happy lives as those which he describes.

There is no special connection between the eleven little essays which the author has gleaned in Buddha-fields, aside from their Buddhistic teaching, but they are all interesting and all distinguished by that elegance of style and that delicacy of imagination which the public long ago learned to expect in this writer's work. How different from every other author and how characteristic of Lafcadio Hearn is the poetic introduction to the first of these sketches. It is a touching tale of an old man, the wealthy man of a coast village, who burned his gathered harvest of rice as a signal to warn his townsmen of the coming of a tidal wave, and who, because he had thus impoverished himself for others, was declared a god, while still alive, and is now, after a hundred years, prayed to in time of fear or trouble.

Such sacrifice of self-interest for the general welfare, we are asked to believe, was an unwritten law of Japan in pre-Meiji times. Mutual help and mutual kindness, Mr. Hearn declares, ruled the village communities, and this obligation was most imperative in time of calamity or danger.

"Out of the Street" is the title under which Mr. Hearn tells of the songs which the washermen sing as they whip the wet garments upon big, flat stones in a vacant lot under his window. These "chansons des rue et des bois" are all of love, and are quite absurdly different from our own "songs of the tub." Here are some of them:

"Things never changed since the time of the Gods:
The flowing of water, the way of Love."

"I am the water weed drifting—finding no place of attachment:
Where, I wonder, and when, shall my flower begin to bloom."

"Will it be night forever?—I lose my way in this darkness:
Who goes by the way of Love must always go astray."

Twenty-three of these charming ditties are translated for us, that we may see how Buddha refines the vulgar mind.

Mr. Hearn devotes another chapter to Japanese folk song, but gives no examples of Japan's classical verse, which he says is too subtly delicate to bear transcription to any Western tongue. "Her poetry," he writes, "is the one original art which Japan has certainly not borrowed either from China or from any other country; and its most refined charm is the essence, irreproducible, of the very flower of the language itself."

"Notes of a Trip to Kyoto" and "In Osaka" are sketches of travel in Mr. Hearn's happiest vein. It is never of the common objects of tourist observation that he tells us, but of some fleeting phase of the life before him, some delightful theory of his own, or some rare incident that only the eye of genius would discover.

In "About Faces in Japanese Art" Mr. Hearn gives a most interesting discussion of the spirit and meaning of Japanese painting. He says that years of study are necessary to a right comprehension of its purpose. The apparent conventionalism in Japanese drawing, he explains, is due to the subordination by the artist of individualism to type, personality to humanity, detail to feeling. The Japanese artist depicts animal life, for example, as no European can do it, because he shows its peculiar motion, its character, everything by which it is at once distinguished as a type. He does not attempt to represent every vein upon an insect's wing, every joint of its antennae—things which are only seen under the microscope. So, in painting flowers, the Japanese artist does not show a particular, but a typical, flower. Yet Alfred Russell Wallace spoke of a collection of Japanese sketches of plants as "the most masterly things" that he ever saw. In portraying rocks, cliffs, hills, the Japanese artist gives the general character, not the wearisome detail of masses.

In the same way, in representing the human face and figure, the general types only are portrayed. Hair, costume, attitude, explain everything to one familiar with Japanese life, and a hardening or softening of the lines adds moral significance. Japanese pictures are never drawn from models, and are valuable in the recognition which they show of general physiognomical or biological law. "One key to the enigmas of Japanese art," says Mr. Hearn, "is Buddhism. For ages the rule of conduct has been to mask all personal feeling as far as possible—to hide pain and passion under an exterior semblance of smiling amiability or of impassive resignation."

After these passing glimpses at the effects of Buddhism in Japan, Mr. Hearn, in the last two chapters, enters into an exhaustive analysis of the meaning of the Buddhist Nirvana. He seems to prove conclusively to himself, at least, that the teachings of Buddhism are thoroughly in accord with those of science, or rather that science is gradually coming into harmony with this most ancient faith. Both deny the permanence of the sensuous ego, he says. Mr. Hearn contrasts the tolerance of Buddhism with the intolerance of Christianity, and points out that there can be no sense of human brotherhood, no wakening of universal love, until the old idea of soul as a permanent, changeless entity is gotten rid of.

Mr. Hearn describes most learnedly—and most complicatedly—the various heavenly stages by which one reaches the desirable stage where the very idea of nothingness itself vanishes, and after that—Nirvana. He even gives diagrams of these journeys, drawn by a Japanese friend. It is all rather

*EARLY LONG ISLAND WILLS OF SUFFOLK COUNTY, 1691-1703. With genealogical and historical notes. By William S. Pelletreau, A. M. New York: Francis P. Harper.

*GLEANINGS IN BUDDHA-FIELDS. Studies of Hand and Soul in the Far East. By Lafcadio Hearn, Bro. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

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incomprehensible, and yet we dimly appreciate the author's declaration that Buddhism contains "grand recognitions of the law of ethical evolution, of the price of progress, and of our relation to 'the changeless Reality abiding beyond all change.'"

In Chapter X. Mr. Hearn gives an account of the rebirth of a boy named Katsugoro. It is translated from authentic Japanese documents, and he does not say that he does not believe it.

Recent Auction Prices.

The largest price of the latest sales at Bangs & Co.'s was $101, given by F. W. Morris, for one of the rarest of the several pamphlets brought into life by the reviewers of certain episodes in the career of George Keith. This was the "Proteus Ecclesiasticus." Some of the other important items of last week's sales were the following:

Allen's American Book Plates, New York, 1894, $8.75. Inserted were letters from the author and from E. D. French, and also three book plates, all proofs, one of them being a signed proof of the frontispiece.

Allison's "History of Europe," Edinburgh and London, 1857-60. 23 vols. Bound by Tout, $34.50.

Andrews's "Roger Payne and His Art," New York, 1892. One of 120 copies on Holland paper. $21.25. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. The Bierstadt copy brought $30.

Andrews's "Stray Leaf from the Correspondence of Irving and Dickens," New York, 1894. One of seventy-seven copies on Japan paper, $47. Bought by William Terry. Bierstadt copy, $80.

Andrews's "Old Booksellers of New York," &c., New York, 1895. $9.75. Bought by William Terry. Bierstadt copy, $12.

Andrews's "Jean Grolier," New York, 1896. $22. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. Bierstadt copy, (one of ten on Japan paper), $44.

Andrews's "Essay on the Portraiture of the American Revolutionary War," New York, 1896. $11.50. Bought by F. W. Morris. Bierstadt copy, $13.

Bierstadt's "Library of Robert Hoe," New York, 1895. $9.75.

Browning's "Strafford," London, 1837. First edition. $6.50. This was bound by a binder of little standing. Bierstadt's copy, in original paper covers, brought $10.50; Foote's, bound by Matthews, and with autograph letter inserted, $40.

Byron's "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," London, 1809. First edition. $4.

"Jontel's Journey of La Salle's Last Voyage," Chicago, 1896. One of 205 copies printed for the Caxton Club. $10. Bought by Col. James.

"The Dial," July, 1840, to April, 1844, Boston, 4 vols., all published. Edited by Margaret Fuller. $10. Bought by Mr. Park.

Donne's "Poems, With Elegies on the Author's Death," London, 1635. $12. Bought by F. W. Morris. Bierstadt's copy, $18; Sewall's, $35; Foote's, (bound by Ruban.) $60. The present copy was slightly wormholed.

Grolier Club publications: "Hoe's Lecture on Bookbinding," New York, 1886. $30.50. Bought by G. D. Smith.—"Specimens of Historic Printing Types," New York, 1885. Printed to accompany Robert Hoe's Lecture. $7.—De Vinne's "Christopher Plantin," New York, 1888. $13. Bought by Mr. Bristol.—Matthews's "Modern Bookbinding Practically Considered," New York, 1889. $21. Bought by Mr. Bristol.—Curtis's "Washington Irving," New York, 1891. $17. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.—Conway's "Barons of the Potomack and the Rappahannock," New York, 1892. $15.50. Bought by G. D. Smith.—"Original and Early Editions from Langland to Wither," New York, 1893. $13. Bought by Mr. Bristol.—Bradford's "Laws of New York," New York, 1894. $30. Bought by "Statute."—"A Description of the Early Printed Books owned by the Grolier Club," New York, 1895. $4.50. Bought by E. B. Holden.—Donne's "Poems," edited by James Russell Lowell, New York, 1895. 2 vols. $10.50. Bought by G. D. Smith.—"Hawthorne Medallion, in Bronze," by Ringel. $26. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.—"Lowell Medallion, in Bronze," by Calverley. $15. Bought by Mr. Bristol.—"Grolier at the House of Aldus," etched by Flameng. $16. Bought by Mr. Bristol.—Kohler's "Chronological Catalogue of Durer's Engravings," New York, 1897. $18. Bought by Mr. Park.

"Methodus Conscribendi Epistolas," "Acilii Donati de Octo Partibus Orationis," "Les Principes et Premiers Elements de la Langue Latine," "Rudimenta Despauterii," "De Re Vestiaria Libellus," and "De Vasculis Libellus," Paris, 1536-8; six vols. in one, $30. Bought by "Self." This book possessed an especial value in the circumstance that it was Jean Grolier's own copy, and was probably bound for him in Paris. It was in excellent condition and had Grolier's initials stamped on the sides. The binding was calf.

Hamerton's "Graphic Arts," New York, 1882. $11.

Hamerton's "Landscape," London, 1885. $11.

Hamerton's "Man in Art," London, 1892. $10.75.

Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," London, 1807; 2 vols. $82. Bought by Mr. Green. Foote's copy, (bound by Rivière,) brought $100.

Ruskin's "Modern Painters," "Stones of Venice," and "Seven Lamps of Architecture," London, 1848-67; 9 vols. Bound by Tout. $94.50.

Books That Sell in England.

The Academy prints lists of the books that are most in demand in London and various large towns. "The Memoir of Lord Tennyson" is named in every list except those of Brighton and Reading. Its Reading correspondent reports: "Very little solid reading done in this town." Lord Roberts's "Forty-one Years in India" still figures in these reports. A Strand correspondent writes: "A great improvement in trade during the last fortnight, principally owing to the colleges and schools. 'Lord Tennyson's Life' is selling beyond our expectations. Du Maurier's 'Martian,' although having a steady sale, cannot be compared with the demand for 'Trilby.'" Dublin says: "A great demand for the 'Memoir of Lord Tennyson'; it will be the book of the season." Newcastle-on-Tyne: "Business up to average, in spite of engineers' lockout, which has caused slackness in trade generally in Newcastle." Following are more detailed reports:

LONDON, (Strand.)
The Christian. By Hall Caine.
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St. Ives. By R. L. Stevenson.
What Maisie Knew. By Henry James.
The Invisible Man. By H. G. Wells.
A Memoir of Lord Tennyson. By his Son.
St. Francis of Assisi. By Canon Knox-Little.
Hannibal. By W. O'Connor Morris.
Selected Poems. By George Meredith.

LONDON, (Sloane Street.)
The Christian. By Hall Caine.
The Skipper's Wooing. By W. W. Jacobs.
Memoir of Lord Tennyson. By his Son.
Forty-one Years in India. By Lord Roberts.
Selected Poems. By George Meredith.
Farthest North. By F. Nansen.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. (Two Reports.)
The Christian. By Hall Caine.
The Martian. By George Du Maurier.
In Kedar's Tents. By Seton Merriman.
St. Ives. By R. L. Stevenson.
On the Face of the Waters. By Mrs. Steel.
Memoir of Lord Tennyson. By his Son.
History of Our Own Times. Vol. V. By Justin McCarthy.
Life of Nelson. By Capt. Mahan.
Forty-one Years in India. By Lord Roberts.
Selected Poems. By George Meredith.

DUBLIN.
The Martian. By George Du Maurier.
The Christian. By Hall Caine.
The Choir Invisible. By James Lane Allen.
St. Ives. By R. L. Stevenson.
The Massarenes. By Ouida.
Memoir of Lord Tennyson. By his Son.
Forty-one Years in India. By Lord Roberts.
St. Francis of Assisi. By Canon Knox-Little.
Life of Nelson. By Capt. Mahan.
Life of General Grant. By W. Conant Church.
Fire and Sword in the Soudan. By Slatin Pasha.

CAMBRIDGE.
St. Ives. By R. L. Stevenson.
The Martian. By George Du Maurier.
The Christian. By Hall Caine.
In Kedar's Tents. By Seton Merriman.
Memoir of Lord Tennyson. By his Son.
History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate. Vol. II. By Prof. Gardiner.
The Age of Tennyson. By Hugh Walker.
Selected Poems. By George Meredith.
Farthest North. By F. Nansen.

BRIGHTON.
In Kedar's Tents. By Seton Merriman.
The Martian. By George Du Maurier.
The Christian. By Hall Caine.
Forty-one Years in India. By Lord Roberts.
History of Our Own Times. By Justin McCarthy.

BRISOL.
St. Ives. By R. L. Stevenson.
In Kedar's Tents. By Seton Merriman.
The Christian. By Hall Caine.
Memoir of Lord Tennyson. By his Son.
History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate. Vol. II. By Prof. Gardiner.
Bigelow's White Man's Africa.

READING.
The Choir Invisible. By James Lane Allen.
What Maisie Knew. By Henry James.

BIRMINGHAM.
The Christian. By Hall Caine.
Many Cargoes. By W. W. Jacobs.
In Kedar's Tents. By Seton Merriman.
The Chevalier d'Auriac. By S. Levett-Yeats.
St. Ives. By R. L. Stevenson.
Memoir of Lord Tennyson. By his Son.
St. Francis of Assisi. By Canon Knox-Little.
History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate. Vol. II.; 1649-1660. S. R. Gardiner.

THE KEENE DRAWINGS.

For the first of his series of exhibitions of the Winter season Mr. Frederick Keppel has arranged in his gallery in East Sixteenth Street some two hundred drawings, etchings, and sketches by the lamented Charles Keene, whose name and fame are so inseparably connected with London Punch, in which periodical his spirited and artistic sketches appeared almost continuously for thirty years up to the time of his death, in 1891. Many of these examples of the artist and illustrator whom Mr. Joseph Pennell in his article on the "Art of Charles Keene" in the October Century calls "the greatest English artist since Hogarth," are now shown for the first time, and the collection as a whole has been prepared and arranged with great care.

Mr. Pennell's extremely high estimate of Keene's art may be somewhat exaggerated, but the best critics in England place him above all the famous artists who have ever drawn for Punch, not even excepting Du Maurier, with his dainty and elegant touch, nor Sir John Tenniel, the chief quality of whose style was its severe distinction. Through his long association with Punch, Keene's drawings had become familiar in every English and many American households, and he has been missed by master and servant, by old and young alike.

There are 173 pen-and-ink drawings, four water colors, and 70 etchings in the present display. The most entertaining and interesting of the drawings are those for Punch illustrations, which recall many old memories. These drawings were made for the old-fashioned woodcuts, and the crudeness of the old method of reproduction is well evidenced in them. Perhaps the best known are those entitled "Replotion," "Exacerbation," "Apropos," "Deceivers Ever," "Culture," "Tunbridge Toys," and "Mr. Bumble, the Parish Beadle." The two last drawings, and particularly that of "Bumble," are exceptionally strong.

The pen-and-ink drawings and pencil sketches are all interesting. Without exception they are marked by vigorous and careful draughtsmanship, while some of the landscapes are extremely delicate in treatment. It is difficult to discriminate, but possibly among the many good examples Nos. 27 and 34, which are drawings of a male and female model, the last in Spanish costume; Nos. 37 and 38, a page and a cavalier; Nos. 104, 108, 110, 113, 119, 129, 131, 157, 171, and 172 are the best examples of Mr. Keene's work. Notice must also be made of No. 55, "By the Sea," a daintily handled, simple, and charming sketch; of No. 59, "Houses and Gardens," also beautifully drawn and simple; No. 61, landscape with a big gate, and No. 132, landscape. Some studies of soldiers' heads, No. 127, are also remarkably fine. All these pen-and-ink drawings and pencil sketches have been stamped by the artist's family, as evidence of their authenticity. Some are mere fragments, while others are finished drawings. Of the four little water colors, Nos. 176 and 177, "The Combat of Cavaliers" and "The White Knight," are the best, and are clear and fresh in color and full of imaginative quality. While Keene's etchings did not bring him the same reputation as his line drawings the etchings which now represent him in this little exhibition all show that he could have ranked high among the English etchers of his time had he pursued the art more assiduously. No. 180, "Woman Costumed as Queen Elizabeth;" No. 178, "Young Girl Drawing;" No. 185, "Lady Crocheting," and No. 184, "Lady with a Large Crinoline," are best worthy of study, but there are charming color sense and delightful composition in No. 191, "Canoes on the Sand."

The exhibition will remain open until Nov. 20, and should be visited not only by all lovers of black and white and line drawing, but by any one who has a fondness for simple and yet direct and forceful art work.

Books and Authors.

William Cleaver Wilkinson's "The Epic of St. Paul" has just been published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company.

"Bushy: The Adventures of a Girl," by C. M. Westover, is to have for London publishers Chapman & Hall.

It is said that Ruskin used to go to sleep in a bedroom where there hung $75,000 worth of Turners. Somehow Ruskin's Oxford lectures on landscape have never yet been published, but it is said that they will be before long.

The Youth's Companion will have many new features in the coming volume for 1898. John Burroughs will describe in the "Wit of a Duck" the cleverness of the bird. Mr. Frank R. Stockton, will write about "Some of My Dogs." Mme. Lillian Nordica, will tell of an event in her life, her singing before the Czar Alexander the night before his assassination. The wheel will be fully written up. For the graver matter which is to be found in forthcoming numbers of The Youth's Companion, among the contributors will be the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Col. Henry Watterson, and Justin McCarthy. For leading editorial matter on particular subjects, there will be such specialists as Elihu Thomson, Prof. Charles A. Young, Prof. W. T. Sedgwick, T. C. Mendenhall, and Albert C. Stevens, and last and not least, Rudyard Kipling will write a story, "The Burning of the Sarah Sands."

The business of A. S. Barnes & Co. is not largely in the school books, nor is the book which they expect will sell most largely "The History of the Waldenses," although the sale of this work may be large. Statements on these points made last week deserve this correction. The business of the house is miscellaneous, and its new books include stories, histories, short sermons, and text books. Annie Eliot Trumbull is writing some stories for a book to bear the title "A Christmas Accident." Dr. W. W. Battershall of Albany is writing "Interpretations of Life and Religion." The two books will be ready in December.

Mr. O. P. Austin's new story, "Uncle Sam's Secrets," is written with the special purpose of awakening interest in the history of the Nation and its institutions. The information, with the many facts presented in the volume, are strung on a thread of fiction, but there is an elaborate index, and so the book is valuable as a work of reference. The publishers are the Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.

The Jewish Publication Society of America offered a prize of $1,000 for the best story relating to a Jewish subject suited to young readers. The competition closed March of this year. It is with regret that the committee announces that no story has been submitted satisfactory to the judges.

Mrs. Maxwell Scott, the great-granddaughter of Sir Walter, has written a volume, called "The Making of Abbotsford and Incidents of Scottish History," for the lady has inherited a love for the mediaeval history of Scotland. The publisher is the Macmillan Company.

This month the Rev. T. K. Cheyne of the University of Oxford will deliver, at Cornell University, a lecture on "The Religious Life and Thought Among the Ancient Hebrews in Post-Exilic Days." This lecture is to be included in a volume to be published by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, which will be the third of a series, the two previous volumes having been "Buddhism, Its History and Literature," by Prof. T. W. Rhys-Davids, and "The Religion of Primitive Peoples," by Prof. D. G. Brinton.

Mr. F. Anstey of "Vice Versa" and "The Tinted Venus" fame has just finished a new book, which bears this strange title, "Baboo Hurry Bungsho Jaberjee." Mr. Anstey describes the learned Baboo at large in London, and the book is replete with ingenious absurdities. The publishers are the Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.

Stanley Waterloo, a most original writer, and whose works invariably attract attention, has finished a romance, entitled "The Story of Ab." The hero is of the time of the cave man, and the struggles of Ab with the material world are described. Messrs. Way & Williams are the publishers and Will Bradley has made the cover for the prehistoric story.

Edward Grieg, who is not alone the maker of the most original of themes, but an instrumentist of superb capacity, and more than that, the founder of a school for the piano with as marked an individuality as had Chopin, has written for the November Century a study of Mozart.

It is not true (as would be inferred from a statement in last Saturday's issue) that Little, Brown & Co. have issued a cheaper edition of Capt. Mahan's "Life of Nelson." They have issued the work only in the two-volume eight-dollar form, but in that expensive style the work is now in its second edition. Late this month this house will bring out an illustrated edition in two volumes of "Quo Vadis."

(JUST PUBLISHED:)

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And Their Stories. By MARION HARLAND. With 86 Illustrations. 8vo, gilt top, $3.00.

In this volume the author tells the stories of some Colonial Homesteads, whose names have become household words. The book is charmingly written, and is embellished by a large number of illustrations very carefully selected and engraved. Among the homesteads presented are: Brandon, Westover, Shirley, Marshall House, Cliveden, (Chew House,) Morris House, Van Cortlandt Manor House, Oak Hill, (the home of the Livingstons,) Phillipse Manor House, Jumel House, (Fort Washington,) Smith House, (Sharon, Ct.,) Pierce Homestead, Parson Williams's House, Varina, (Pocahontas,) Jamestown, and Williamsburgh.

Reminiscences of an Old Westchester Homestead

By CHARLES PRYER, Member N. Y. Historical Society, Fellow N. Y. Geographical Society, etc. 12mo, gilt top, $1.25.

To the lover of ghost stories and local legends this little volume makes irresistible appeal. It is an entertaining book, and will add a charm to many Westchester scenes.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,
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"There is a decided improvement over last year in the number of books sold by us," said Mr. Hill of the firm of Robert Clarke & Co. several days ago. "The hard times were noticed in the book business. Just as the people cut theatres off their expense lists, they cut books off. All this year, however, has been a good one for us. Now, as Winter, the reading season, comes on, we notice, to a more marked degree, the demand for certain books. James Lane Allen's 'The Choir Invisible' has had an excellent sale. Before 'The Christian,' Hall Caine's new novel, had finished its magazine course, we had a hundred orders for the bound book. Two more of the best sellers are 'Quo Vadis,' by Henryk Sienkiewicz, and Davis's 'Soldier of Fortune.' The magazines are a help to the seller of books. If a serial is a good one, it helps the sale of the book. We get orders in advance, which tell us what the popular stories are. If we get no orders, and the serial isn't a good one, we regulate our orders for the book accordingly. Take, for instance, Dr. Mitchell's story, 'Hugh Wynne.' We had orders on file for that long before the closing chapters had been published in The Century. Anthony Hope's books are going off pretty well. The sale of Conan Doyle's stories, however, has fallen off."

Art and Artists.

Miss Mary Grant's bust of Parnell has been added to the National Portrait Gallery. Parnell, it seems, never could be induced to sit for his portrait. Burne-Jones did his best to have Mr. Parnell pose for him, but did not succeed. Mr. Sidney Hall did, however, succeed in making a lifelike portrait of the Irish leader, taking his studies when Parnell was attending meetings in a committee room.

In the recent report of the National Portrait Gallery, in London, the announcement was made that there are 933 portraits and 123 sculptures, and, with other works, a total of 1,085. The report tells of "willful injury committed by unknown persons," as the obliteration of the eyes of the portrait of the first Earl of Sandwich, the picture having been painted by Sir Peter Lely. From April 4, 1896, to April 3, 1897, there were 254,942 visitors. The Sunday afternoon attendance was remarkably large.

M. Weitmen's statue of Lamartine is now ready, and is to find a place at Aix-les-Bains. The poet is represented seated on a rock, searching for an inspiration.

The Mayor of Chantilly is asking for subscriptions for a statue to be erected in honor of the Duc d'Aumale, and a large sum has been already placed in the Mayor's hands.

M. Arsène Alexandre of the Figaro is up in arms, in regard to a colossal statue of liberty to be placed on the Panthéon in Paris, the work of M. Falguière. Pedestal and figure he finds fault with. The model represents a woman holding in one hand an uprooted tree. The statue is to be some 15 meters high. The effect will be, so the critic says, of putting a great big wild woman in a cage, the Panthéon representing that cage.

Recently a sale was made in Amsterdam of the paintings of Verboeckhoven. There were some sixty of this animal painter's work, including sketches. There was great difference of merit in the paintings, noticeable in the prices. "A Herd on the Escaut" brought 11,400 francs, "Feeding Time," 3,300 francs; "The Dead Sheep," 1,700 francs; "Sheep in a Pasture," 2,100 francs; "Interior of a Sheep-fold," 2,400 francs; "Animals in Their Pasture," 1,3[illegible] francs.